

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

NO. 23

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas :undaes and Ericks.

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

Won The Victoria Cross.

Argenteuil has still more and more reason to be proud of her sons as will be seen from the following account.
Major Thain Wendell MacDowell, D. S. O., Toronto University graduate, won the V. C. "for most conspicuous bravery and indomitable resolution in the face of heavy machine gun and shell fire. By his initiative and courage, this officer, with the assistance of two runners, was enabled, in the face of great difficulties, to capture two machine guns, besides two officers and 75 men, although wounded in the hand. He continued for five days to hold the position gained in spite of heavy shell fire until eventually relieved by his battalion."
Major T. Wendell MacDowell D. S. O., V. C. was born in Lachute Sept. 16th, 1880, and is the 3rd, son of the late Rev. J. V. MacDowell pastor of the Methodist Church here during the years of 1888 to 1891. His mother was formerly Miss Eleanor Ireland and is now Mrs. Richardson, of Matland, and has the great honor to have four sons in the Nations Service. Her many friends here will join in the congratulations brought her by her distinguished son.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I have read, last week, on a very small newspaper, a very short piece of very small poetry, signed by a very short name.
But fortunately, the very short verses could just fit the very little column; and, unfortunately yet, this has given not a small help to the weekly very short... of copy.
Perseverance may in a short time secure no small success from the co-operation of the two dwarves.
In the meantime, the very short we p. et, jointly with the very stout periodical do content themselves with sour gherkins, and place but very little hope in the green expectation of water melons, their true messiah.
And to help them in the constancy of their economic resolution, the Red Cross business is so dull—I am tendering them, as a consolation these two verses of a genuine English poet, Alexander Pope:
What and how great the virtue and the art
To live on little with a cheerful heart.
GAETAN VALOIS,
Lachute, this July 4th, 1917.

BIRTHS.

DALLAIRE.—At Lachute Mills, on Tuesday, July 3rd, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Egnas Dallaire, (twin sons).

DEATHS

RIDDLE.—At Danany, Que., on June 28th, 1917, at the age of 72, Annie M. Porter, widow of John Riddle. Funeral took place from the English Church of Danany.

LACHUTE RED CROSS REPORT.

The Lachute Branch of the Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge the following donations for the month of June.

Ladies' Aid, Presbyterian Church \$75.00; Mr. Meeks \$25.05. One of the youngest members of Presbyterian Church \$5.00; One pair socks, Mrs. Harlow Giles.

List of work for June. Knitting socks Mrs. Summerby, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, 4 pns. each; Mrs. Matthew Scott, (Cambridge), 3 lns. M. Wilson, Miss L. Todd, Mrs. Geo. Hill, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Mrs. T. Morrison, 3 pns. each; Miss Buchanan, Miss Nora Banford, Mrs. George Calder, Mrs. Breunian, Mrs. H. J. Deacon, Mrs. Hope, Miss A. L. Moore, Miss M. Hills, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Clunie, Sr., Mrs. M. Gall, 2 pns. each; Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. Banford, Miss Eva Deacon, Mrs. Cottingham, Miss K. Reid, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. J. McFarlane, Mrs. Dr. Chunie, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. McAdam, Mrs. R. Kyle, (Cambridge), 1 pair each; Sewing Shiras, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Jane McQuat, 6 each; Miss M. Hills 4; Miss Buchanan, 3; Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. Wm. McPaul, Miss Loynachan, Mrs. Lyster, 2 each; Mrs. J. Mettibbon, Mrs. J. H. McPaul, Mrs. George Hunter, Mrs. A. McGibbon, Miss Carr, Miss R. Silverson, Mrs. A. Morrison, Mrs. J. M. McPaul, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Slater, Miss K. Giles, Mrs. James Gall, Miss Barron, 1 each. Suits pyjamas.—Miss Ruby McQuat, 2; Mrs. Menzie, Mrs. Banford, 1 each; Trench Cape, Miss Katie Reid, 12; Miss R. Hampton, 8; Miss Buchanan, 6. Towels.—Mrs. Massiah 20. Pillow Slips.—Miss Barron, 10. We have shipped to Headquarters during month, 34 flannel shirts, 8 suits pyjamas, 19 trench cape, 52 pairs socks, 20 pillow slips.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss P. Creswell spent the holidays in Montreal.

Mrs. Clouston, of Pembroke is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Andrew Box, of Montreal, spent the holiday in town.

Mr. John Miller left on Sunday for a two weeks visit in Gaspé.

Mr. John Forbes, of Montreal, spent a few days last week in town.

Mrs. H. Burwash and family have opened up their cottage at Clear Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser, and daughter, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

Mrs. V. McPaul, of Ste. Vincent's Paul, is spending a couple of weeks in town.

Mrs. Amos McVicar and daughter, spent a few days in Ste. Jerome last week.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon is spending the summer months at her home in Christerville.

Miss Renée Brunau, of Quebec, is the guest of her sister Mrs. E. Jousse this week.

Mrs. John Smith, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Robinson for some time.

Mrs. J. Hurst and son of St. Lambert is the guest of Mrs. A. McVicar this week.

Mr. Albert Seguin, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town the guest of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Rodrigue and friends, motored to St. Scholastique on Monday evening.

Miss Tess Beath, of Smith Falls, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Wm. Roblin on.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his sister Mrs. H. Hammond.

Mr. R. M. Beckett, of Port Arthur, Ont. is the guest of Mr. W. H. Bradford this week.

Don't Miss the Brownsburg Lawn Social on J. McCluskeys Lawn on the 17th of July.

Mrs. Ewing and daughter, of Montreal are spending this week the guests of Miss Dunbar.

Mrs. D. Currie, of Montreal, was in town this week to attend the McKinnon Walker wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomas and children of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. M. Jones.

Miss A. Parkin, of Montreal, was the guest of her sister Mrs. H. R. Underhill for the holiday.

Pte. and Mrs. Ward, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. W. A. Graham, North River.

Rev. Ernest Davis, of Lakefield was in town on Monday paying a visit at the Methodist Parsonage.

Mrs. Jason Stewart entertained the Ladies of the Baptist Church to a Strawberry tea on Thursday last.

Mr. Lorne McArthur, and Miss May Wilson, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur this week.

Miss Katie and Margaret Jones spent Dominion Day in St. Marysville, the guests of Mrs. John Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Strong and the Misses Strong, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Crozier this week.

Mrs. Geo. Stanforth was in Montreal this week attending the wedding of her sister Miss Annie Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Little and family, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. A. Goldworthy for a couple of weeks.

The Misses Doris Rolland and Pauline Werner, of Verdun, were the holiday guests of Miss M. and N. McGregor.

Miss Clara Maxwell, of Cambria, has returned home after spending a week visiting her many friends in Lachute.

Mrs. Simon McGillivray and her daughter Mrs. Sturgess, of Montreal, were in town this week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and daughter of Ottawa, and Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. McArthur.

On Sunday next Rev. P. Hayden will preach in the morning on "the Anti-septic Life", in the evening "Following a blind pilot".

Pte. Frank Ryan, Miss Louisa Bradshaw, and Mr. Robert Robinson, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and daughter, of Buckingham, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie for the holidays. Miss North Christie, of Montreal, is spending the summer months in town.

The election for School Commissioners will take place on Monday next, July 9th. Retiring Commissioners, Thos. Christie and B. McCoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cunningham, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Forbes and daughter, of Montreal, spent the week-end visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Albt. McKinnon and son of Bridgeport, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Hawkesbury, are guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Mrs. Caramel and Miss Fitzgerald, of Montreal, Mrs. (Rev.) Peck and Mrs. (Dr.) Bennett, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. Potter this week.

The S. S. Club have received letters from Ptes. W. Fraser, W. Burke and Geo. Graham, acknowledging and thanking them for the parcels.

Mrs. Allan Coates and daughter of Brockville, and Miss Dorothy Ryan, of Pierrepont, N. Y. are guests of their mother, Mrs. Ryan this week.

Rev. F. J. Hayden, was in Ottawa last week to attend the funeral of the late Rev. D. T. Cummings M. A. B. D. Ex. President of the Montreal Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Seale, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Newton, of Sutton, Que. were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. McPaul and are now guests of Mrs. Geo. Seale, Louisa.

Miss Christina Drennan left on Tuesday for a two months visit to Stettler, Alta., and other points, and Miss Annie Drennan will spend the summer with friends at J. L. Ont.

Mrs. G. Teasdale, and Miss Haddlesley of Montreal, Mrs. McDonald, of Seattle Washington, and Mrs. B. O'Connor, of New York, were the welcome guests of Mrs. Elias Rodrigue.

Several friends in town have heard from Mr. E. Darlington now in the Eastern Townships. He reports things very favorable. He wishes to thank his many friends for assistance rendered.

The Baptist Sunday School held their Annual picnic on Tuesday, July 3rd, in the pretty grove of Mr. Raymond on the N. R. River. Fine weather prevailed and a very happy time was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Little, of Dauphin Man., who have been spending the past 6 months in town, returned home this week, accompanied by Miss Mary McAllister, who will spend the summer in the West visiting her many friends.

An Ice Cream Social will be held on the Baptist Church lawn Tuesday evening, July 10th. Admission 25cts. Good programme. Fish pond and candy table. Come for a good time. Private Bainbridge returned wounded soldier, will relate some of his experiences at the front.

W. H. D. Miller, Esq., of Montreal one of the officials of the Citizens recruiting League preached an excellent sermon to a large congregation in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning, his subject "contemplation" the pastor, was assisted by Sergeant-Major, (Rev.) J. F. Carleton of Montreal.

The St. Canute Methodist Church was prettily decorated for the Flower Service last Sunday. Unfortunately, a heavy rainstorm came on at the time of the service and kept many away. Several musical selections were rendered. Mrs. Piche presided at the organ. Rev. Mr. Hayden gave an appropriate address.

The summer homes at Lake Louisa are nearly all opened up for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell and daughter, of Saranac, are occupying their pretty island home, also Mrs. Jas. McPaul and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles and daughter, Mrs. Middleton and family, and the Misses Riddell, of Lachute are at the Lake.

What might have been a very serious fire occurred on Friday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Lachute Mills. In some unknown way the kitchen floor caught fire and spread rapidly, but owing to the efforts of Messrs. Cox and Thorburn and prompt application of the hose, the fire was confined to the lower part of the house. The loss was covered by insurance.

Miss Muriel Joss and Mr. Walker McArthur spent the week-end in Montreal as delegates from the Star of Hope Lodge No. 184, to the Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars of the province of Quebec, which met on Monday. At the installation of officers they were installed into the Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Chief Templars Office respectively. They report great progress in the province for prohibition.

Private Sidney Bainbridge of the P.P.C.L.I., is spending a week in town the guest of Mrs. Stanley Goldworthy. Pte. Bainbridge, who is a returned wounded soldier, arrived in Halifax on Friday last after spending some eight months in various hospitals in England and Scotland, since the time he received his injury—which is in the left arm—early in October last in one of the Somme engagements. He will later proceed to Calgary and Edmonton, in which latter place he hopes to resume his studies in the Alberta Theological College.

ST. ANDREWS

The "Upstreamers" Bible Class of St. Andrews, propose holding a series of "Pleasant Sunday afternoons" during the months of July and August. When the weather is favorable these gatherings will be held out-of-doors.

The first one will be held (D. V.) at the Congregational Church, St. Andrews on Sunday July 8th, at 2.30 p.m. This meeting will be conducted by two young men from the Montreal Y. M. C. A., Mr. W. H. Henderson the Secretary being one of the speakers. A hearty invitation is extended to everyone, particularly the young people. Collection to defray expenses.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

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

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

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

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.



No. 80 Please!

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

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner

Thinking of Home!

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

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh and Good.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

THOMAS EDISON

the world's greatest inventor, whose masterpiece.

The Diamond Disc Phonograph is on sale here—over 200 beautiful Recreations of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in the latest designs.

We have a full line of Wedding Rings, Watches and other Jewelry on hand.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND Main Street, Lachute

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.

WANTED.

Two School Teachers, protestant, holding Elementary Diploma's, for No. 1 and No. 2 Schools, in the Municipality of Wentworth. Duties to commence 1st September 1917. Term, 9 months. Salary \$30.00 per month.

Apply to,
A. E. TOMALTY, Sec. Treas.
Louisa, P. O.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

The AUTOMOBILE



Tube Care Brings Reward in Mileage.

It is difficult sometimes to determine just when a tube is unfit for further use. Porosity in a tube usually indicates that it has attained its three score and ten. At this stage very small cracks can be observed in the rubber if it is stretched and examined carefully. The next development is splitting when the air pressure becomes too great for the tube to bear.

If the rubber in a tube is "live" it may successfully bear as many patches as a beggar's coat. But due care must be exercised in the vulcanization of the patch to the tube, that too large a portion of the tube around the patch is not cured. If portions of the tube have been over-cured in patching operations, disaster is sure to follow.

Lack of proper care of the tube is responsible for most of the troubles tire users experience. Sufficient tale between casing and tube prevents the generation of heat which vulcanizes the tube to the fabric of the casing. Tube splitting is occasioned by the slipping of the tube between the casing and the rim, which soon results in a "pinch." The remedy is careful applying.

The protection of spare tubes is a matter that many tire users pass over too lightly. Usually spare tubes are folded and carried in the tool box,

where they may come in contact with grease, oil and tools. The grease and oil greatly reduce the quality of the rubber, while the tools many times cause the tubes to become chafed and worn and unfit for use.

Ten Commandments For The Automobileist.

1. Ascertain the right size and type of tire for your car and use them exclusively.
 2. Apply tires with care so that tire and rim fit properly.
 3. Use inner tubes with proper type of valve and carry in tube bags.
 4. Don't overinflate or overload tires.
 5. Don't drive in street car tracks, or let wheels get out of alignment.
 6. Don't scrape alongside of curbs or drive or back against them.
 7. Don't lock the wheels of your car in stopping, or skid, or use tight chains.
 8. Don't expose tires to the light or let unused car stand on tires all winter.
 9. Don't neglect casing cuts, no matter how slight, or let grease, oil or gasoline soak into your tires.
 10. Demand rims bearing the official standard inspection stamp.
- Observation of the above commands will give maximum mileage on all quality tires.

THE CEMETERY ON VINNY RIDGE.

Canadians Buried in Centre of the Position They Won.

"In the middle of the waste on the summit of Vinny Ridge there is a little group of white-painted wooden crosses marking the graves of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, who fell in the capture of the ridge, writes a war correspondent in France. These Canadian Seaforths were mostly British Columbians. A long, long way they came to die, these long-limbed sons of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. Some came even further, for they came from the far-off slopes of the Peak Mountains or the upper waters of the Fraser River when they heard the call. "Many other feet will tread the same journey after them, the feet of pilgrims who through generations yet to be born will come here as to a shrine. The little graveyard will be as a flame of inspiration to the heart of Canada for ages, for there has been nothing finer done in the war than the achievement of those western men on the ridge.

"There is no yard of all this tableland where a man can find the original surface of the earth, but everywhere is ridge and shell hole, the hardly distinguishable remnants of the old German trenches, the thin covering of soil being all churned up with the white chaff below until all is grayish white.

"It is so readers in Canada must think of the place where their sons rest. The hot sun beats down on it, the shells sing over the place both ways, and overhead aeroplanes drone in a circle. It is a hideous place, but there could be no prouder burial place for these men than this central summit of ridge they won so splendidly."

SHOCKED STRAWBERRIES.

Application of Electricity to the Ripening of Fruit.

The British Government has decided to conduct experiments in Herefordshire with a view to finding out whether the growth of various crops can be accelerated by means of electricity.

The idea is not new. Years ago Sir Oliver Lodge enclosed a field in Gloucestershire in a sort of overhead cage of wires, strung upon poles, through which a powerful electric current was made continuously to pass. As a result the crops growing underneath were found to be increased by nearly one-third of their yield under ordinary conditions.

Strawberries seem to be peculiarly susceptible to electric influence. Subjected to a series of mild galvanic shocks, they show, in some instances, an increased yield of 50 per cent. Raspberry plants sprayed with electrified water have also had their yield materially increased; while some experimenters have attained even more startling results by means of powerful electric arc-lamps suspended above growing crops and kept burning all night, thereby stimulating the growth of the plants in much the same way as continuous bright sunshine does.

"BY THEIR FRUITS."

The ground we tread
Sustains the living,
Shields the dead—

And as we till the wondrous soil
With care and skill and daily toil,
We earn the right to live on earth,
The source to which we owe our birth.

So why should untitled tracts be found
Where naught but useless weeds
abound?

Why can't we see with mortal ken
That idle land and idle men.

Are burdens hard that we must bear,
That cost us much in toil and care?
But when these two together toll,
The idle men and the idle soil.

They are the Magi, great and good,
To bring to men their daily food,
And as we use what God has given,
We make of earth a brighter heaven.

Thrift.

"My boy, you want to practise thrift."

"I know, dad; but I haven't the tools."

"What do you mean by that?"

"If you let me have the five pounds I need, I'll see how long I can make it last."

THE FATHERS OF THE NEW RUSSIA

NOTES ON THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Sterling Qualities of the Men Who Are Leading Their Country Onward to the Light.

Canadians will be interested to know something about the men who are guiding Russia through her time of stress.

Prince Lvoff, the premier, is a landowner and an aristocrat—as Washington himself was—but he has always been a patriot. His greatest service has been in organizing the zemstvos, or provincial councils, for co-operation during the present war, and he stood sturdily against the treacherous and corrupt ministers who led the Czar to his downfall. More than once he did so, at the peril of his property and even of his life. He is a firm believer in the future of the Russian race, but not a Pan-Slavist in the aggressive sense of the word.

A Famous Russian.

Prof. Paul Milukoff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the most famous of all the new leaders of Russia. He was long a member of the faculty of the University of Moscow, and has been imprisoned and even sent to Siberia because of the radical democracy he preached from his professorial chair. He has lectured both in New York and Chicago, and he both admires and loves this country. He is, like so many Russians, a splendid linguist. He learned to read and write English during a three-months' imprisonment for some political activity, and he learned to speak it perfectly during a three-months' visit to London. He is the greatest authority on politics and international law in Russia, and the greatest authority on the ethnology and history of the Balkan Peninsula in the world. He is also the editor of a great liberal newspaper, the Retch.

Rodzianko, the president of the Duma, is a moderate liberal and an aristocrat like Lvoff. Manuiloff, the Minister of Public Instruction, is a college professor, and the editor of the liberal and literary newspaper, Rusakiya Viedomosti.

Friend of Peasants.

Guchkoff, the new Minister of War, is a landowner and a rich man, but he has been active in liberalizing the institutions of the country, and the peasants look upon him as a particular friend of their order. He has also been president of the Duma.

Kerenski, the Minister of Justice, is a lawyer by profession, a determined radical in politics and the representative of labor in the government as he was in the Duma. He is a socialist and a republican, and his influence among the Russian people grows daily.

The leaders of the revolution are all men of substance and education; their interest in politics is patriotic, and not at all class-conscious. There is, indeed, little division among the classes in Russia, and not very much socialism. There is no great industrial population, and there is land enough for each peasant farmer to have his own piece of earth. There is, therefore, little jealousy of mere wealth, especially when it is in the form of land; and the peasant, knowing himself ignorant of great affairs, is ready to follow the lead of his educated and prosperous fellow citizens whenever he is convinced that they are honest, well-disposed and loyal to Mother Russia. It is that combination of high character in the leadership and of trustful confidence on the part of the mass of the population that makes the future of the new government hopeful.

"BETTER THAN USUAL"

Is the slogan of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, who announce their Eighth Annual Exhibition in this issue, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, on December 7th and 8th next. Our readers will remember the record prices paid at the Auction Sale at last year's show, the Grand Champion being bought by the T. Eaton Company at \$90. per lb. live weight. Premium lists will be out in a few days and will contain all the old and several new classes.

EIGHTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW Union Stock Yards TORONTO DEC. 7th & 8th, 1917

WRITE FOR PREMIUM LIST TO-DAY

TOMMY TO THE RESCUE.

How He Risked Punishment in Doing a Kindly Act.

How Tommy—by no other name known to fame—came to the rescue of a hungry infant and a distressed mother in a metropolitan subway car is the theme of an incident described in the New York Herald. Somewhat condensed, it runs as follows:

The mother opened a small wicker bag and drew forth a bottle, the slightly gray color of which indicated that it had formerly contained milk. She gave it to the infant, who, after two lusty intakes, discovered the deception that had been practiced upon him and went up two octaves in his roaring. On all sides looks of distress began to appear in the eyes of the passengers.

At about this time a young man of eleven years came into the limelight. All that is known of him is that his first name was Thomas. He broke the side of a large paper bag that rested between him and an eight-year-old companion and drew forth a pint bottle of milk. He looked bashfully at the troubled mother opposite, and when she glanced at him he held the bottle up and nodded the question: "Want it?"

Two minutes later the only unusual noise in the car was a gurgle; the baby was still "going strong" when the car reached Ninety-sixth Street.

No sooner had the older boy regained his seat after doing his good turn, than his little companion whispered in awe:

"Say, Tommy, you'll git kilt!"

The answer to that was immediate. An elderly man at Tommy's right turned the boy's hand flat and put a quarter into it, and the smiling mother tossed ten cents at his feet. The boy immediately returned the ten cents to the infant's mother, but, for some strange psychological reason, he kept the elderly man's quarter.

THE FOE FIRED THE GRASS.

A Terrible Moment in the British Campaign in German East Africa.

In the more open country grows the giant grass, waving over a man's head, dense and resistant as sugarcane, and once a source of deadly peril, writes a soldier's wife in describing the event. The regiment had dug itself in some 800 yards from the enemy trenches, when the wind, blowing in their faces, brought to the men a smell of burning, and with a sudden roar a sea of flames came sweeping down upon them—the enemy had set fire to the tall grass.

There was not a second to spare. The men leaped up, and, weak and exhausted as they were, forced their falling strength into clearing the ground and cutting a fire belt. It was done with the speed of demons, for a fiercer demon was upon them; the men, with their tattered garments that would have flared up so easily, put half a life into those few seconds.

The heat of the fire was on their faces, blinding their eyes; the flames reached out tongues towards their store of ammunition. Under cover of the fire and smoke the enemy came out and attacked heavily. Our men leaped back, turned the full strength of their fire on the enemy through the blinding smoke, and suddenly, miraculously—the wind changed!

It is gratifying to know that in a few moments the enemy survivors were hurried back to their trenches before the flames, to find their grass shelters on fire, and under a withering storm from every rifle, maxim, and gun a grim silence fell upon their trenches.

ARMORED ANIMALS ARE COMMON

NATURE HAS MADE PROVISION FOR DEFENCE.

Many Examples of Insects, Fishes, and Animals, But No Armored Birds.

Now that fighting men are going back to the wearing of armor for protection in battle, it is interesting to note the fact that nature has made similar provision for many animals.

The early Spanish invaders of tropical America were greatly interested in certain species of armored mammals, wholly new to them, which they found plentifully distributed over that part of the New World. They called them "armadillos," because they were encased in coats of mail.

The so-called "great armadillo" attains a length of nearly five feet. It is clad in a complete coat of flint-like armorplate, and its tail, as solid as if forged in metal, has the shape of a trumpet. In fact, the aborigines of the Amazon Valley use it as a trumpet for signalling in war.

Coat of Mail.

Even the smaller species of armadillos, however, are equally well protected, the head being defended by a sort of helmet. If attacked by a beast or bird of prey, the creature instantly rolls itself into a ball, thus rendering itself proof against injury.

In very ancient times there lived in South America a giant ancestor of the modern armadillos. One of its huge shells, some years ago, was found by an English naturalist in use as a playhouse by half a dozen children. In another camp (it was in the Pampas region) he came across a trumpet as big as those commonly employed on ships. It was the tail of a specimen of the extinct armored mammal.

Armored Reptiles.

Alligators and crocodiles, of course, are familiar to-day as types of the armored reptile. They are clad in complete mail, which is certainly proof against buckshot, and is hardly penetrable by a rifle bullet, unless a point in the armor be struck. Such a bullet, striking one of the plates, is fairly sure to be deflected harmlessly.

There are no armored birds. So far as known, there never were any. It is a fact accepted by naturalists that all birds are descended from reptiles, but in the process of acquiring wings and feathers for purposes of flight they might have been expected to discard unnecessary encumbrances.

In antediluvian days there were many species of armored fishes, some of which are represented to-day by survivors, in this respect degenerate. Evidently nature, which is forever making experiments, did not think the idea worth perpetuating.

Armored Insects.

In the insect kingdom, however, there are to-day not merely a few, but hundreds of thousands of armored species. These are the beetles, which are clad in complete suits of mail. Their armor, in fact, is made of a material far more indestructible than steel—namely, "chitine." Chitine cannot be destroyed except by certain mineral acids.

There are several species of beetles whose "shining armor" is reputed to contain gold or silver, and, owing to this belief, people often gather them and melt them. Most remarkable of these are the "gold bugs" of the genus "plustotis." One might easily imagine a specimen to be the work of some clever artificer in metal, the head and wing cases being brilliantly polished, with all the seeming of metal to sight and touch, and with a lustre as of gold itself.

When a man becomes thoroughly contented he has outlived his usefulness.

Young Women Wanted

Good opportunity offered young women desiring permanent work in Toronto to learn wartimes work in the largest established restaurant in Canada. Good wages paid, best working conditions and fair treatment. Write, telephone or call. Childs Co., 158 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Doings of the Duffs.



The Bloom of Berries in your cheeks—you can get it by cutting out the heavy, expensive foods of Winter that clog the liver and burden the kidneys. Here is a wish that will clear the skin and give you the bounding buoyancy of youth—**Shredded Wheat and Strawberries.** All the body-building material in the whole wheat grain, combined with berries or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

A Practical Design



Everybody who has available land is cultivating it this summer, and women need practical clothes for this purpose. A plain waist of strong material with a short khaki skirt with bloomers and detachable leggings is a very practical costume, as the illustration shows. The skirt is cut in four gores, and the short length is 32 inches. McCall Pattern No. 7073, Ladies' Waist; in 7 sizes; 34 to 46 bust; and No. 7011, Ladies' Sports Skirt, with or without bloomers; in 7 sizes; 22 to 34 waist. Price, 15 cents each.

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

His Own Shame.

Robert's mother's admonishing to her small son generally ended with the words: "I'd be ashamed of you if you did so and so," and the word ashamed, therefore, was constantly in his ears.

One day, after he had eaten up his little sister's candy, his mother said to him:

"Robert, did you eat Dorothy's candy when I told you not to?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Robert in a tone of triumph, "and I'm just as ashamed of myself as I can be, so you needn't be ashamed of me at all!"



A Wise Move is to change from tea and coffee to **POSTUM** before the harm is done.

"There's a Reason"

THE PROTECTING AIR

Raindrops Would Kill Us But For the Atmosphere.

The fiercest bombardment conceivable would not be nearly so destructive to human life as an ordinary shower if it were not for the protective covering of our atmosphere. We live, move, and have our being at the bottom of an air room forty miles or more deep. Therefore, we are safe, not only from falling raindrops, but from meteorites and other wandering bodies from outer space. But, supposing that it were possible for human beings to exist in an atmosphere that rose only to a few feet above their heads, and that storm clouds could form in the region outside such a low-grade atmosphere, then every raindrop would prove as fatal to earthly creatures as if it were a steel bullet fired from a dynamite gun. As it is, however, the resistance of our atmosphere so materially reduces the rate at which the raindrops fall that they are harmless; though were it not for the hindrance they encounter from the air each drop would fall with a velocity great enough to penetrate the full length of a grown man's body.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

A Well Known Resident of Port Hawkesbury Is Restored to Health and Strength.

One of the best known men in the town of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., is Mr. William Duff. He has been a member of the municipal council for 16 years, chairman of the school board, and held other responsible positions. Mr. Duff's words, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. He makes no secret of the fact that he believes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life, and that they restored him to good health, after several medical men had failed to cure him. Mr. Duff tells of his illness and cure as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with la grippe, which left me in a condition difficult to describe. I was attacked with general weakness, and a constant dull pain in the stomach. I became so weak that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone, and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation all through my chest, especially at night, was almost unbearable. I was finally compelled to go to bed, and called in a doctor, who said my heart was affected, and treated me for that trouble. After three months attendance, and feeling no better, I called in another doctor. His treatment also failed to help me, and I tried a third doctor. This one said there was nothing wrong with my heart, that the trouble was due to my stomach. After treating me for a time he advised that I go to the hospital at Halifax. On a previous occasion when I had an attack of rheumatism I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided that rather than go to a hospital I would again try this medicine. I got a supply of the pills and began taking them. In a few weeks I could feel my strength returning, my stomach was giving me less trouble, the palpitation of the heart disappeared, and after a further use of the pills I felt as well as ever I did in my life. I can truly say that I feel more thankful than words can express for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

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

MIRAGES BOTHER TROOPS.

Mystery of the Desert Interferes With Army Movements.

"Operations had to be temporarily suspended owing to a mirage," says an official communication from the Dala front, describing a minor strategic movement there. It is a reminder that, despite modern war inventions, there is at least one front where world-old conditions still play a dominating part. Thirst, heat and mirage are among the most important factors to be considered in Far Eastern campaigning, just as they were twenty centuries and more ago.

Although the why and wherefore of the mirage is better understood now than then, the British troops in Sinai and Mesopotamia have frequently been held up and mystified by the vision of lakes and trees, just as were the soldiers of Joshua or Alexander.

On the occasion referred to in the communication, the mirage was of minor character, preventing reliable reconnaissances. On a similar occasion some time ago, it produced the effect of the appearance of big Turkish reinforcements which necessitated caution until their phantom character had been established.

Mirages seriously interfered with Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, and it was due to the investigations of a French scientist who accompanied that expedition that they were first traced to tricks of atmospheric refraction.

Recipe for French Flag.

If you make a French flag, remember that the blue strip, next to the staff, is 30 per cent of the length of the flag, the white 33 and red 37.

GROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomach and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colic or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Paradise, St. Bruno, Que., writes: "My baby was very ill and vomited all his food. He was cross and cried night and day, and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They soon set him right and now he is a fat, healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Woman.

Not she with traitorous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholty tongue;
She, while apostles shrank could danger brave,
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

—Eaton Stannard Barrett.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Not Fair.

A leading milk distributor was talking to a reporter about milk prices. "But our adversaries' questions are not fair," he said. "Our adversaries are like the cross-examining lawyer. 'Is it true,' this lawyer asked a witness, 'that you were the only sober man at the banquet?'"

"No, of course not," the witness answered indignantly.

"Who was, then?" said the lawyer.

Sore Eyes

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

Garden Tools.

A spade, garden fork, hoe and rake are absolutely necessary for gardening. A trowel and garden line to make straight rows with and for transplanting are desirable. Wheel hoes and seed drills are valuable for large gardens.

MONEY ORDERS.

BUY your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Docking Lambs.

When Mr. B. C. Harvey of Lethbridge is docking his lambs he keeps one blade of a pair of home-made shears heated red hot by a gasoline blow torch. As the lamb is docked this hot blade sears the wound, and there is no loss of blood.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Danger to Public Health.

The fact that human beings contract tuberculosis by the use of milk and dairy products from tubercular cows is now almost undisputed by scientists and physicians who have investigated this question. The danger is especially acute in young children, who drink a larger proportion of raw milk than adults.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

DR. BECK, THE WELL KNOWN EYE SPECIALIST

and Doctor Judkins, The Medical Author, Publish Astonishing Report on Wonderful Remedy To Strengthen Eyesight

Say it Strengthens Eyesight 50% in One Week's Time in Many Instances

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The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGELI" 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 121 Street, New York

PAINT? NOT A BIT!
LIFT YOUR CORNS
OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called **freosone**, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as "here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freosone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freosone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or tendemes. If your druggist hasn't any freosone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops Mouth-pain
Soothing—Ends pain and swelling, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's teething.
Heals all sores.

50c. Inc. All Druggists and Stores

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CLOTHES NOT NEEDED.

Natives of Tropical Brazil Are Finely Dressed Upon Occasion.

The aboriginal natives of the Amazon Valley, in the wild and densely forested interior of Brazil, wear no clothing except for ornament. Why should they? The climate does not demand it.

Nevertheless, some of them are the most beautifully dressed persons in the world—at all events, on festive occasions, when, as we should say, they "dall up."

They wear cloaks, tunics and hats made wholly of the feathers of trogons and other gorgeous birds; and these garments are supplemented by necklaces, bracelets and anklets of polished teeth and brilliant beetle's wings.

This is the time to wear the early fly.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOTTLES, NEW AND SECOND HAND, 12.50 up. Send for special price list. Variety Cycles Works, 413 Collins Ave., Toronto.

"Clean All" BOILER COMPOUND
For All Boiler Feed Waters
Cycles Shaking and Dampening Grease
Safe for all requirements
Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co., Limited
20 McGeer St., Toronto

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work." — Mrs. NELLIE PHILLIPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have had symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Spinach For Paper.

A French horticulturist, M. de Noyer, has discovered that spinach stems contain 45 per cent of cellulose and make a paper equal to the Japanese product.

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.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1910 CADILLAC IN GOOD RUNNING condition. Has spare tire. Price \$1350.

HUDSON, 1914 MODEL, 6 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car. Electric lights and starter. Recently painted and new tires. Price \$1350.

HUDSON, 1915 MODEL, 6 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car. With electric lights and starter. Thoroughly overhauled in our shop and newly painted. Best covers on all seats and doors. Overalls tires. Price \$1350.

HUDSON, MODEL 17, 8 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car. Electric lights and starter. In good running order and newly painted. Looks like a new car. Price \$1350.

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 \$750.

HUDSON, MODEL 12, 5 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car. In good running order, at a special price, \$1350.

HUDSON 1915 MODEL "14," A HIGH powered, six cylinder, 1 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 \$1350.

JACKSON, 5 PASSENGER, 4 CYLINDER Touring Car. Has electric lights and starter, good tires and is a bargain at the price, \$1350.

RUSSELL, 5 PASSENGER CARRIAGE let. A very handsome closed car, suitable for a doctor. Price \$1350.

We only sell used cars after the purchaser has had a demonstration and satisfied himself of the running qualities of the car. We have used it very successfully in our showrooms and let our customers see you in our used cars and give you a demonstration.

THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited

140-150 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Ask for Minard's and take no other.

ED. 7. ISSUE 23-17.

En Passant.

"Now who will stand on either hand,
And keep the bridge with me."

In the brave days of old that question did not have to be asked twice. A referendum was not demanded, nor was the question debated. The need was recognized and immediate measures were taken in such a manner that the enemy "could scarce forbear to cheer."

This classic object lesson provided by the ancient Romans is immortalized in all languages. It has a prominent place in the school books of all nations, and it stirs the spirit of the youth of every clime. The courageous act of Horatius and his two companions, in holding the enemy in check while the bridge behind them was being cut down and their means of return destroyed, would appeal to the soul of a craven. It is therefore little wonder that brave men are moved by it and the glory of the picture enhanced by the spontaneous nature of the deed.

A few weeks ago, after reading the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the 15th of May, I had a vision of three Canadian patriots standing side by side in one common national cause. I pictured them as Horatius, asking who would stand on either hand and impede the enemy's advance; Laurier was Horatius, and Bourassa made an admirable Horatius in the picture. Visions of these three re-enacting for the sake of their beloved Canada, the glorious tradition of the three doughty Romans, crowded on my mind.

Then I pictured Laurier as Horatius, holding the bridge behind them, and Bourassa as Horatius, asking who would stand on either hand and impede the enemy's advance; Laurier was Horatius, and Bourassa made an admirable Horatius in the picture. Visions of these three re-enacting for the sake of their beloved Canada, the glorious tradition of the three doughty Romans, crowded on my mind.

There are times in the lives of all men when their nearest opportunity of achieving greatness stand unnoticed and pathetic before their dull unseeing eyes; moments which embraced would enhance the highest name and sanctify through out all historic time the memory and record of the humblest amongst us. "If I only had had the sense to see" is the bitter cry of many when the spectres of unheeded chances arise from the dead past, taunting them with the might-have-been, and flaunting evermore the tantalizing retrospect of glories won, the "tide in the affairs of men," omitted.

To be in such a position must be bad, but how much worse must be the future state and repute of the man, however great, who wilfully ignores and purposefully passes by opportunities which cry aloud for recognition; opportunities which block the way, and demand, in the sacred name of justice, to be given at least a token of respect.

It would be wrong for me to say that words fail to describe the condition of subject remorse to which I could condemn such a person. The words would be adequate enough if they did not crowd each other in the volume of their flow; that deluge therefore is averted. Meanwhile, permit me to say just in passing, that, in the matter of patriotic spirit and national action, the moment has come and the men are not ready. Canada is in danger of being sacrificed on the altar of political expediency. A portion of her people are too faithful to their leaders. With dog-like docility they follow: partisan banners into the bypaths of national dishonour. They bark at the crack of a whip, or growl with the simulated ferocity of well trained performing poodles acting a part. And their reward? The promise of a future fall, said, from the party table. They would be better off gnawing a bone.

A leader loses popular confidence when he begins to thumb his gentle hook at the cross rovers. He is supposed to know the way. That is why he is a leader. But when he proceeds to blind-fold his followers on the excuse that the glare of the sun might hurt their eyes, then he is resorting to chicanery to cover his own weakness, or his followers have lost heart and are giving only a blind allegiance.

Had Laurier and Bourassa failed Horatius, Rome might have been devastated, then again, it might not. Robbery others would have risen to the occasion. In any case those heroes would never have been heard of, or known to me, if they had not that day stood between the enemy and Imperial Rome, not merely by defending the bridge but crossing it and meeting the foe beyond its farther

extremity.

In all simplicity of language, the bridge had to be held or it had not. It was not at the present time. Canadian inscription by the selective draft is either necessary or it is not. The men at the front say it is necessary and that is enough for me. The United States consider a similar plan necessary. Great Britain, for centuries opposed to it, has adopted it without an election or a referendum and without demur. Our institutions are modeled upon those of Great Britain, we take refuge under her flag, we are Britons. Modern Britons, shall we then flout the allied forces fighting our battle against world conquest and repression, and quibble about the voice of the people amid the roar of cannon? Shall we appeal to a depleted electorate, reduced by the absence of men who are in the death grips with the archfiend of militarism, in our stead, and who are calling for our help? Go to, give us conscription. "For if they once may win the bridge, What hope to save the town?"

PRESENTATION AT ARSENAL SATURDAY

While visiting the arsenal at Lindsey, Ont., last Saturday, Major General Elliott, Master General of the Ordnance, presented to Mr. John Fisk, a Brownsburg medal, prepared by the "Brownsburg Patriotic Association" for men who enlisted from that district and served abroad.

In presenting the medal General Elliott spoke of the pleasure it gave him on behalf of the Brownsburg Patriotic Association, to present one of the medals the Brownsburg people had, in gratitude, prepared for all their worthy sons who had served at the front.

Major General Elliott also expressed his appreciation of the fact that Mr. Fisk had enlisted, although he had reached an age that should have exempted him, and thanked him for the services he had rendered to King and Country in France.

Others present at the ceremony were: Lieut. Col. Lafferty, of Quebec, Lieut. Col. Weatherbee, Supt. Lindsey Arsenal, Major Tomlinson, Inspector Small Arms Ammunition, and members of the Inspection Branch.

Mr. Fisk enlisted in Brownsburg, in the 24th Battalion, C.E.F., in October, 1914, went overseas in May, 1915, and served in France from September, 1915, to July 1916, when he was returned to Canada, having reached the age limit.

On the face of the medal in relief around the border are the words, "Brownsburg Patriotic Association," and inside a wreath of maple leaves, "King and Country." At the top between two draped flags is a beaver. On the reverse side, "presented as a token of gratitude to J. Fisk."

The medal is connected by a red, white and blue ribbon to a bar on which is engraved the word "Canada."

BROWNSBURG

Mr. J. T. Robbins of the Diocesan and Theological College is the guest of his father for a few weeks.

Miss Myrtle Campbell, of McGill University, is spending her summer vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

We regret to say that Mrs. John Reid has received the news that her husband who enlisted in the 5th Royal Highlanders at Halifax has been wounded and is in hospital. Particulars are not yet to hand.

We sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Reid as her anxiety must be great; beside her husband she has two sons also in the trenches.

The following words were sent to her from France, by her eldest son Mr. John Reid, and must comfort her heart to know that whilst surrounded by shot and shell, and constantly being brought face to face with Death, she is lovingly remembered.

MOTHER.

Dedicated to the Brave
Mothers of my Native Land.

Oh! mother, you, with stalwart son,
To you and him, life just begun,
I honor you with all my might;
God bless you, mother, day and night.

The son who could gird on his breast,
Has gone to face his manhood's test;
He's gone, your kisses on his face,
While you, the lonely home must pace.

But, mother, when the days seem long
The God of Love will make you strong.
And you'll be glad that he was true;
He did what you would have him do.

Because he loved his mother so,
He wanted all the world to know,
That what you taught him at your knee
Had made him true to God and thee.

You taught him to protect the weak,
And on life's path, the truth to seek;
So when his country needed him,
He felt the call so strong within;

That he must honor you, dear one,
And prove that he was your own son;
That when his mother gave him birth
He brought no weeping son to earth.

So, mother, just rejoice, rejoice—
He made the only manly choice—
And when this cruel war is o'er,
How proud you'll be of him you bore.

The now you heart with anguish burns,
How proud you'll be when he returns;
He'll pin his medal on your breast,
For "Mother," he loves you the best.

T. H. Littley.

DALESVILLE

Mr. R. S. MacArthur spent Friday in Montreal.

Miss Blain Oregren is visiting her aunt Mrs. Thos. Morrow.

Mrs. William Kennedy is recovering after her painful accident.

Miss W. Beauduch, of Montreal, spent Wednesday visiting friends here.

Mrs. David Dixon and Master Roy, are spending a few days in Avoca.

Harold P. Young, of New York, is visiting his aunt Mrs. R. S. MacArthur.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McArthur, of Montreal spent a few days with friends here.

Mr. Thos. K. Davis, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. R. S. MacArthur last week-end.

Miss Alma Dixon spent the week-end in Eliza the guest of her cousin Miss Blain Oregren.

The school closed Friday June 29th. We are very glad to learn that Miss Cameron is to take the school for another term.

Mr. and Mrs. Lattrell and daughter Miss Nac, of Saranac, are passing through on their way to their summer cottage at Lake Louise.

Dalesville services Sunday July 8th, will be held as follows:—Morning at 11 o'clock, Pastor White will speak at 3 p.m. at Mount Maple, at 7 p.m. at Brownsburg.

The Women's Mission Circle at the Manse at 3 p.m. Sunday School picnic at Brownsburg Tuesday July 10th at 3 p.m.

A Social for the members of Dalesville Church to remember our Soldiers at the Front, Wednesday July 11th, at 8 p.m. tickets 25 cents. All Welcome.

The St. Andrews Motor Boating Club.

It has been decided that owing to the war, the above Club will postpone all activity until a more favorable time probably next year, when it is hoped that a grand celebration may be in order to commemorate the world's peace.

In the meantime the officers of the club desire to thank the public in general for their assistance and kind interest in the past.

CUSHING

Mr. Fraser Watson, of Ottawa, spent Dominion Day at his home here.

The Misses Katie and Grace Wheelahan, of Montreal, spent the holiday with their friends in Cushing.

Mrs. Morris and children, of Montreal, arrived Saturday and will spend a couple of months at Mrs. R. Pinkerton's.

Miss Mabel Davidson, of St. Philippe, and her aunt Mrs. Hunnwell, were guests of Mrs. Cleland on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Greig, of Montreal, spent the week-end as guests of their daughter-in-law Mrs. D. G. Greig at the home of Mrs. Jas. Watson.

We are pleased to see Mr. Geo. Nicholls around once more after being confined to the house for the last two months with sciatic rheumatism.

Mrs. F. R. Douglas and daughter Miss Mildred also her niece Miss Jessie Wharton, of Huttie, Mont., spent a few days recently at the residence of her brother Mr. B. Noyes.

The social and fancy sale under the auspices of the Ladies Association of St. Mungo's will be held at the Stone Hall on Tuesday evening July 10th, not the 12th as reported last week.

Mrs. L. Cushing, of Montreal, with her son Mr. Herbert Cushing also her daughter Miss Florence and son Mr. Dougall motored up from the city on Saturday and were guests over the week-end of Rev. and Mrs. Prof. Ross, at Ingleside.

The many friends of Mr. James M. Fraser of St. Mungo's will be interested to hear that he will be inducted to the pastorate of Black River Bridge, N.B., on July 10th inst., and his ordination to the Presbyterian ministry will also take place shortly. Mr. Fraser is by nature, heredity, and training well fitted for the high calling which he has chosen and has many well-wishes here who will follow his career with interest.

Teachers attending the Lachute Summer Training School 1917.

Adair, Jessie, Gladys, Three Rivers, Que. Argue, Isabella Jane, Yarns, Que. Barratt, Christina, East Angus, Que. Bartlett, Irene Florence, Grande Greve, Que. Bartlett, Maude Amelia, Grande Greve, Que. Bennett, Zetta Ruby, Maple Grove, Que. Black, Jessie, Lachute, Que. Bowman, Margaret Murdoch, Scottstown, Que. Campbell, Volina, Lachute, Que. Fine, Harrington, East, Que. Cochrane, Marion Ida, Leeds Village, Que. Cook, Agnes Ida, Lachute, St. Andrews, Que. Cousins, Mary Ella, Knowlton, Que. Crane, Mary, Deborah Elizabeth, Barnham, Que. Cummings, Ethel Pearl, North Nation Mills, Que. Davis, Laura, Morris Heights, Que. Dixon, Mina, Lachute, Que. Delaney, Edna, New Charlise West, Que. Edmond, Elsie, Levenson, Wakefield, Que. Ferns, Ellen Letitia, Dewittville, Que. Fanchon, Gertrude, J. St. Andrews, East, Que. Jago, George Bennett, New Glasgow, Que. Goodfellow, Ethel Susan, Huntingdon, Que. Hampson, Anna Gertrude, Huntingdon, Que. Harrison, Jean, Quyon, Que. Hart, Emily Sarah, Grande Igne, Que. Jones, Catherine, Lachute, Que. Loughhead, Lily, Montreal, Que. McKay, Catherine Bessie, Scottstown, McKenzie, Myrtle Helena, Weir, Que. McMillan, Christie, Angus, Que. Mc Nally, Della, Lachute, Que. Morrison, Della, Tolsta, Que. Morrison, Isabella Lucy, Mand, Lachute, Que. Ormond, Ethel Mary, Aylmer East, Que. Ramier, Blanche, Port Daniel West, Que. Reid, Dora Annie, Wakefield, Que. Rolfe, Elsie Jane, Marleton, Que. Ross, Mary Hunt, Barachois, Que. Somerville, Alice Ethel, Lachute, Que. Speck, Della Anna Lucinda, Sawyerville, Que. Vibert, Emma Heister, Gaspere, Que. Wells, Evelyn Grace, Hatley, Que.

WEDDING BELLS.

MABON-STANFORTH.

A very quiet house wedding took place on Monday evening, July 2nd at the home of Mrs. Mary Stanforth, Montreal when her youngest daughter Katherine Ethel was united in marriage to Herbert Mabon, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Mabon of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. A. Ruddy, only intimate friends of the family being present. Mr. and Mrs. Mabon left on the evening train for New York. Both young people were former residents of Lachute and the Watchman joins with their many other friends in wishing them every happiness.

McCAUL-HISLOP.

A very quiet wedding took place in the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, at 3.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, July 3rd, when Miss Marjorie Jean (Hilop) youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. L. Hislop, of St. John's, Quebec, was united in marriage to John Robert McCaul, B.S.A. formerly of Lachute now demonstrator in Agriculture to rural schools. The bride who was unattended, was given away by her brother-in-law Mr. Wm. Peterson, of Burlington, Vt. while Mr. E. M. Ricker, B.S.A., of Macdonald College, assisted the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. A. Campbell, pastor of the church.

After receiving the congratulations of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. McCaul were accompanied by their relatives and friends from Macdonald College to the wharf, where they took the boat for Quebec, intending to spend a short holiday in that city and in the Laurentians.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McCaul are graduates of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, and on their return will take up their residence in that town.

McKIMMIE-WALKER.

A very pretty house wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon last, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker, Jerusalem, when their youngest daughter Katie Isabelle was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Scott McKimmie, of Lachute, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. L. George. The bride looked charming in a gown of cream silk crepe de chene with veil, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was attended by her cousin Miss Jessie Walker, while Mr. Gilbert Todd acted as best man. The wedding march was played by Miss Margaret McKimmie sister of the groom. After a bountiful wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. McKimmie left on the evening train for Montreal and Sherbrooke the bride travelling in a green silk suit. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Walker of Chilliwick B. C. and Mr. and Mrs. Albert McKimmie, of Bridgeport.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

OSCAR DORION,
North River Road, St. Andrews,
Saturday, July 14th, 1917

The following effects:—One fanning mill, 1 seeder, 1 reaper (almost new), 1 mowing machine, 1 double wagon, 1 set of harrows, 1 cutter, 1 pair of bob sleighs, 1 horse rake, 1 set of double harness, 1 cultivator, 1 rack sleigh, 1 log chain, 1 chimney cap, 1 cupboard, 1 sideboard, 3 iron beds, 1 sofa, 1 box stove, 1 writing desk, 1 washstand, 1 dumb churn, 1 bureau, 1 flat bottom boat, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

J. OSCAR DORION, Prop.

Mirabel School No 1.

Report—June Examinations.

GRADE VII.—Muriel Daig and Dorothy Daig absent.

GRADE VI.—Total Max. 100.—Helen Drennan 117, Mildred Daig 108.

GRADE IV.—Total Max. 100.—Lois Miller 789, Annabel Daig 712, John Drennan 681, Amy Daig 670.

GRADE II.—Max. 700.—Margaret Drennan 675.

GRADE I, 2nd Primer.—Head Marks 341.—Elsie Miller 162, Gwendolynne Miller 82.

1st Primer, Head Marks, 86.—Quintin Black 67, Willie Monroe 19, Wilbur Daig 17.

Teacher, E. RUTHERFORD.

Crook's School No. 3.

Report—June Examinations.

GRADE VII.—Total Max. 600.—Ella B. Crooks 1267, 1 red tie (tauley 48), Thomas McMichael, August Beauchamp, Geraldine Stewart, Lucy C. L. Han absent from Exams.

GRADE V.—Total Max. 161.—Lavinia Crooks 140, Eva Carriere 1084, August Beauchamp, Arthur Beauchamp, Mary Forgette absent from exams.

GRADE IV.—Total Max. 150.—Sarah Stewart 1386, John Stewart 1172, Eve Lac Forgette, Alfred Carriere, Louis Pelletier absent from exams.

GRADE II.—Total Max. 1000.—Daisy Crooks 949, Bertha Carriere 821, Stewart Forgette absent from Exams.

Primer II.—Total Max. 900.—Mary Stewart 839, Betta Biglow.

Primer I.—Total Max. 900.—Hattie Stewart 847, Leo Carriere 733, Lona Carriere, Wilfred Crooks, Juliette Crooks, Elsie McMichael, Frankie Crooks absent from exams.

* Indicate those absent during part of exams.

Prize for "Good Conduct"—Ella B. Crooks.

Prize for "Regular Attendance" and Punctuality"—Sarah Stewart.

Teacher—LAURA A. COUSINS.

As Light as
A Feather on Tires

THE vexing problem of Tire Expense is solved once and for all by the BRISCOE, B "4-24." The BRISCOE owner does not worry about tire expense because this car's proven ability to build a light, staunch, durable car has added to the mileage of his tires and minimized the cost of repairs.

Briscoe \$935.

From Coast to Coast Canadian motorists have hailed the BRISCOE with enthusiasm. Its marvellous "Half Million Dollar Motor" makes possible from 30 to 35 miles to the gallon, because it gets every possible ounce of explosive force out of the gas.

The BRISCOE, B "4-24" has set a new standard for quality cars at a moderate price. Its distinctive body lines make an instant appeal to every motorist. Its luxurious appointments and unusually complete equipment include:

Electric Lighting and Starting System, Tired Wind shield, Full Elliptic Springs, Floating Type Rear Axle, Canadian Gauge, Trouble Light Socket, Automatic Switch with Key Lock, Ammeter, Speedometer, Electric Horn, Tools and other important accessories.

The price includes everything—no extras to buy. BRISCOE, B "4-24" Touring Car or 4 Passenger Roadster 105 in. Wheel Base, 1 Fab. Brockville.

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McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

Central Canada Exhibition
Ottawa.

Difficulty that has confronted the Central Canada Exhibition Association in securing special railway fares for the exhibition has been overcome. The association has now arranged with the Eastern Canada Passenger Association for a special rate to cover part of Quebec.

In the Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 890

FELIX MARSAN dit LAPIERRE,
of the town of St-Jerome, said district,
Plaintiff.

vs

DAME AGNES SPALDING, widow
of the late Charles Lavalley, of the city
and district of Montreal, and now residing in unknown parts.

Defendant.

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

St Scholastique, June 19, 1917.

GRIGNON FORTIER,
Prothonotary S. C.

INCORPORATED 1855

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

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These very essential qualities are found in Loin 3801-99522 Imp. Champion Percheron, and Duc 648 Vol 22, Imp. Belgian Champion, and Baron's Kid 9742 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, -88536 Dapple Gray Percheron, one of the most serviceable horses on the farm. Goliath 3898, -90584, 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 3479 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.

Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.B.

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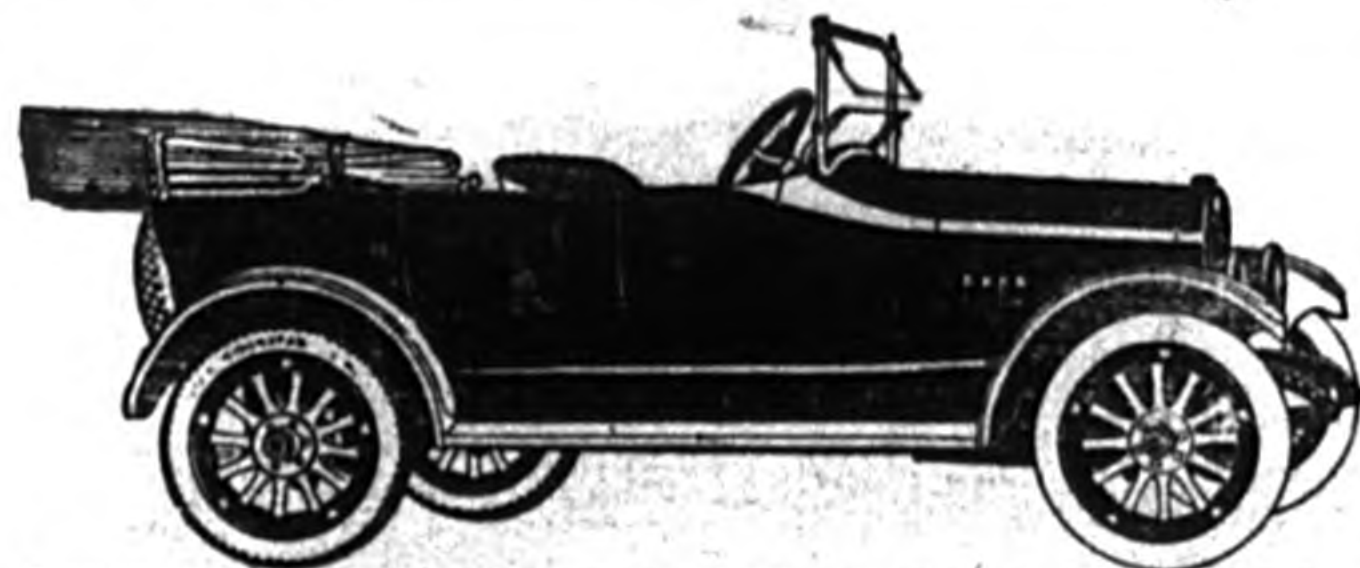
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"Looks" alone never sold a good motor car. While the Gray Dort could hardly be improved for beauty, nor for a personality, a Fifth Ave. elegance, that make it welcome on exclusive thoroughfares anywhere—the man who wants service is the man for whom 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.
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\$910

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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!

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 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.
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Ladies' Fine Foot Wear, high tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.
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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.

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Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI, LAMARCHE

Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.
Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

DELCO-LIGHT ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



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

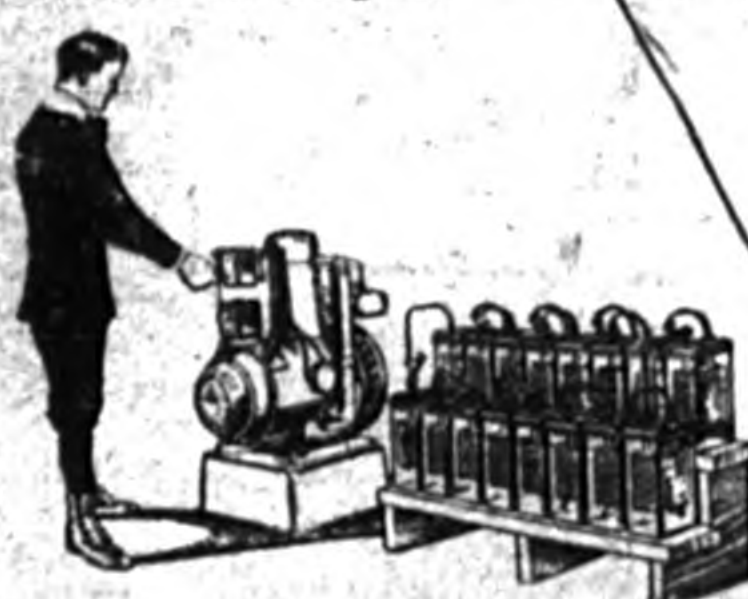
The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—

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, porch, wash house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard. Delco-Light furnishes power to run on 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. Wollensack,
Cook County, Nebraska,
R. R. No. 8.
(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.

No. 208 at No. 216, at
\$390.00 \$465.00
E. F. AYERS, Dealer.

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 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 Osaia Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, are defendants. Sainte Scholastique, June 9th, 1917.

CH. ED. MARCHAND,
Attorney for plaintiff.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Protonotary S.C.

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, rural, sure. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

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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.

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Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

THIRD EPISODE

The Capture.

Sphinx Kelly halted abruptly at Mrs. Van Nuys' table, still toying with the handcuffs. Pat sat breathless for an instant, looking Kelly square in the eye.

"Very dramatic, Mr. Kelly," Pat finally said, with a sarcastic smile. "You seem to want everyone in the place to know that you are a detective, or somebody trying to show off."

Kelly's face flushed hotly. He was on the point of making a sharp retort, but his better judgment mastered his impulse to rudeness. Without a word he returned the handcuffs to his pocket, stood looking for a second, straight into the defiant eyes of the beautiful girl and then walked away.

Hastening to the main entrance, Kelly posted one of his assistants at the door and demanded:

"See that no one leaves the place until everybody has been searched."

Then the Sphinx returned to Jakobski's table.

The old money shark had only been stunned by the blow that suddenly fell upon his head as the lights in the Cafe Chic were snapped off at the switchboard.

"Do you know if it was a man or a woman who struck you," Kelly asked the still befuddled Jakobski.

"Oh, it was a man—and a strong

man, too," was Jakobski's retort, as he rubbed the lump that had been raised upon the back of his head where the blow had fallen.

Kelly instructed the waiters and attendants in the Cafe Chic that every guest in the room must be searched, and under direction of the Sphinx, the work of investigation rapidly proceeded. While Pat and Mrs. Van Nuys were waiting in the ladies' retiring room to be searched by the girl attendants, Kelly stood near the portieres that formed a protecting screen separating the main cafe from the entrance to the ladies' room.

So intent was Kelly in supervising the search that he failed to notice a small, white hand, as it projected from behind the portieres. There was an instantaneous flash of gleaming pearls, set with diamonds, as they reflected the brilliant light, then the dainty hand quickly deposited its precious burden in the outside breast-pocket of Kelly's coat.

Soon Mrs. Van Nuys and Pat emerged from the retiring room and resumed their seat at the table. And when everybody had been searched, the disquieting report came to Kelly, from his assistants, that the Jakobski pearls were still missing.

The baffled detective was the object of derisive jeers and much mocking laughter from the merry throng his actions had so unceremoniously inconvenienced.

Kelly stood the taunting and complaint for some time, and then, he again approached Mrs. Van Nuys' table and said:

"If you will take my advice, ladies, you will soon leave this place. In my instance upon doing my duty, I have angered the crowd and they are apt to start a general disturbance at any moment. If you will allow me to escort you home, my cab is waiting outside, and I will feel honored if you will permit me to serve you."

The Sphinx was looking steadily at Pat during the time he was speaking, never glancing at Mrs. Van Nuys. The girl seemed conscious of a gentle glow overspreading her cheeks. She seemed to note in Kelly's eyes a gleam she had never seen there before.

"We had better accept Mr. Kelly's offer, auntie dear," said Pat, when the Sphinx had finished speaking. "We have had excitement enough for one evening, I'm thinking."

Mrs. Van Nuys agreed, and the trio moved to the door and made their exit amid an uproar of jeers and cat-calls directed, of course, at the baffled and humiliated sleuth.

When Kelly seated himself between Patricia and Mrs. Van Nuys, the girl was careful to place herself on the side next to the sleuth's outside breast-pocket. She knew what treasures the pocket contained and was determined to regain possession of the pearls.

Pat insisted upon conversing, with spirit, as the cab rolled along. Mrs. Van Nuys was not so talkative, and her silence was noticed by the Sphinx who frequently addressed himself particularly to the woman, in order to seem politely interested in her.

Once when the Sphinx turned his head to speak directly to Mrs. Van Nuys, the girl, watching catlike for her opportunity, slipped her slender hand into Kelly's pocket and deftly drew forth the Jakobski pearls. In another instant she had safely secreted them upon her person, and Kelly, the great detective, was once more fooled by his frail and beautiful nemesis.

Safely home at last, Pat securely locked the pearls in her jewel case and retired.

The next day Mrs. Van Nuys received word from Jakobski that he would be compelled to foreclose, when it soon came due, a mortgage he held upon an orphan asylum Pat and her aunt were greatly interested in. Mrs. Van Nuys and Pat discussed the matter, and more than ever Mrs. Van



"Pat" Emerged From the Retiring Room.

Nuys bemoaned the fact that her resources had been limited.

"Never mind, auntie dear," was Pat's consoling remark, when the discussion finally terminated. "I have promised that I will get money to carry on our charities—and I'll do it by hook or crook."

"But you must not let your tender heart impel you to do reckless and foolish things, my child," said Mrs. Van Nuys protestingly.

For several weeks after Pat's adventure at the Cafe Chic, the newspapers were filled with reports of various robberies that were baffling the authorities.

The disappearance of the Jakobski pearls had been the first of a long series of unsolved mysteries.

Sphinx Kelly had discussed the affair at Cafe Chic with his assistants, and reluctantly admitted that the crime had completely baffled him.

(To be continued.)

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and apples could be dried in it.

Of course, neither cherries nor apples must ever be left out in the rain if dried out of doors.

Beans Preserved For Winter Use In Salt.

String green beans and cut up as if preparing for the table. Have them perfectly dry. Never pick on a wet day. Spread the beans out on platters and give a good covering of salt. Let them stand overnight. The next morning pack in glass jars, or in a covered crock putting a weight on top of the beans. When required for use take from the crock as many as are needed and soak them overnight in water and then boil as fresh beans. They require a little longer cooking than fresh green beans.

Corn Preserved For Winter Use.

Cut the corn from the cob and prepare it in the same way as the beans.

Fresh Cucumbers in Salt.

Peel and slice the cucumbers thin, put a layer of sliced cucumbers and

Artificial Coloring of Sugar Prohibited by the Government

FOR many years the Canadian Public has been eating Artificially Colored Sugars. Government reports show that some refineries have used Ultramarine Blue to make their granulated sugar look better than it actually is. Others made use of Aniline and Vegetable Dyes to give a brilliant appearance to their soft or yellow sugars.

The use of dyes or coloring matter of any kind is unnecessary in refining Cane Sugar. This is emphasized in a notification sent to all refiners by the Dominion Government prohibiting the coloring of sugar, and in cases where it is found, prosecution proceedings will be entered under the Adulteration of Foods Act.

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Lantic Pure Cane Sugar was first put on the market about two years ago. Since that time over 200,000,000 lbs. have been consumed by the Canadian Public, and we are now turning out 750,000 lbs. of Pure Cane Sugar each day.

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Your grocer has Lantic Sugar in stock or will get it for you if you insist.

Montreal, Que.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited

(St. John, N.B.)

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Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

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

Henry G. Bell.

Question—F. G.—We have a fifteen acre field of clover sod manured this winter and spring. The soil is a good sandy loam. My two sons want to raise a bumper crop. Now would you advise to drill the fertilizer in with grain drill or corn planter? We intend to check it. Also how much fertilizer should we use to the acre? The land is in good shape.

Answer—In order to get a maximum yield of corn on your sandy loam soil, I would advise you to put on 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre. I would broadcast 300 pounds of this by drilling it in with a grain drill before the land is planted to corn. Sow the other 100 pounds per acre through the fertilizer attachment of the corn planter. I would advise an analysis of fertilizer running from 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 10% phosphoric acid; also 1% potash will help, if it is obtainable.

Question—C. O.—I have a piece of rather light land that was in corn last year, part of it had manure applied. If the balance of the field is manured then disked and harrowed thoroughly, would it be all right to sow clover on, providing it is well limed? How much hydrated lime is needed per acre? Would it be advisable to sow buckwheat and clover? When ought the seeding to be done?

Answer—If the land is well manured and limed, then disked and harrowed thoroughly, it will make a good seed-bed for clover. If adding hydrated lime, I would use from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre. I do not believe that buckwheat would be a good nurse crop for the clover. The buckwheat tends to grow very thick. It is used to smother out such weeds as quack grass. I would rather prefer oats, spring wheat or barley. Perhaps barley is the best nurse crop, since it ripens early, is shallow rooted and is removed more quickly from the ground, so that the clover has a better chance to grow. The small grain and clover should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring. In order to help both the small grain and the clover catch, since your seeding must necessarily be late, I would advise applying from 200 to 250 pounds of fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia and 8 to 10% phosphoric acid. This will act like whole milk to the young calf. It will give the infant grain and clover plants easily digestible plant food and will greatly assist both crops.

Question—W. M.—What is your advice in regards to planting soy

beans in ensilage corn? Does this make the silage a better feed, and would you plant them the same time as the corn? I thought perhaps if the beans were planted later it would make more moisture in the silage. Please let me know what time to plant for best results. Also my pasture runs short in latter part of July or August. I have two and one-half acres that I would like to use for this purpose. Would cowpeas and oats be a good feed if cut green, and what time is best to sow them?

Answer—In many sections good results are forthcoming from seeding soy beans with corn. Theoretically, the mixture should greatly benefit the balancing of the ration, since soy beans are rich in protein and fat and corn is rich in carbohydrates. Many farmers get excellent results by hogging down the corn and allowing the pigs to harvest the soy beans. This balances their ration, as indicated.

The beans may be planted at the same time as the corn, if you cultivate the corn only one way, but the common practice in the middle western states is to drill the seed in at the last cultivation, or to scatter it between the rows and work it in at the time of the last cultivation. About 1½ bushels of seed per acre is required. If planted as described the beans should be well set and fairly well ripened by the time the corn is to be cut for silage.

Regarding the short pasturage, I am wondering if you are familiar with the work on pastures done by Prof. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College. He has obtained good results from the following mixture:

Oats	51 lbs.
Early Amber Sugar cane	80 lbs.
Common Red Clover	7 lbs.

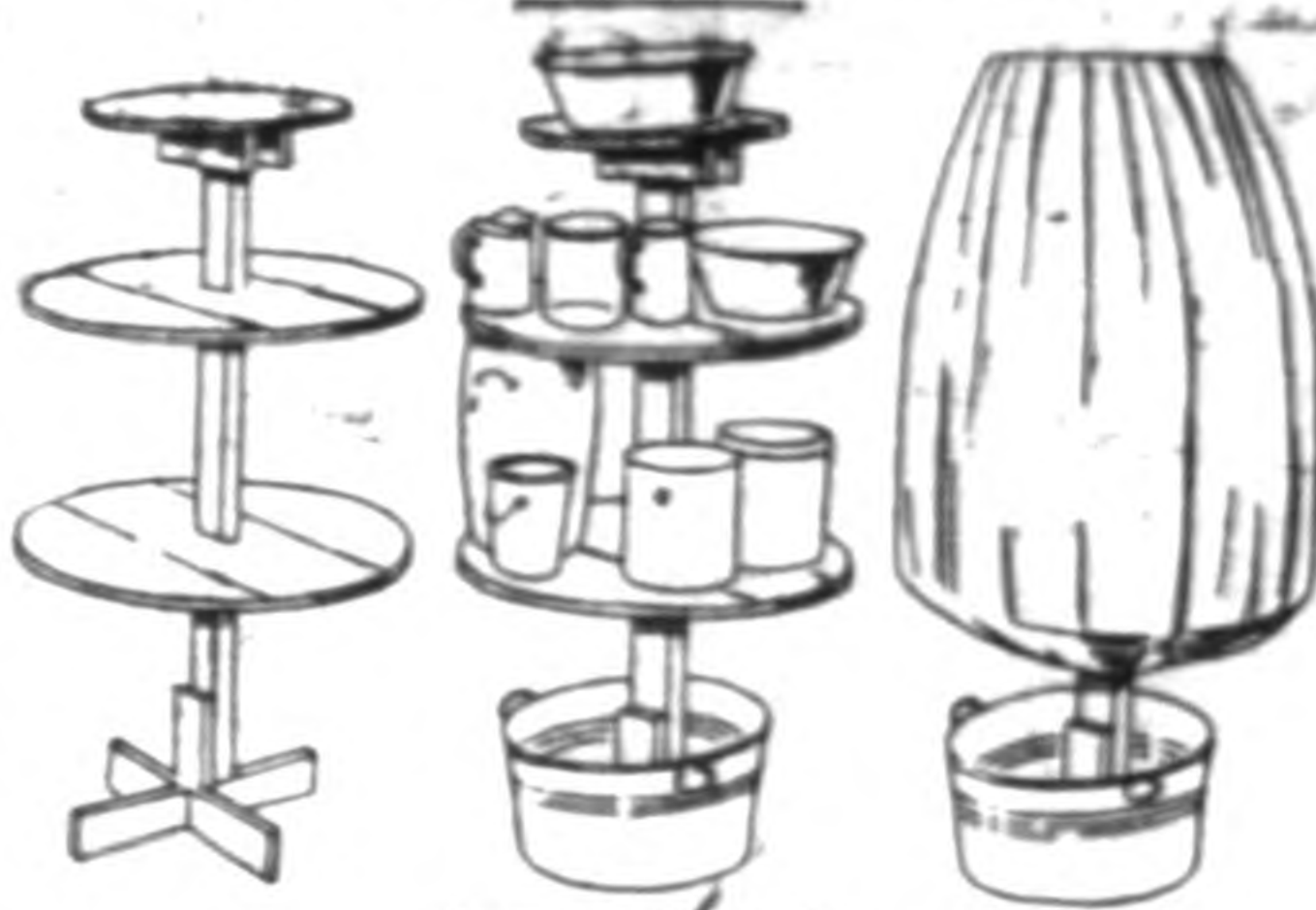
Total 138 lbs.

He advises sowing this early in May. The oats and the Early Amber sugar cane can be drilled through the grain drill and the clover seed can be sown through the clover seed attachment of the drill. At Guelph they found this mixture ready for cattle pasture late in June. It carried more than one steer to the acre. In 1911 it was successfully used for milk cows.

If you wish to grow a crop to cut green, I would advise you to mix peas and oats, a bushel of each. This makes a good rich green hay and gives satisfactory results. Sow this just as soon as you can prepare the ground.

A HOME-MADE REFRIGERATOR

Simple Device Which Makes a Good Substitute for an Ice-box, and is Easily Made by the Home Carpenter.



An Iceless Refrigerator.

Country homes without ice-houses may have an iceless refrigerator as a good substitute.

This convenience comprises a simple wooden frame with a covering of canvas flannel made to fit so that little air is admitted into it. Wicks made of the same material as the cover are tacked on top of each side of the cover and extend over into the pan of water sitting on top of the frame. This water is taken up by the wicks and carried down the sides of the cover by capillary attraction, where evaporation takes place, drawing the heat from the inside and lowering the temperature. The more rapid the evaporation, the lower the temperature. The refrigerator should therefore be kept in a shady place where there is a free circulation of air. Keep the wicks in a supply of fresh water in the top pan. The whole refrigerator should stand in a larger pan which catches the drippings from the cover.

The frame may be made of pine, painted white. About 5½ yards of white canvas flannel will be needed. But the smooth side out, care being taken that the cover comes to the lower edge of the frame. The wicks are made half the length of the sides and sewed on the top edge at each side. They must extend three inches into the water. The three shelves are made of zinc. Cover the whole frame with wire screening to protect from flies.

The Dairy

A little oil cake added to the skim milk will make an excellent substitute for fat in the calf's feed after the whole milk has been cut off.

Milk warm from the separator, with a little flaxseed jelly added to supply the extracted butterfat (at least cost), is an ideal feed for calves.

The calf feeding pails should be kept as clean as the milk pails. One feeding of stale or sour milk will often cause serious indigestion and scour. It is better for a calf to miss a feed than to have a feeding of sour milk.

After drinking the milk a handful of ground grain should be put in a feeding box. The pregnant heifer should receive a liberal ration containing a high per cent. of protein and ash, as these are necessary for the development of the foetus.

The best time to start feeding the

heifer to produce a good milk cow is when it is young.

Horse Sense

The symptoms for disease of the side-bone are, in some cases, lameness, and a hard, unyielding enlargement surrounding the heel on one or both sides of the foot.

If lameness be present, blistering tends to effect a cure; if not lame no treatment is advisable.

Use three or four horses in a team wherever possible.

The neck and shoulders of most horses are all the time changing. The collar that may be all right this year may need considerable readjusting another year.

It is difficult to find a better collar than a good curled hair collar.

Some blacksmiths seem to think they must earn their money paring off the horse's hoof. Result, thousands of poor sore-footed horses.

A SILO ON EVERY FARM

Pays For Itself in Two Winters With Twenty-Cow Dairy—How to Get It—Where to Put It.

If there is anything a farmer is justified in going into debt for it is a silo. No implement will pay for itself so quickly as the silo. The question, Will it pay? is no longer debatable. With a dairy of twenty cows it will pay for itself in two winters' feeding. The only questions now are, How can I get one? What kind shall I get? Where shall I put it, and how shall I pay for it?

Wideawake fruit farmers have found that dairying filled a unique and profitable place in their farming system. And modern dairying is not profitably possible without a silo. An acre of corn made into good silage has about forty per cent. greater feeding value than when fed as crib corn and dry fodder.

Cows need succulent feed during the winter months and silage furnishes it in convenient, economical form. Steers and lambs make faster and cheaper gains when silage is part of the ration.

There is a further urgent reason for erecting a silo this season—the prices of all feeds are unusually high and the saving with silage is consequently greater than ever before.

The first silos built were of the pit type, dug in the ground. It was soon found that the ensilage in these pit silos rapidly became moldy and unsuitable for feed. The silos first constructed above ground were of wood, being square in shape or eight sided; but they were not a success on account of the air pockets in the corners, which caused the silage to spoil. It was not until the round stave silo, with hoops that could be tightened or loosened as the silo swelled or shrunk, were put on the market, that silos became a practical success.

The expense of wood silos depends on the sort of wood used. A silo ten feet in diameter is the best size for from twelve to fourteen head of cattle, as enough silage is taken out each day to keep it fresh. This is a very important point. A silo twenty feet in diameter would require a herd of from thirty-five to forty head of cattle to eat enough off each day to keep the silage fresh. A silo ten feet in diameter and thirty feet high is the best size for the small-sized herd. This will hold forty-six tons of ensilage, enough for eleven cows, each getting forty pounds a day, for 200 days, and allowing some for loss.

The absolutely essential features about a good silo are: The walls must be air and moisture proof, the inner surface must be smooth and perpendicular, the walls must be strongly reinforced, and the doors must be airtight.

There are five kinds of silos on the market, those made of wood, solid cement, cement blocks, hollow tile and iron.

The wood silo was the first commercially introduced and has been greatly improved. In selecting a wood silo, the writer would go to the expense of having the staves made in one piece. This costs a little more. Cement silos, and silos made of hollow cement blocks have been used, but do not seem to be growing in favor. Every silo, however, no matter of what material it is constructed, should have a solid foundation of masonry or cement, preferably cement.



A Modern Silo.

Seven or eight years ago silos began to be made of hollow tile, and are steadily gaining in popularity. The manufacturers claim they will last for generations, are wind and moisture proof and fireproof.

Metal silos are being built and extensively exploited in the United States, being put up in sections all bolted together, the joints being filled up with suitable paste. The manufacturers claim the work of erecting these silos is so simple that a farmer with ordinary judgment can put them up, using the help on the farm. When the silo is complete and erected, it resists the action of heat and cold, the walls being absolutely airtight, and the silage will keep well; but there is no doubt that the silo of this type should be kept painted, particularly inside, where it might be eaten with rust.

Your Problems

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full names and addresses 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, 238 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

J. L. G.—I. It takes a submarine from three to eight minutes to submerge. The record for submerged speed, so far as known, is 12 knots. Generally ten miles an hour is the best underwater speed. 2. A forestry regiment is composed of lumbermen who cut timber and prepare it for engineers for the building of bridges, railroads, trench supports, etc. 3. The River Isarco, a short Austrian stream, just across the Austro-Italian border, runs north and south along the battle-front in this sector. It empties into the Gulf of Trieste and the Adriatic Sea.

"Housekeeper"—Honey is a very valuable food. It is especially good for children who need a great deal of sugar, because of the fact that the skin surface, that is, the radiating surface of the child's body, is much larger in proportion than that of the adult. This means that children's bodies lose heat rapidly, and therefore they need a great deal of sugar which produces heat and energy. Honey supplies sugar in its most digestible form, and enters into the circulation at once. Honey also contains minerals necessary for the human body, one of these being iron.

"Lucy"—1. Spread a thin film of butter over cheese that is to be put away and it will not dry or crack. 2. Lengthen the stitch on your sewing-machine to its fullest extent, and stitch the part to be shirred. Adjust your gathers by pulling the lower thread, and your gathers will be perfectly even. 3. For moths around

the edge of a carpet, a hot iron is an excellent exterminator. Dampen the edge of the carpet and iron with the hot iron. If of velvet or Brussels, hold the iron close to the carpet, but do not press it down. The hot steam will kill all moths, and without the least injury to the carpet. 4. When sealing jelly, melt paraffin in an old teapot or tea steamer. It is the most satisfactory way of pouring the wax over the jelly when sealing it. No drops will be spilled upon the table.

"Mary"—To remove stains caused by handling fresh fruit, before washing rub the hands with half a lemon. Or take a stalk of rhubarb, peel and bruise and rub the hands with it.

"Botanist"—The national flowers of the allies are, so far as known: England, rose; Scotland, thistle; Ireland, shamrock; Wales, leek; Canada, maple leaf; Australia, fern; France, lily; Japan, chrysanthemum; Italy, lily. There is no floral national emblem accepted by the other allies, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Portugal, United States and Cuba.

S. B.—To make Hollandaise sauce for fish put 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 4 tablespoonfuls of vinegar in a saucepan, bring to a boil, add yolk of one egg, cook till thick, remove and season with ¼ teaspoonful salt and a dash of pepper.

A course in Domestic Science will shortly commence in the Household Department. If you clip out the lessons as they appear and paste in a scrap-book, you will have the complete series for future reference.

complaints are continued, in spite of these precautions, it is best to consult your family physician.

Health Hints.

The teeth are an important factor in maintaining health. Poor, irregular, decayed teeth cause foul breath, and do not permit the thorough mastication of food. This creates intestinal disorders, caused by lumps of partly masticated food lying and fermenting in the stomach.

All food must be in a liquid state before it can pass into the intestinal tract, so if this task be continually imposed on the stomach it produces distress.

The mouth is indicative of character and as expressive as the eye. Refined and particular people do not neglect the appearance of the teeth. Taken for the amount invested, when necessary to have cavities filled and good dental work done, there is no part of the human body that will give such good results.

A reasonable amount of care, a good dentifrice and a fairly stiff brush—all these give pearly teeth, a clean, sweet breath, ruby lips and a feeling of perfect cleanliness.

Best of Disinfectants.

Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants we have. It is not the heat from the sun, but certain rays of light which kill the bacteria when they are exposed to it. From this it can be seen that well lighted houses and barns are not favorable places for the development and life of bacteria. Neither is direct sunlight a favorable place for bacteria to live and many articles can be disinfected to a large extent by placing them in direct sunlight for a number of hours or a number of days in succession.

Economy is the word now. Even the weather having a little bit of winter left over, turned in and used it after their rest of May.

Milk records prove that the cow is an individual and not merely a mechanical contrivance for producing milk.

Health

Foot Strain and Its Relation to Health.

There probably is no other complaint so universal and so generously talked about than sore feet. This disease has its origin with the adoption of the custom of wearing shoes. Not only is this a problem among civilians, but also among the military ranks, where foot troubles form a large percentage of the physical surveys from service.

Tired, aching, burning and painful feet are very often the cause of a general, systematic depression of vitality. Occupations requiring one to stand on the feet constantly and for a great length of time are responsible for a large proportion of these complaints, and ill-fitting footwear exaggerates the tendency.

It is commonly believed that all painful feet are the result of fallen arches. This is by no means true, because many flat feet are not painful and many painful feet are quite normal in shape.

The heel of the shoe plays an important part in the maintenance of the normal contour of the foot. Its original purpose was to keep the back part of the shoe out of the mud, but now grace, form and style seem to be its function.

Proper shoes are, therefore, essential for the proper function of the feet. Every foot requires its individual shoe.

More especially is the subject of proper footwear essential to the business woman. Complaints peculiar to her sex may have their origin from malposition of the pelvis caused by shoes which tend to throw the weight of the body forward. The general tired feeling often complained of by the shopgirls at the end of the day's work may be attributed to foot-strain from poorly fitted shoes.

The remedy rests in taking advantage of the rest periods during working hours by sitting down. When

Bedtime Stories

Whole Duty of Children.

A child should always say what's true And speak when he is spoken to, And behave manfully at table; At least as far as he is able.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Making Others Happy.

A dozen pairs of little shoes and slippers hung down almost to the floor from that infant class bench, and a dozen little maids kept them swinging back and forth all through the lesson hour. Ada Bryce was so busy gazing at her own pretty, shiny boots that she did not notice a pair of very worn shoes at the other end of the row.

"Why, what a shabby pair of shoes to wear to Sunday school!" she thought to herself when she caught sight of them; "and what a faded dress that little girl has. I am glad she is not sitting by me," and she

smoothed her own dainty frills with a chubby hand.

The teacher was speaking again, and her words set Ada thinking. "Now, girls, you have answered well to-day, and I want to know who will promise to remember the lesson during the week and try to make someone happy whenever she can?"

Up went Ada's hand with the rest, and her eyes turned again to the little stranger, whose name, she had discovered, was Janey Burns. "I don't believe she is very happy," she thought; and before she knew it almost she had smiled at the little stranger, whose big, wondering eyes smiled back into her own.

As the infant class scholars trooped out for the closing exercises a little figure in a dainty dress slipped into the seat beside Janey Burns and a soft little voice whispered, "I guess I'll sit by you. You can hold my muff, if you like. It's cozy to put your hands in."

As she and Lucy Miller trotted home from Sunday school together Ada whispered in Lucy's ear, "It's easy to make people happy; and isn't it funny? It makes you feel as if someone were making you happy, too."

Poultry

The shade problem is one that must be solved in the near future. The days will soon be here when the midday sun can do a lot of damage to stock exposed to it. Even in June there are days when a little shade is needed. This is probably more the case with chicks than it is with grown fowls; but, nevertheless, they all need it. Trees furnish the most cooling shade. Where trees are not available canopies should be erected, made by driving stakes in the ground and covering the top with burlap.

The chicks need plenty of nourishing food, but care must be taken that they are not overfed. If overfed they will lose their appetites and become stunted.

The hens out on range must be looked after. They are apt to hide their nests in some out-of-the-way place, and in consequence many eggs are lost or never found until they have lost their value. Beware of the hidden nest, and above all things never market an egg that has been found outdoors; let the cook in your own kitchen test its quality.

A more profitable side-line than turkeys for the farmer can hardly be found for those situated on grain or stock farms. Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm the poults can generally pick up their own living. One light feed per day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient.

Hogs

The strength of the pig when farrowed exerts possibly the greatest effect on the ultimate economy of production.

Second only to this point in importance is the influence of wisdom in the feeding and management of the sucking and the weaned pig.

More good litters are ruined—and more swine feeders baffled and discouraged—by improper feeds and rearing and ill-advised methods at the period mentioned, than possibly dur-

ing any other phase of the pig's existence.

Teach the litter to eat three weeks before weaning.

For best results milk products are practically a necessity, with middlings.

A few handfuls of dry grain scattered in the bedding insures the pigs taking exercise. Avoid overfeeding, and make exercise necessary.

Gradually increase middlings until weaning. If skim-milk is available, and two litters per year are anticipated, wean at six weeks of age; otherwise wean at eight weeks.

Rape makes excellent forage for hogs. And rape, sown on land kept under clean cultivation until July, will assist in land cleaning.

Sheep Notes

There have been quite serious losses in lambs in England this spring owing to unfavorable weather and lack of skilled help at lambing time.

When the sheep have become accustomed to pasture, and the grass has gotten good heart, there need be little anxiety about the flock.

Grain fed to the flock while on pasture increases the profits.

Provide a lamb creep so the lambs can be fed an extra ration of grain by themselves.

The quicker the lambs grow to marketable size the more profit and the better the meat.

Shear the sheep early. Protect them during nights in the folds, and from rains or cold winds.

The ticks will go to the lambs, which should be dipped.

Dock the lambs while they are young, as there will be less shock and less loss of blood. But not too short. Smear the wound with tar. Keep a close watch that the healing takes place at once.

Solitude.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I want you to promise that if you decide to enlist you will tell me all about it without delay."

"What for?"

"I want to speak to the general, so that he won't let you forget your over-shoes and eat things that disagree with you. You know, Charley, you are so careless!"

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

Head-quarters for all Harvest Tools

Scythes, Snaths, Hay Forks, Hay Rakes, Whit Stones, Hay Fork Rope Etc., Etc.

Agents for "The New Perfection Coal Oil Stoves, One, Two, Three and Four Burners.

Garden Hose in all lengths and sizes with all accessories.

Paroid Roofing.

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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.

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

The Farmers Supply House

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

Tudhope Buggies and Expresses.
Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes
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Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates, Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns, Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

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

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Have you tried the Victor Tungs-tone Stylus Needles



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

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

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

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

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Semi-Ready Tailoring.

Both Stock and Special Orders.

Boys' Wear Better Suits.

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Eastern Caps a large assortment of Men and Boys' Straw Hats.

Also a large assortment of Foot Wear for every member of the family.

EXTRA SPECIAL

In Ladies' Pumps and Oxford White Canvas Shoes. In Pumps and High Cuts.

Boots Repaired. - - - Tel. 65

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

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The Car I have been telling you about is

The Metz

Celebrated Gearless Transmission Car
2 and 5 Passenger

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

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SURGEON DENTIST
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Here Every Day.

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GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
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H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.,
NOTARY,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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

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

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

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THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.



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Capital Paid up\$4,000,000

Rest.....4,750,000

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

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

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, JULY 13, 1917.

NO. 24

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

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.

WANTED.

Two School Teachers, protestant, holding Elementary Diploma's, for No. 1 and No. 2 Schools, in the Municipality of Wentworth. Duties to commence 1st September 1917. Term, 9 months. Salary \$30.00 per month.

Apply to,
A. E. TOMALTY, Sec. Treas.,
Lachute, P. O.

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.

For Sale.

Any one needing parts of a Mooly Binder, almost new, can have same by apply to PHONE 120 ring 2.

Nursing.

Reliable nurse can be obtained by any one wanting same. Apply to
MRS. GAIN, Shepherds Block,
Main Street.

Organ for Sale.

A beautiful Doherty parlor organ, six octaves, in good condition. Apply to
MRS. S. O. HARTLEY, Cushing, Que.
Price \$35.00

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A dwelling and blacksmith shop, good business stand, selling on account of old age. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to
THOS. BEDARD, Foundry St.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Stella Armstrong is visiting friends in Grenville.

Mr. Dan Joss's family are all at their cottage at Clear Lake.

Miss Jennie Forbes, of Montreal, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. J. B. Tombs, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. James.

Mrs. McCoy and family are spending the summer at Clear Lake.

Miss Cook, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. T. Barron this week.

Mrs. McKimmie is spending this week visiting her sister in St. Andrews.

Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. A. Wilson, of Ottawa, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Wm. Stanforth and children are spending this month at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Wylie and children of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. Rice this week.

Mr. R. Evans, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Drysdale this week.

Mr. A. E. Esden, of Annandale, was the guest of Dr. Murphy on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robt. McPaul and daughter are occupying their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks in town.

Mrs. W. Miller and Mrs. H. Hammond are both out at Mr. J. D. Campbell's Cottage.

The Misses Minnie and Alice Smith are visiting Mrs. Jas. Robertson, Upper Lachute.

Misses Maggie and Edith McDiarmid, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Rev. and Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. McN. of St. Catharines, are guests of Mrs. T. Christie.

Mrs. Geo. Calder and sons are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louise.

Mrs. Parker, of Cowansville, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Rd. Smith for a few weeks.

Miss Riddell and Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Alex. Riddell for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Horsey, and two children of Buffalo, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford this week.

Miss Hazel Stacey, of Montreal is spending two weeks the guest of Mrs. Thos. McNaughton.

Mrs. Finley McArthur and daughter of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith.

Mr. W. S. Taylor, B. A., spent a few days in Montreal this week owing to the illness of his brother.

Misses Eleanor, Lily and Christina Palliser, of Montreal, are spending the summer holidays in town.

Mr. G. S. Floyd, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Lake Louise, guest of Mrs. J. Simon and family.

Mr. Geo. Campbell and daughter Miss Laura, and son Harold, of Ottawa, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. W. Griffiths and family of Montreal, are now occupying their pretty Island cottage at Lake Louise.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, is spending a few days at the Boyd's Lake, with his sister, Mrs. H. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones received a cable from their son "Eddie" stating that he was in Scotland on leave.

Mr. Jas. Pollock left on Monday for his home in Aurora, Ill., after a pleasant months visit with friends in town.

Miss L. Thompson, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Morrow and daughter, of Montreal are guests of Mrs. Robt. Creswell.

Misses Myrtle Duffy and Alice McCune returned home this week from Shawville for the summer vacation.

Mrs. Ed. Lalanne and daughter Blanche, of St. Lambert, spent the week-end the guests of the Misses Buchan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, of Winchester Springs, spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. Thos. Pollock.

At the School Commissioners meeting on Monday last, Messrs. Christie and McJoy were re-elected for the coming year.

Mrs. Jas. Simon and daughter, and Miss B. Simon, of Montreal are spending the summer at the home of Mr. W. G. Walker.

Mr. McGillis, of Lancaster, Miss Emily McGowan, and Miss McKenzie, of Lachute, are guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

We are glad to hear, that the McGill Heavy Seige Battery, to which several of our Lachute boys belong, has arrived safely in England.

Mrs. Copping and son, of Montreal, and Master Shufelt, of Burlington, Vermont, are guests of Mrs. Holland for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leavitt, Miss Irene and Mr. A. Leavitt and Mrs. McAlpin, of Vankleek Hill, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. Gordon Maxwell, of Cambria, and Messrs. C. Rodger and Victor Pollock, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodger.

We regret to learn that 132500 Pte. P. McKercher, one of the employees of the Bank of Ottawa, who enlisted here with the 73rd, has been wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Creswell and son Reggie of Grisvold, paid a short visit in town on Monday, renewing acquaintance with their many old time friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Theron Carpenter returned home from their wedding trip last week and are now occupying a pretty bungalow at the foot of the Mountain.

Mr. Fred Masson, of Sturgeon, and Mr. Paul Masson, of Espanola, were in town this week, attending the funeral of their sister Mrs. J. Gauthier, of Montreal.

We regret to report that Miss Dorothy Boa, of St. Catharines has had a severe reverse in health and is not gaining at present. Her condition seems critical.

Next Sunday a special flower service will be held at East Settlement Church at 3 p.m. Special music and singers from a distance will assist at the service.

Mrs. Osman Gall and children returned from a visit to Scottstown on Saturday. Mrs. And. Gall and daughter of Montreal, were her visitors for the week-end.

R. V. Mrs. McGregor and daughters of Moose Jaw, who have been spending the past few weeks in town the guest of her mother Mrs. Barron, returned home on Wednesday.

The Lachute Tennis Club intend opening their New Courts, Saturday July 14th, on Mr. Barron's land at the rear of the Lachute Town Corporation office. All interested in Tennis are invited to attend.

Pte. (Rev.) Bainbridge who has just returned from the front assisted Rev. F. J. Hayden on Sunday evening last. Rev. Mr. Bainbridge is going back to the Alberta Conference to complete his Conference Studies.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker, Jerusalem on Friday evening last, when Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott McKimmie received the congratulations of about 150 guests and a very happy social time was spent.

The Annual Sunday School picnic of the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg, was held on Saturday last at Mr. Van Buren's Grove. Fine weather prevailed and the children, Teachers and Superintendent spent a happy time of reunion together.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Masson, in the loss of their daughter, Mrs. Jack Gauthier of Montreal, who died suddenly on Saturday last, leaving 5 children to mourn her loss, the youngest an infant of two days. The remains were brought to Lachute for interment.

Information has just been received from Quebec, to the effect that all pupils of Grade X in Lachute Academy, have successfully passed the June examinations. The marks have not come to hand, so that the standing of the pupils is not yet known. The list will be published as soon as received.

Brownsburg Lawn Social.

This will take place next Tuesday night, on Mr. J. McCuskey's lawn. Many new features will be introduced. A handkerchief Bazaar, Fish Pond and Candy table. A splendid programme will be given. Improvised Quartettes, Illustrated Book Titles. Special elocutionist and singers. Don't miss it. Tuesday night.

Union Services During July and August.

For the summer months the Methodist and Baptist Churches have amalgamated to take effect on July 22nd. The services will be in the Methodist Church in the morning, and the Baptist Church in the evening. This arrangement will enable the Pastors Revs. J. E. Forsythe and F. J. Hayden to take a vacation without interfering with Church services.

Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather the Social arranged for the Lawn of the Baptist Church took place inside. After a happy social time of an hour, during which ice-cream and cake was served, an excellent program was given by the Misses S. Armstrong, Clark, Carr, Mrs. Copping, Mrs. Coates, and Messrs. Todd, Goldworthy and Dallaire.

Private Bainbridge, also gave some interesting details of his experience in the present war. Proceeds of the evening amounted to \$50.

Installation of Officers for the ensuing term was held at the I. O. O. F. on Tuesday last. The visiting brothers were J. J. Charbonneau D.D.G.M., A. Gosselin P.G., J. R. Handfield and J. A. P. Charbonneau, of Montreal, and W. Anderson Toronto. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of 2 veterans' medals to Bros. J. W. Cottingham and J. A. Middleton who have been faithful members of Laurentian Lodge for the past 25 years. The presentation was made in a few well chosen remarks by Bro. J. J. Charbonneau D.D.G.M. Refreshments were served at the close.

PRIVATE SALE.

Owing to old age I have decided to sell the following effects:—1 Quebec heater with oven (almost new), 1 parlor table, 1 kitchen table, 6 chairs, 1 rocker, 1 sewing machine, lamps, dishes, 1 wash tub, 1 crock, butter tub, 1 pair of scales, 1 rug, 1 bench, a quantity of dry lumber, all kinds of carpenter's tools, and many other articles unmentioned.

THOMAS BEDARD, Lachute.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

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

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

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

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

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

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



No. 80 Please!

That is the No. you call up to select 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!

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



THOMAS EDISON

the world's greatest inventor, whose masterpiece.

The Diamond Disc Phonograph is on sale here—over 200 beautiful Reproductions of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in the latest designs.

We have a full line of Wedding Rings, Watches and other Jewelry on hand.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The AUTOMOBILE

JEAN LEMORDANT, FRENCH PATRIOT

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF HIS SELF-SACRIFICE.

Breton Artist Who Gave His Sight For France Was a Pacifist Before the War.

Jean Julien Lemordant was born in Brittany and is a true Breton type. He began his studies in painting at the School of Fine Arts of Rennes and then moved to the Beaux Arts in Paris, where he worked in Bonnat's studio. After ten years of hard work, his success as an artist was assured. Then came the war.

Lemordant was a Socialist, a passionate pacifist, a fervent anti-militarist and deeply interested in the German decorative art movement. But the conviction that right and justice were on his country's side sent him to the front. His age, then 35, placed him among the territorial formations, that is left him in the rear to work on some such job as a food convoy, but on August 7, 1914, he went straight to the Mayor of Rennes and pleaded to be allowed to leave with the active army. At the last moment the Forty-first Infantry Regiment was found to be wanting a sergeant and Lemordant was allowed to go.

Within a fortnight he was taking part in the battle of Charleroi. During the retreat, when companies had lost their officers and everything was confusion, Lemordant, now sergeant-major, stopped a hundred men of various units, including Algerian sharpshooters, as they fled and led them forward to a sunken road from which as from a trench they checked the enemy's onrush all the afternoon. A shell exploded near him, killing two of his men and wounding him in the right shoulder, which still remains stiff as a result.

An Intrepid Soldier.

Later that evening he organized a counter attack with a handful of men which enabled a battalion to withdraw without severe losses. The next day he was made a Second Lieutenant.

The retreat to the Marne followed. The artist was wounded again during the battle but refused to be sent to a hospital. He followed the retreating Germans and was wounded a third time, at Craonne, a shell splinter lodging in the vertebral column. He kept with his regiment and during a bayonet charge in the battle of the Yser received five wounds at once—on the left arm, the top of the head, the temple, the body and the right leg. He refused to be carried off the field and, supported by a soldier, he led the charge and was struck by a bullet under the right eye, crushing his forehead bone.

He felt as if his head had burst and as if both eyes had left their sockets. For four days and nights he lay where he fell, two days unconscious and then two days fully conscious, enduring the tortures of thirst. A blow from the butt of a gun roused him from a fainting spell. It was dealt by German soldiers searching for the dead.

All was dark around him. He could hear moans and groans of the wounded and he dragged himself toward them and asked why the night was so long. He was told it was broad daylight. Then he understood.

"I had thought of everything," he has since said: "of death and terrible wounds, but not of that."

Picked up by German stretcher bearers, he was carried off and after a terrible voyage reached a hospital in Bavaria. His condition improved, his eyes, one of which had jumped from the socket and the other had been driven in by a piece of bone from his forehead, had been placed in position again and he began to see. He could even trace lines and decipher very large letters.

A Sight of Beloved France.

His Breton spirit remained unbroken. Twice he tried to escape and was placed in a fortress. A third attempt, only foiled when he had reached the frontier, caused him to be sentenced to a reprisals camp. Then, to his despair, he again lost his sight.

At the reprisals camp his blindness caused him to be placed among the severely wounded who are allowed to be exchanged. He was soon allowed to go to Switzerland, where he was nursed for some weeks.

A Great Remedy

D. R. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment in tablet form, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, stomach trouble, kidney and liver trouble; three months' treatment with our certified guarantee, for one dollar. Postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., Dept. W., 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

At last the moment came when he crossed the frontier back into France. He awaited the moment with a kind of religious emotion. Blind, with two ribs broken, an injured knee and fevered temples, he expected a miracle, a miracle that was to come from himself, from his own mental powers.

He asked the Red Cross nurses on the train to tell him the exact minute that he crossed the line. He set his will, his determined Breton will, to see the frontier, to see something of it, a hedge, a rail, a stone, a bunch of grass. He was led to the door of the car at the right moment and he braved every muscle, put forth all his will power. The frontier passed, he fell in a deep faint, his miracle had not come.

A war correspondent in Paris met him recently in the Guerault Galleries. The Legion of Honor and War Cross were on his breast. On the walls around him were some 300 of his works. The President of the Republic had just left him, after buying one of his pictures.

But his eyes were bandaged and the most that he can hope for is that some day he may be able to distinguish day from night. He speaks without bitterness and still has words of praise for that which he admired in German art in earlier days.

THE KAISER'S WIFE

Why Does Not the German Empress Protest Against Brutalities?

"The Kaiserin, so far as is known, has raised no womanly, wifely, motherly voice in protest against the horrors in Belgium nor the recent greater horrors in Northern France," says Auguste Rodin, the famous French sculptor. "I am sure I express the unexpressed collective thought of the women of the allied nations when I say they must vision the silent attitude of the German Empress with loathing, in the light of that which has occurred in Belgium and evacuated territory in northern France. For this imperial wife of an imperial monster has raised no dissenting voice against the horrors I have mentioned. As a wife, as a mother, what can be her thoughts? She is represented as imbued with Christian sentiments, a zealous and fervent Christian who, according to reports, prays earnestly to the Almighty in favor of her country and her people. If so, what must pass through her mind at the treatment of French wives and mothers of the Somme department by the 'soldiers' who serve her husband and whose acts of violence and vandalism are publicly proclaimed by him as 'glories to the arms of Germany'?"

"As wives and guardians of the sacredness of homes, the women of the Allies must have collectively classified the German Empress in the same category all men to-day classify her imperial husband.

"How can she, mother and grandmother, have remained silent at the tearing away from their mothers and grandmothers of more than 400 young French women to serve as slaves, or for unmentionable purposes, to the uniformed officer barbarians of the German army?"

"No French woman, were her husband the Emperor of all Asia, would have remained silent under like circumstance, and thus given tacit approval to the practices of her Attila-like husband and his Attila-like followers, who disgrace civilization."

THE SWEETEST WORD.

There are soft words murmured by dear, dear lips, Far richer than any other; But the sweetest word that the earth hath heard Is the blessed name of "Mother."

O magical word! may it never die From the lips that love to speak it; Nor melt away from the trusting hearts That even would break to keep it.

Was there ever a name that lived like this? Will there ever be such another? The angels have reared in heaven a shrine To the holy name of "Mother."

BRITISH LAURELS WON BY EX-BOER

GEN. SMUTS NOW A STAUNCH IMPERIALIST.

Sagacity of Former Foe of England Foiled Germans in South Africa.

Among the Britishers of to-day who are earning the right to be classed as possessing the imperial mind, no one has come to the front more rapidly in the last half year than Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, and at present the representative of the South African commonwealth in the imperial conference in London.

The following is a very brief epitome of the record of the man, who is now barely 47 years old, has the better part of his career ahead of him, and begins to be regarded as one of the coming figures of the empire and, indeed, of the world.

Born in Johannesburg in 1870.

Educated in South Africa and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made a really distinguished scholastic record and earned the highest honors. Practised law with eminent success in South Africa.

Wrote extensively on a variety of public questions.

Entered politics as a young man, and was an unfailing supporter of the Boer cause when the South African war broke out.

Loyal British Imperialist.

Rose to distinction as one of the military figures in that struggle, and to more distinction as one of the first men to recognize, after the Boer cause had been lost, that destiny and common sense summoned the real intelligence of the Dutch States to accept the situation and to become the right kind of citizens of the British Empire.

Was one of the leading figures in framing the new scheme of government for the Union of South Africa, under which within a few years after the Boers had been conquered Great Britain turned over to them, as the citizens of a British dominion, the complete control of their own affairs.

Became in the government of President Botha of the South Africa Union the right hand of the President in the direction of domestic affairs.

Foiled German Intrigue.

At the beginning of the present war immediately took a leading part in making certain that the South African nation should not fall into the trap which the Germans thought had been set for it and revolt against its allegiance to the British Empire.

Became the Minister of National



Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

Defence and as such directed the campaign in which the German colonies were seized by the South African forces.

Sent to London as one of South Africa's representative for the purpose of imperial consideration of imperial problems presented by the war.

Smuts is one of the men who have had time in spite of the stress of war to shadow forth an outline of the vast sequences of this era. It is a vision of what the British Empire and the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon races means to the world.

Democracy vs. Autocracy.

"This," said Gen. Smuts in one of his

recent speeches, "is the battle of freemen against bondmen. Before the war it was bruited abroad that this nation had become corrupted by wealth, that it was growing soft and that the day of trial would find it wanting; but when the blow fell it showed what freemen could do. It showed what a free nation could do when it was fed on the stuff of freedom. To-day it had become the financial, the moral and, in a sense, the military mainstay of the Allies."

"Looking at this nation as it stands before the world to-day," he continued, "I feel that liberty, like wisdom, is once more justified of her children. The great British commonwealth of nations overseas did not always want this bloodshed and the terror of militarism always overshadowing them. They wanted to bend all their energies and resources to the building up of their nations, and that could not be done when they had to be prepared to meet the enemy at every point. Slowly but surely America has come to realize that this struggle was the old struggle for which she had fought in former wars. This was once more George Washington against George III. In other words, the issue of freedom against slavery, of free government against military despotism."

Battle for Freedom.

"In my day and in my country," added Gen. Smuts, "I have seen freedom go under, but I have seen it rise again. I have seen that small people of mine, a beaten people, rise again and fighting for the same freedom again, but now no longer for themselves but for the whole of the rest of the world, and the record of their efforts you will find written all over Africa south of the equator."

This is the sort of appeal that Smuts and men of his mind made in South Africa at the beginning of the war. These men realize that British institutions, though indeed forced upon them unwillingly, had been really a blessing. In truth there are no more loyal British imperialists in the empire now than these men of South Africa, who fought under Kruger and Botha in the South African war. They were won in the midst of the bitterness of their defeat by the generosity which handed their country back to them and gave them a measure of freedom and of real control and opportunity that they had never enjoyed and could not have hoped for under the narrow and almost despotic reign of Kruger and his burghers.

HIS MOTHER

How proud I was when he marched away
On that first great day of school.
Though my heart was sick for his prattling play.
And the touch of his fingers cool;
I longed to keep him and hold him.
As only a mother can.
But I braced my will and told him.
"Be mother's brave little man."
I was prouder still when he marched away
To the "job" he seized with joy.
Though I knew the success of that busy day.
Meant the loss of my darling boy;
But who, with the great world calling,
May hinder creation's plan,
So I kept my tears from falling.
And murmured, "Be brave; a man!"
But proudest of all when he marched away
To the colors-call was I,
Though I knew that the lad who left so gay
Was bidding a long good-by;
But love both stirred and stilled me
As one of the fighting clan—
He smiled with a look that thrilled me,
Always and forever a man!

Stop, Look and Listen.

Every year about 5,000 boys, girls and grown folks lose their lives taking risks in crossing railroad tracks. Start a campaign to teach children the danger of taking short-cuts and walking and playing on the tracks. Lives are too valuable to be thrown away. Agree now to observe these rules: Never use railroad tracks for highways and cross-cuts. Stop, look and listen at all crossings. Never steal a ride, and don't jump on and off trains while they are moving. Never go around or under the safety gates when they are down. Don't use railroad bridges and trestles for short-cuts. Keep out of railroad yards and don't play or loiter about the railroad stations. It isn't brave to take risks.

Hope for the best and make the best of what you get.

The Doings of the Duffs.



FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

A time for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

"And meanwhile axe and lever
Right manfully were plied."

The inspiring spectacle of the three Roman heroes Horatius, Curius, and Brutus, facing death at the farther end of the bridge has its complement in the activity of others speeding up the means of safety and security on the home side. The more one thinks of that story of ancient Roman heroism, their combination and unity in a common cause in face of danger, their sinking of all party and political differences, the deeper becomes the conviction that the present position of Canada is, in the most positive manner, so similar to the position of Rome at that time, that the analogy would be absolutely perfect— if the same spirit were shown. That perhaps is too brutal a way of putting it. What I mean is that the similarity would be exact, and that Canadian history would carry forward an exact parallel of the Roman unity of purpose and action— if, again, again, what is the use of beating about the bush any longer. It is as plain as daylight that the spirit is wanting, and that consequently the analogy ceases.

Anybody who has read the newspaper reports of the recent speeches in parliament on the second reading of the Military Service Bill, has reached that conclusion already, however, grieved he may be, and however much he desires to hide the painful fact. The spirit of unity in full view of the enemy, is absent. Lack of personal courage, or speaking plainly, piling pessimistic cowardice upon the truth, and trying to hide behind party misgivings and poison gas discharges in the nervous hope of erasing plain duty, and now that the wind of public opinion has dispersed the noxious vapours, it, the skulking cowardice—has been disclosed in all its sinister and bestial ugliness.

The fact that seventy per cent of the responsible members of parliament are in favour of the Military Service Bill, and have voted for it, is a proof that Canadian opinion justifies the measure, that it indeed calls for it, and that Canadian national safety and honour are vindicated by its passage, as far as protective measures are concerned. But what of the other ten per cent?

In the illuminating words of Mr. D. A. LaFontaine (Montcalm) his position is this: "Do not tell me this is Canada's war. Canada did not make war on anybody. Canada was at peace. The statement that this is Canada's war is just mere imagination. We have done our duty nobly. We have given according to our power. To do more would be suicide. I like the English, but I like the French-Canadian better. I have no relatives in England. I did not come from there. I have been here for eight or nine generations. I have worked all my life to save up something for a rainy day. Give that to the Empire? Give the Empire all you wish. I will give no more."

LaFontaine said "Canada would get none of the war indemnity, nothing but taxes for a hundred years to pay for the war. Millions upon millions Canada had spent in building railways. Now these were being taken away to please the Empire."

But it was left for Mr. Copp (Westmoreland) to lift the veil still farther and disclose the hideous state of his mind and that of his friends. He said: "Let Americans fill up the Canadian lines in France and Flanders would be all right. It would be no worse than borrowing American money to finance our war burdens."

It would be idle to attempt proving to "The LaFontaine of Montcalm" that this is Canada's war. The ostrich, when he is done running away and sticks his head in the sand says it is not his race any more, but he owes his feathers just the same. Perhaps the inhabitants of the Camerons think it is not their war either? It was a German colony before the war, but the Union Jack floats over it now, just as the German flag will next Dominion Day float from the Citadel of Quebec, if the Germans win the bridge.

Suppose we were to paraphrase the words of the elect of Montcalm. "The Camerons did not make the war. The Camerons were at peace. To say that this is the American war is just mere imagination." Sounds wooden, doesn't it?

Then Mr. LaFontaine said: "We have done our duty nobly." Notice the "We." I wonder if he ever heard of the three traitors of Toulon (street who issued a proclamation which began: "We, The People of England?") He has as much right to claim the duty done as he would have in applying to himself the ringing cheers which greeted Lieut. Col. Hepburn M. P., as he entered the House on his return from service.

The member for Montcalm put it in evidence that in his opinion Canada ought not to fight because she will not get any of the war indemnity. Let me remind him that indemnities are not fought for. They are offered, or asked after fighting, and because of losses.

They are not rewards nor spoils, but terms and peace offerings, and as such should not enter into calculations of cost either in blood or honour.

"Meanwhile" as the story runs, the elective Draft is going to safeguard Canada's interests in a businesslike fashion. There will be a restraining hand put upon the too impulsive. It will keep father and son from running off together to get their guns. "One only" from a family will keep the others back to do necessary work, while a limited number of the backward and retiring will be given a chance of emerging from their inglorious and self sought obscurity, and levelling things up a bit.

It is well known that there are many men willing and anxious to bear arms for Canada, their country, who are waiting for the excuse of conscription. They have firm personal ties binding them to home, and they will welcome the change from "Mother let me go" to "Mother, I must go" or "You can't stop me now Dad."

All honours are due to such men. "Great heroes and ever tender hearts." It is sincerely to be hoped that they will rank equally in our esteem with those whose car-free, generous, impetuosity has already made veterans of them.

Lean easily believe that the cowardice displayed up to now is mainly the monopoly of self-seeking propagandists, many of whom are over military age.

LINKSMAN.

A Happy Gathering in Brownsburg.

The reception of Sergt. Major Reginald Matthews of Brownsburg, on Monday evening 9th inst. was something to be remembered.

The village had been gracefully decorated by an active Committee in anticipation of his coming, and during the night the news came and spread rapidly that the returning soldier and his English wife, accompanied by his father, Mr. E. Matthews, who had proceeded to Montreal to meet them, would arrive at Lachute by the seven o'clock train.

As the hour approached seven, and twenty automobiles sped down to the station—an imposing cavalcade—and on their arrival the happy pair were given an ovation of popular goodwill, hearty and vociferous, and exceeding in volume anything ever heard around the sedate little station.

The Lachute people had entered into the spirit of the hour and made a good display of flags, as well as swelling the crowd of welcome. A procession of cars was formed, and led by Mr. R. J. Johnson's car conveying the Sergt. Major, his wife and his father, proceeded to Brownsburg. The village looked at its best. The full foliage, the fluttering of flags and banners, the streamers bearing the kindly words "Welcome Home." The triumphal arch, the decorated stores and residences, the line of cars, and beyond all, the happy faces of young and old alike, gave the picturesque little place the aspect of high carnival in a rural setting.

The leader car drew up before the Post Office verandah, and then began a series of handshakes and the cheering and hurraing which is the outward emblem of a true Canadian welcome.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee then read the following address:—

Brownsburg, Que.

July 9th, 1917.

To Sergt. Major Reginald Matthews: The Brownsburg Returned Soldiers Reception Committee, on behalf of the inhabitants of Brownsburg and District, have pleasure in bidding you "Welcome Home."

You were among the first of our own boys to respond to the country's call. We honour you for that.

You were wounded in your country's service, gassed by the enemy, and for a time incapacitated by shell shock. We honour you for that because these evils befall you at the post of duty.

You are here among us again for a little while before you return to again take up arms against the enemies of your country. We honour you for that also, and we think, with pride, of your excellent record in the field. We remember the thrill of pride that ran through us when we heard of your heroic action in rescuing a wounded fellow soldier under fire, saving his life and bringing him to a place of safety.

Brownsburg is proud of you, and we wish to place on record our appreciation of your conduct and action.

With others who have gone from amongst us to uphold the honour of our country and Empire, you will always hold a high place in our esteem both for your manly patriotic action, and distinctively for the noble manner in which you have acquitted yourself.

We take this opportunity of welcoming your wife, whom you bring among us to-day. We congratulate her upon her choice of a husband, and we hope and pray that you will both be long spared—after the turmoil of alarms of warfare are over—to enjoy together that peace and happiness which you have both earned and deserved.

(Signed) For the Committee

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Chairman.

Mr. R. J. Johnson added a few words of welcome, and then the crowd resumed its happy chorus and amid cheers the main card returned to Mr. Johnson's house, where the guests partook of supper provided by the forethought of Mrs. Johnson, and where they were joined by Major Smith and Private Dallaire—Lachute veterans, also back from the war. A pleasant evening was spent, and then the happy pair were escorted to their father's house.

Everybody was delighted with the proceedings of the evening, and it would be difficult to say which derived the most pleasure from the occasion, the guests or the beaming populace. There was one man present whose pleasure could not be disguised, and who would not have changed places with the Prime Minister.

Needless to say, he was the happy father.

DALESVILLE

Sunday July 15th at Dalesville 11 a.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m. B.V.P.U. Dalesville 7 p.m. The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the service.

Brownsburg Baptist Sunday School and Mission Band will hold their picnic on Saturday afternoon, July 14th. Bring your baskets and come, every person welcome.

Odgersburg.

Mr. McIlwerry, of Thurso, is visiting her niece Mrs. F. J. Townsend.

Mr. Jack McKiddie, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Albert Thompson.

Miss May Thompson and Mr. Lister Thompson are spending a few days in Ottawa.

Mrs. Jas. Nichols and son, Leonard called on Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Hynds and daughter, of Montreal, are spending a few days with her brother Mr. Hynds.

Miss Jessie St. Pierre has returned home after spending a few weeks with her grand aunt, Mrs. Wm. Hebble Sr.

Mr. O. W. Barber, spent a very enjoyable week taking an automobile trip through Weir and the surrounding district.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Belum and mother Mrs. John Hebble, expect to leave for their home in Brownsburg, Ontario in the near future.

Mr. Leonard Nichols has secured permanent labour firing the engine of the milk-train at Stoneyville during nights. He spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mrs. L. Hillman and daughter Enid have returned to their home in Papineauville after spending a short time with her aunts Mrs. Jas. Nichols and Miss S. McAdam.

GRENVILLE

The Lawn Social at the Methodist Parsonage on Dominion Day was an unparalled success. The total receipts were \$91. The social was arranged by the young people of the Church, and they are to be congratulated for the success of their effort. Miss M. Arnold, Mrs. G. Bradshaw, Miss Murray, Miss A. Brigidon, Miss Stella Hill and Rev. Mrs. Doggett served at the tables. Members of the finance committee worked hard and in no small manner contributed towards the successful effort. Visitors from all the other churches patronised the social and this fact indicates the cordiality, and goodwill that exists among the members of the various churches. The programme was made acceptable and was much appreciated by the kindly help of some of the friends of the Vankleek Hill Methodist Church. We are expecting them to pay us a return visit.

On July 15th, at Grenville Methodist Church a Special Memorial Service will be held in memory of Mrs. Hugh Cooke who died on Sunday, July 8th. She has been a faithful worker in the Methodist Church for many years and possessed a sterling Christian character. We trust that the friends far and near will make effort to be present.

Service commences at 7.30 p.m. The choir will render special music and Rev. Mrs. Doggett will sing "Into thy Hands" by Newman Wolsey.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. Seymour Burwash, of California, is visiting her sister Mrs. Dawson.

Mrs. Hugh Monson and child, of Texas, are spending a few weeks at her old home.

Mr. George Walsh went to Montreal last week and purchased a very handsome automobile.

Mr. D. McLarty and family, of Ottawa, motored here on Saturday and spent a few days renewing old acquaintances.

The annual picnic of the Presbyterian Church was to have been held on Tuesday at the "Priory" but owing to the rain is postponed.

At the annual elections of School Commissioners held in the Town Hall on July 9th, the retiring commissioner's Messrs. Neve and McAdam were unanimously elected by acclamation.

The lawn social given at the Riviere Rouge School grounds on Thursday evening last was a great success in every way, an excellent programme was given and the refreshments were as usual unparalled. The proceeds \$90. are to be given in aid of the St. Andrews Red Cross.

The School Commissioners of the Consolidated School intend putting the school houses and grounds of the country districts up for sale the latter end of July. The different settlements are considering the advisability of purchasing these lots and retaining them for public meetings etc.

The meeting under the auspice of the "Upstreamers" was held on Sunday conducted by Mr. Henderson of the Y.M.C.A. Montreal, who gave an interesting address owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was small. Next Sunday they held a meeting at the Riviere Rouge School grounds.

The second out-door meeting in the series of "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons" will be held on Sunday July 15th at 2.30 o'clock on the grounds of the Riviere Rouge School house. A speaker from the Montreal Y.M.C.A. will be in charge of the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend. Collection to defray expenses.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

E. C. RRIERE,

Pl e Hill,

Tuesday, July 17th, 1917.

The following effects:—1 year old colt, 2 milch cows, 1 bull calf, 1 heifer calf, year old sow pig, 15 hens (5 with chick

ens.) 2 roosters, 1 set of double harness with bridle, 1 set single light harness, 1 wagon with box, 1 set of express wheels with gear and shafts, 1 cutter (new) 1 old cutter, 1 set of single express sleighs (almost new) 1 snow plow, express high pole, pole for heavy sleighs, double express sleigh, set of heavy shafts, 1 double sleigh, 1 wheel barrow, 1 2 p. buggy with automobile seat, 1 set of bob sleighs with box, pair of ice tongs, picks, shovels, forks, G. bicycle, milk can quantity of empty barrels, 3 coalie cans, 1 chair, bow stove, cooking stove, 1 set of scales, window and door screens, 4 beds with springs and mattresses, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, dining room chairs, 1 extension table 1 kitchen table, 1 parlor set, a lot of kitchen utensils wash tub and board, lanterns, lamps, a lot of pictures, and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 6 per cent off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Sarah Bernhardt

In a Subject of the Present War



"Mothers of France"

IN SEVEN REELS

Special Performance

AT THE

Albert Hall, Lachute

Thursday, July 19th,

ADMISSION 25c.

RESERVED SEAT 35c.

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



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

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McFAUL BROS. WEST END

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATION.

The sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

In the Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 890

FELIX MARSA dit LAPIERRE, of the town of St-Jerome, said district, carter,

vs
DAME AGNES SPALDING, widow of the late Charles Lavallee, of the city and district of Montreal, and now residing in unknown parts.

Defendant.

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

St. Scholastique, June 19, 1917.

GRIGNON FORTIER,

Prothonotary S. C.

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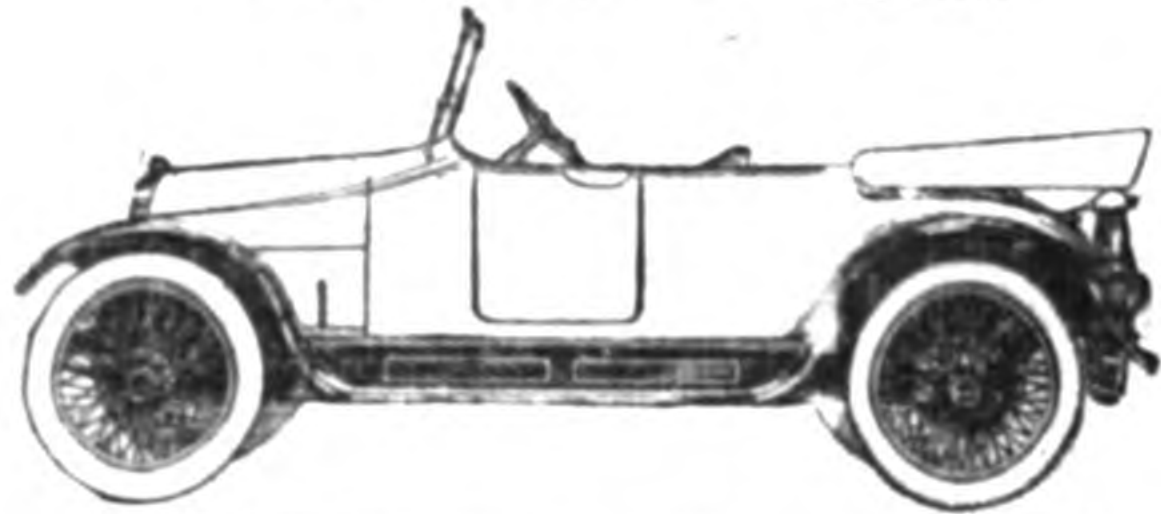
*Light Four of shipment.
Price subject to change without notice*

Motor Cars

The Peak of Motor Car Fashions

This new Overland Country Club Light Four is a distinctive and smart car in the low-priced car class. The rich gray body, with black fenders and trimmings is set off to pleasing advantage by red wire wheels that give just the right flash of brilliant color. The two comfortable front seats move forward or back independently, and a spacious aisle between gives free passage to a roomy seat for two passengers in the rear. For riding comfort, the Overland Country Club is a revelation. Long, cantilever rear springs give it the riding ease of a much heavier, bigger car. It has ample power—and it is economical of gasoline. An easy car to handle, and completely equipped. An unusual demand for this model makes it necessary to place orders at once to secure spring delivery.

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ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE





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

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
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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.

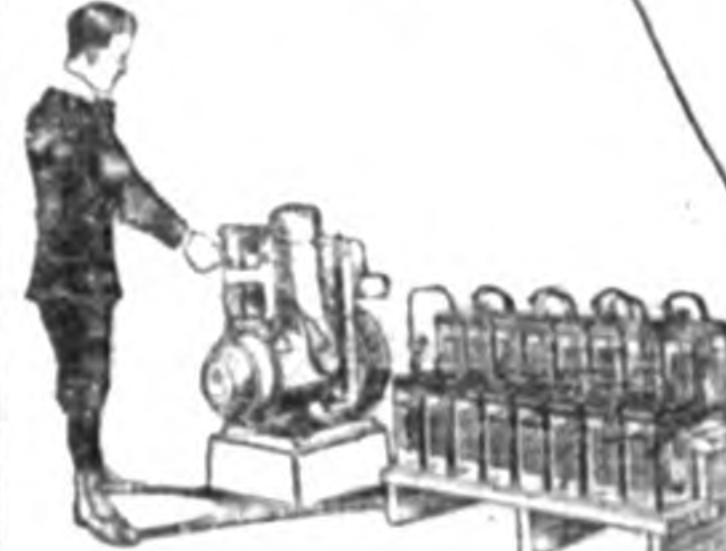
Delco-Light furnishes power to run on washing machine and heat for the electric iron.

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. Wolfensieck,
Cook County, Nebraska.
R. R. No. 3.
(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. •

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These very essential qualities are found in Loin 3901—99522 Imp Champion Percheron, and Duc 446 Vol 22, Imp Belgian Champion, and Baron's Kid 9742 Clydesdale stallion, another champion at Ottawa. This stallion has the very best breeding of the Clydesdale blood dark seal brown with white markings. Champion 9479, —88536 Dapple Gray Percheron, one of the most serviceable horses on the farm. Goliath 8898—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 present, the demand has begun now, the Western Provinces are calling for them.

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Men's Suits run from 35 to 46 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
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Ladies' Fine Foot Wear, high tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.
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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 Rheume, 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 Osaie 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.

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Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.
Lachute Branch, J. B. McOUAT, Manager.

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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 house-old, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

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

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

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

\$910
E.O.B. Chatham

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

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—J. C.:—I intend sowing 20 acres of beans and there are 15 acres of the land that were in beans last year and I want to fertilize it with something that will be good for beans. It is heavy clay and the grub worked in it some last year. What would be a good thing to exterminate them? What is the best variety of beans?

Answer:—This ground should have been plowed at a medium depth this spring. For beans, apply 400 to 600 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying 1 to 2% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and 1% potash. This fertilizer should be worked in in the course of preparation of the soil; that is, it should be evenly distributed on top of the plowed land and worked into the seed-bed as the land is disked and harrowed. The tillage of the soil will to a large extent exterminate the white grub, and the addition of fertilizer will make the seed-bed all the more distasteful to this insect, as well as strengthen the growing crop against the attacks of the white grub.

As to the best variety of beans, it is impossible to make recommendations. There are numerous varieties of two large classes; first, the bush beans; second, navy beans. Catalogs of any of the reputable seed houses recommend best varieties to grow.

Question—R. G. K.:—What kind of soil is suitable for asparagus? Is it a profitable crop?

Answer:—Any soil that is well drained and is sufficiently open in texture to allow the air to circulate within it, is suitable for the growing of asparagus. Speaking generally, asparagus does best on a sandy loam soil that has been deeply worked and carefully manured and fertilized. The asparagus crop does not begin to bear heavily until the second year. The crop is grown from seed, and the seedlings are set out into the permanent rows late in spring or early in summer. The following spring they begin to bear. A well-prepared asparagus bed will bear abundantly for 20 years, and when in its best bearing season, the crop may be cut twice a week.

Asparagus yields and quality are

greatly improved by top-dressing the asparagus beds with 1000 to 1500 lbs. of a high-grade fertilizer in the spring just before cultivation begins. The fertilizer should carry from 4 to 5% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, and 3 to 4% potash. In cultivation, the soil should be worked deep, but far enough from the plants to avoid injuring them.

Question—D. A.:—I want to improve an old cut-over pasture that gets dry every summer. The field is very hilly, soil sandy, has never been farmed, think it will grow alfalfa. I planned to plant corn, a short variety, and sow alfalfa at last cultivation. Is there any drought resisting grass you could suggest? Will a green alfalfa bloom cattle? Is alfalfa good for cattle? Will above plan work?

Answer:—Believe your plan to get this land into alfalfa is good. I would not choose corn as a nurse crop. Barley is preferable. Sow about one bushel of barley to the acre and seed with 15 to 20 lbs. of good alfalfa seed per acre. In preparing the ground, after it is plowed give it a dressing of about 5 loads of manure to the acre. At the same time spread about 1,000 lbs. of limestone per acre and work these thoroughly into the soil. When seeding the alfalfa add about 800 lbs. of a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia, 6 to 8% phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. Harrow it well into the soil. This available plant-food will help the young alfalfa just like whole milk helps the young calf.

If the alfalfa gets a good start it is about as good a drought resister as you can get. It is excellent stock feed but I fear if you pasture it with heavy stock there will be a danger of their tramping it out.

Alfalfa does not bloom cattle after the dew is off it. Do not allow stock to pasture on it while it is wet with dew.

Question—L. C. P.:—What is your opinion in regard to the value of ever-bearing strawberries?

Answer:—Ever-bearing strawberries are a novelty in much the same sense that Seven Headed Wheat is a novelty. They do not appear to have any great commercial value.

HOW TO CARE FOR THE DAIRY COW

Of All Farm Animals the Good Dairy Cow Yields the Greatest Profit.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the good dairy cow is a more economical producer than any other farm animal. Not only does she actually yield more product from a given amount of feed but she does this at the least cost and greatest profit.

Notwithstanding these facts the production of milk and fat from the average cow is exceedingly low, being approximately 3,800 pounds milk and 130 pounds fat per annum, which in value is less than the total cost of production. Nevertheless it has been clearly demonstrated that by better feeding and management this average may be easily increased from 30 to 80 per cent. with an increased cost in feed and labour of only 10 to 20 per cent.; the margin would be largely profit. Such an increase is not only a financial necessity but the patriotic duty of every dairy farmer.

Feeding the Dairy Cow

The milk produced by a dairy cow of proper type is in proportion to feeds consumed plus the reserve of feed stored in the body as fat and flesh. As an example of the latter it has been shown that fresh cows may be fed on a maintenance ration or even starved for several days, yet produce milk in fairly large quantities with, however, a proportional decrease of weight and flesh. Again it has been proven that cows of proper type having a store of flesh before calving will not only milk more heavily but also more persistently during the succeeding milking period. It is clear, therefore, that this supply of fat and flesh stored on the dry cow of dairy type will be drawn upon when most needed and be either given off as milk or so take the place of feeds consumed in supplying bodily needs that a larger proportion of these feeds may be utilized for milk production.

The dry cow receives little attention from the majority of dairy farmers. The thin cow at calving is in poor condition to make milk profitably and cannot produce the rugged healthy calf fitted to withstand the many calf ailments. Allow the cow four to ten weeks before freshening. A pound of meal a day during this dry period is worth as much as two or three pounds of meal fed after the cow has freshened. On poor pasture, feed the dry cow green feed, silage or roots and a grain ration composed of two parts of any two of the following meals: bran, ground oats, ground corn, ground barley, plus one part ground oil cake. To the thin cow feed 4 or 7 pounds daily; if the cow is in good flesh, give roughage as needed and 1 to 2 pounds daily of the above-mentioned grain mixture; if the cow is fat withhold the grain, but on the other hand do not sacrifice flesh or lose a thrifty condition.

Feeding at Calving

Feeding the cow at calving requires special care, varying with the individuality of the animal. Be sure that the condition of the bowels is normal. Constipation at this time is apt to induce many troubles such as milk fever, caked udder, etc. After calving give a tepid drink containing a handful of linseed oil meal per pail of water, allow to rest quietly for twelve hours, after which give a warm bran mash, with two bran mashes on the second day after calving. Feed a limited supply—6 to 8 pounds—of clean preferably clover. Draw a little milk three or four times daily for the first three days; do not milk dry until after the third day, as such a procedure frequently brings on milk fever. On the fourth day start the dry meal ration consisting of 4 pounds equal parts bran and ground oats. Increase the quantity of grain and strength of the grain mixture to a full grain ration on or about the sixteenth day after calving.

Feeding the Fresh Cow

The feeds consumed by a dairy cow in milk are utilized for two purposes, viz., the manufacture of milk and the maintenance of the body. The cow weighing 1,000 pounds requires the equivalent of 10 pounds clover hay and 10 pounds oat straw or 35 to 40 pounds of mixed pasture grass for maintenance alone. To this must be added the feed to supply energy necessary to manufacture milk. Hence it is evident that the meagre feeding of cows

in milk will induce little if any milk flow after the surplus body tissue has been used, while liberal feeding with practically the same maintenance requirements will induce heavy milk production.

It is evident that milk produced under the latter conditions will cost much less per gallon.

Rations for the Milk Cow in Stable

The foundation principles of the successful selection of feeds and the feeding of dairy cattle depend upon the palatability, variety, nutrition and ease of digestion, and succulence of the ration given. All these essentials of a well balanced ration for economic production must be considered when raising or purchasing foodstuffs.

The most economical ration must have as a basis cheap but rich nutritious farm grown roughages such as clover or alfalfa hay, ensilage and roots. The liberal feeding of meals is advisable to balance the roughage ration and in addition to provide the heavy milking cow with an extra supply of nutrients in a less bulky form.

A pound of grain when the cow is fresh is equivalent to several pounds of grain after the cow has decreased materially in her milk flow. Feed 1 pound of meal for every 3½ pounds milk produced; as her lactation period progresses decrease the meal gradually to 1 pound for every five pounds of milk produced. A fair average is 1 to 4. Following are a number of well-balanced daily rations for the 1,000 pound dairy cow suitable to the individual needs of farmers throughout different parts of Canada:

No. 1.—Mixed hay 16 pounds, turnips or mangels 40 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 4 parts, ground oats 2 parts, ground barley 2 parts, oil cake 1 part, cottonseed meal 1 part. This meal fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3½ pounds of milk produced.

No. 2.—Clover or alfalfa hay 10 pounds, mangels or turnips 30 pounds, oat straw 10 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 5 parts, ground oats 2 parts, linseed oil meal 3 parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3½ pounds of milk produced.

No. 3.—Clover hay 12 pounds, corn ensilage 30 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 7 parts, ground oats 4 parts, dried brewers grains 4 parts, cottonseed meal 2 parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 pounds of milk produced.

No. 4.—Mixed grass hay 10 pounds, oat straw or chaff 10 pounds, mangels or turnips 40 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 3 parts, ground oats 3 parts, ground flax 2 parts, ground wheat 2 parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 pounds of milk produced.

No. 5.—Brome hay 10 pounds, clover hay 5 pounds, oat straw or chaff 10 pounds, mangels or turnips 30 pounds, grain mixture composed of ground oats, barley and wheat, equal parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 pounds of milk produced.

A plentiful supply of clean drinking water and salt is essential for greatest health and production.

Feeding on Pasture

Over large areas of Canada the milk produced on grass will always be the cheapest. Hence the proper care of pasture is most essential. If cattle are allowed on the pasture only after the grass is from 6 to 8 inches in height such pasture will yield most feed during the summer and will be best prepared to withstand drought.

Natural pasture may be supplemented in the spring and fall by sowing a patch of fall rye, or during the summer months by seeding an annual pasture mixture composed of oats and barley or a mixture of oats and clover. The most successful dairymen as a rule feed a limited grain ration even when the cows are on pasture. Bran 3 parts, cottonseed 1 part, or bran 2 parts, ground oats 2 parts, and gluten or ground peas, 1 part, will give excellent results.

Supplementing Pastures

In the shortage of grass provide good soiling crops. Supplements to pasture are peas and oats seeded at different dates, second cut clover, corn and fall turnips fed with tops as pulled. Summer silage, if available, is both superior to and cheaper than peas and oats.

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.

"Northland":—1. To brighten the dreary aspect of a northeast bedroom, choose paper of a warm creamy tan shade, and a rug of deep raspberry pink (a Scotch wool square is a good choice), with curtains, cushions, etc., of pink and cream chintz, and have the woodwork painted ivory white. You will have a cheerful room, I assure you. 2. To brighten a shabby carpet, sweep the carpet carefully to remove all the dust, then go over it with a clean house flannel dipped in a pail of warm water, to which a cupful of strong vinegar has been added. The flannel should be wrung as dry as possible before it is applied to the carpet, which must not be more than dampened in the process. Let the carpet dry thoroughly before walking on it. 3. A cork pressed into a bright-colored celluloid thimble and the edges cut off even with the thimble will make a protector for the end of a steel crochet hook. 4. Buttonholes can be strengthened by running two rows of stitching around the edges.

H.S.W.:—1. The origin of the expression, "Getting down to brass tacks," has been explained in various ways. Probably it is derived from the custom of marking yards, feet and fractions of a yard on the edge of the counter in dry goods stores with brass tacks or "brass nails." When the cloth is actually measured the transaction has "got down to brass tacks." The expression therefore would seem to mean greater accuracy. 2. To clean furs: Before putting them away heat some clean fine sand or coarsely ground corn-meal as hot as you can bear your hand in it. Rub it well into the soiled places, then shake it out, and beat and brush the furs till clean.

3. Ground ginger is just as good for plasters as mustard, even better, for it "draws" as well and never blisters. 4. Collars of sheer material such as nylon, can be cleaned by covering them with a layer of corn-meal and allowing them to remain for a few hours. 5. When washing delicately colored frocks, bran water should be used instead of soap. The wheat bran loosely in a thin cloth and rub the clothes with it, using lukewarm water. Rinse quickly and hang to dry in shade.

"High School Girl":—The countries at war are Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, opposed to Russia, France, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, San Marino, Portugal, Rumania and Cuba. Panama, China, Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia and Nicaragua have broken relations with Germany.

E. K. M.:—1. The best book I know of is the "Canadian Soldiers' Manual for French and German." The price is 25 cents, and it is 5½ by 3½ inches. Another good book is "French Self Taught," also 25 cents, size 5½ x 2½ inches. 2. Chocolate is a very suitable article of food to send to your soldier boy, as it contains much nourishment in a concentrated form, fat, protein and carbohydrate being present, with very little water.

"Subscriber":—1. Joppa is a seaport on the west coast of Palestine, about forty miles northwest of Jerusalem. 2. Trieste is an important Austrian port on the Adriatic Sea. 3. The area of the German Empire in Europe is 208,780 square miles; in addition, before the war, there were colonies with an approximate area of 1,028,000 square miles.

THESE I PITY.

I do not pity these boys young and brave,
Who, having heard the clear, authentic call,
Offer their unspent years, their lives and all,
Man's last great hope, democracy, to save.
I know that war may stretch them on its road,
Their eyes still radiant with charm of youth;
Even so they triumph. Dying for Truth
They live to serve in richer amplitude.
But these I pity, who midst agony
Of strife that now convulses half our earth,
Debate and bargain over cost and toll,
And seek as end their own security.
These I pity, who in high honor's dearth
To save themselves make forfeiture of soul.

—Clyde McGee.

SHELTER BELTS FOR THE FARM.

Trees Help to Retain Moisture and Therefore Benefit Crops.

In order that soil may do its best for the average farm crop it is necessary that it contain about half of the water that it is possible for it to hold. When saturated a heavy clay soil will hold 40 per cent. of water, and it is generally agreed that 19 per cent. of water in soil is most favorable to plant growth. A practical farmer needs no measure or scales to tell him when his land is in fit condition for sowing, but many a one fails to attach sufficient importance to the necessity for this fit condition, and as a result much good grain and other seed is sown in mud that allowed it no chance of developing into satisfactory crop.

The season of 1916 was proof of the fact that in the matter of commanding moisture supply, two points have to be considered, namely, dispersion and retention of moisture. To attain both ends, drainage and mulching have to be practiced, and it is a question if anything more or better than drainage can be made use of or the removal of excess moisture from the soil, but in the matter of retaining moisture or supplying it there are other means than cultivation of the top soil, possible of being used: irrigation is one of these, and another not very often considered, is the provision of tree belts that will help to retain a certain amount of moisture in the atmosphere and so affect the soil beneficially in times of drought.

Plenty of Time.

Out at the front two regiments, returning to the trenches, chanced to meet. There was the usual exchange of wit.

"When's this bloomin' war goin' to end?" asked one north-country lad.

"Dunno," replied one of the south-shires. "We've planted some daffodils in front of our trench."

"Bloomin' optimists!" snorted the man from the north. "We've planted acorn!"

A new automobile headlight dimmer consists of a projecting horn-shaped shield.

Bedtime Stories

The Cow that Liked Compositions.

Caro had never written a composition. At the city school nothing had ever been said about them. But here in the country, where they had lately come to live, every Friday was composition day, and Caro was expected to write something on the subject printed upon the blackboard. "Cows," she read, and felt perplexed at once. "Make your compositions this week humorous, or funny, if possible," the teacher said, which sent Caro home in a puzzle. What was funny about a cow?

After school the little girl took a paper and pencil and went out into the pasture back of the house to study their cow, and to write her composition.

Billy Carpenter had told her that cows sometimes chased people, but this cow that her father had just bought looked too clumsy and too lazy to run after anybody. So Caro sat down upon a big stone, and wrote "Cows" in big letters at the top of her sheet.

The cow switched her tail from side to side, to drive off the flies, so presently Caro wrote:

"Cows are big animals, with long tails that go wiggle-waggle."

Then she watched to see the cow do something funny, but all she did was to nibble at the grass.

Pretty soon this went down on Caro's paper: "Cows eat all the time and never stop. They have big eyes that stare at you, and they have horns to let down the bars when they go home at night. Our cow is reddish, and isn't funny at all."

Just then the cow walked off under a tree, and lay down chewing her cud. "Oh," thought Caro, "that is funny. They do their eating first, and then they go and chew and chew and chew!" So she wrote down her discovery, adding, "I wish I could do that way, but mother makes me chew as I go along."

A railway passed near the farm, and just then a whistle sounded shrilly not far away. It frightened the cow, and, getting on her feet in a hurry, she came bounding in Caro's direction at a lively pace.

"Oh!" screamed Caro, and, dropping paper and pencil, she scampered away toward the fence. Safely on the other side, she ventured to look back.

The cow was inspecting the composition.

"Oh!" cried Caro again, and then louder, "Oh, my!" for the paper had vanished in her mouth!

Caro went sadly home, to rewrite her composition in a safe place, and she added this to her first part: "Cows like compositions, for ours ate mine up."

The next Friday afternoon, when all the twenty compositions were read, the scholars voted Caro Clyde's the very funniest one there.

Teacher: "Tell me what are the national flowers of England?" Class: "Roses." Teacher: "And France?" Class: "Lilies." Teacher: "And Spain?" Small Voice: "Bullrushes, ma'am."

Horse Sense

The cause of splint is concussion or direct injury. Often no lameness is present. When it is, it will be noticed only when the horse is going faster than a walk, more marked at a jog. The horse stands and walks sound.

If not lame leave alone. If lame apply cold as ice packs or cold water and give a rest for a few days. If this does not cure, apply a blister.

Oil cake added to the grain will help to keep horses in condition during the spring work.

If proper care is taken, the mare can safely be used in the ordinary work of the farm up to the time of foaling; but as this time approaches it is important that the load be not heavy nor the pace rapid.

As the labor of a horse becomes heavier, so in the same proportion the food digested is diminished. Very severe work prevents digestion of food from 7 to 25 per cent.

Sometimes a horse gets his foot over the tie rope in the stable; does it several times and you fear he will get into trouble. Just put him in a box stall for a few months and he will forget the trick.

For the average 1,500-pound horse at hard steady work a ration of 20 pounds oats and 15 pounds good hay produces about 11,000 units of power, which is about the work such a horse is capable of performing.

A careful daily washing of shoulders and withers with cold water or, better, cold salt water, will cleanse and toughen the skin of the horse. This washing should be continued from two to four weeks, depending on the age of the horse and the condition of the shoulders.

The orientals have this saying: "One should be slow to buy a chestnut horse, and still slower to sell one that has proved to be a good one." Apply this to horses of every color and we have one of the safest rules ever thought out.

When to cut Alfalfa.

When the new shoots of alfalfa at the crown of the plant are from one to two inches high the crop is ready to be cut for hay, is the advice given by specialists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The common rule that the crop must not be cut until a tenth in bloom does no always hold, these experts claim, for often the small shoots at the base of the plant get so large before this period of bloom that they are injured at harvest.

Next to Man.

With the exception of man the mule is the most contrary of animals.

Poultry

A bit of powdered charcoal beats most of the so-called bowel remedies that are on the market.

Lice, heat and too much food make the June chick's life a short and painful experience.

Feeding milk a long time in the same dish without washing it, is the cause of a great deal of bowel trouble in the little chicks.

Sometimes it is not the hen which needs darning half so much as it is the master, and what he needs is a good mess of interest in his business.

When you "don't understand what is the matter" with the chicks, just try changing their runs. Many times the very earth where they are is foul and full of disease germs.

A dead crow hung up by the heels near the chicken yard is a pretty good hint to the rest of them that they are not welcome guests, and the crows are smart enough to take it, too.

Don't forget to give the poultry an extra allowance of water this warm weather. They may be able to pick up a good share of their living now, but they can not pump water.

Exposure to excessive heat, either in the house or in the run, is fatal, especially to overfat hens.

Poultry is naturally hardy. Supplied with the proper food, confined to well-ventilated, clean and not overcrowded quarters, and kept free from lice, the flock can be continuously kept in good health.

Through ventilation is what is aimed at in the use of open front poultry houses; not an excess of low temperature. If this can be obtained in a moderately warm house, by all means have both.

The Telegrapher.

As I was sitting in the wood
With violets in my lap,
Behold! I heard a tap-tap.
Near by go tap-tap-tap.
O'er bush and briar and bubbling brook

I followed up the sound,
And lo! upon a hollow tree
The telegrapher found.

A woodpecker in scarlet cap
And black and white surtout,
A sentence to a grub beneath
The bark was tapping out.

He does not need an instrument
His messages to flash,
For he's the first inventor of
The code of dot and dash.

—Minna Irving.

The art of living is to dwell upon one's compensations rather than upon what one cannot have.

The Dairy

Unless every cross in breeding stands for improvement in the herd, it shows that there is something wrong.

A cow with the ability to make good records is hindered in production if handled by an ignorant herdsman. We want thoroughbred dairymen as well as highly-bred cows.

Salt, shade and water are essential to the development of a dairy herd. Stagnant water is unfit for the stock. Drain the marshes and ponds or fence the cattle away from them.

Good butter makes the storekeeper your best friend. With June pasture there is every possibility of turning out an attractive product.

Every year the farmer wonders how the pasture is going to hold out. It is a pretty safe guess that it will fall off about August. Be ready for it. Don't overload the pastures.

Do not try to speed up the separator by guess. Men have thought before now that they could do that, but a speed indicator showed that they were not within forty rows of apple trees of being right!

Hogs

The percentage of tubercular hogs killed in the large packing houses has doubled in the last ten years, due no doubt, to the fact that a concerted effort to control the disease has not been made. Hogs become infected by following tubercular cattle or when fed unsterilized skim-milk or butter-milk from creameries. One tubercular herd of cows in a community supplying milk to a creamery, may infect all the herds of hogs fed on the by-products of the creamery.

Hogs do not usually contract the disease from other tubercular hogs, hence the problem of eradicating the disease in hogs is largely a matter of avoiding unsterilized by-products from creameries, feeding skim-milk from a tubercular herd, allowing the hogs to follow tubercular cattle, or the feeding of uncooked garbage unless it is positively from a safe source.

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ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

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

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

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

MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 27 1917.

NO. 26

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

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.—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

Notice.—Mr. Endor Norbert announces that he has opened up shop between E. Lavigne and the R. C. Church, for repairs of Boots and Shoes, etc. All work executed with care and guaranteed.

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

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A dwelling and blacksmith shop, good business stand, selling on account of old age. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to THOS. BEDARD, Foundry St.

Private Sale.—Mr. Felix Blais, of Brownsburg, having retired from business, offers for sale his entire stock of goods, and household furniture consisting of one new cash Register, one removable electric fan, dishes, etc. This sale will be held on Wednesday, August 1st, at 1 p.m. FELIX BLAIS, Brownsburg.

DALESVILLE

Service at Dalesville Sunday, July 29th, at 11 a.m., at Mount Maple at 3 p.m., at Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

DEATHS

McCLUSKEY.—At Brownsburg, on Thursday, July 19th, John McCluskey, in his 64th year.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. McCluskey and family wish to thank their many friends for their kindness to them, in their sad bereavement.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Wylie, of Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. John Rice this week.

Mrs. J. R. McQuat left last week for a visit to Cushing's Island.

Miss Jessie Walker is spending a few weeks at Portland Maine.

Mr. E. Hale, of Stettler, Alta., is here on a visit to his many friends.

Mr. Robert Cruise, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mr. John Cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Parker were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Campbell.

Miss Milna, of Duluth, is the guest of her aunt Miss S. Cleland for a month.

Miss Elsie McIntyre and Miss Dorothy left on Tuesday for a visit to Calumet.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn spent last week with Mrs. Robinson at Lake Louise.

Mr. J. R. McQuat and Miss Gladys are spending a few weeks at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. Wm. McRae and Mr. Roy McRae, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Misses Muriel and Gladys Rader, of Montreal, were visiting friends in town this week.

Rev. Mr. Bruneau, of Quebec, was the guest of his daughter Mrs. E. Jousse this week.

Mrs. Mackie is spending a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. McGillis, of a cester, Ont.

Misses Margaret and Cameron Hay, returned last week from a pleasant visit to 16 Island Lake.

Misses Florence and Gladys McGillivray, of Montreal, are spending this week at home.

Mrs. A. Wilson and son Harold, of Woodrugh, Ont., are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mrs. Harry Hampton and children, of Winnipeg, arrived home for a month's visit on Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle Forbes, and Mr. Alex. Forbes, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Gail this week.

Mrs. McCoy and her daughters Hattie and Hazel are spending this week at the "Thousand Islands."

Mrs. Gillbard, of Rosedale, Toronto, is the guest of her sister Mrs. J. P. Forsythe at the Baptist Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Blais, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with his brother, Mr. S. Blais, of the Bank of Ottawa.

Mr. B's has been promoted to the Bank of Ottawa, at Manitowick, and leaves for his new duties this week.

Mrs. T. W. Patterson, of Montreal and Miss Freda Copeland, of Dunany were guests of Mrs. Ed. Smith this week.

Mrs. Geo. Christie, Miss Norah Christie and Miss M. Howard, left on Tuesday for a visit to Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Raguin and family, of Montreal, are guests for the summer at Mr. E. Jousse's cottage, Lake Louise.

Miss Ethel Kye, of Broomfield N. Y. and Mr. Henry Hempstead, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Hay this week.

Misses S. and E. McGibbon, left on Saturday for a visit with Mrs. Rev. A. E. Kelly, of Brockville, and friends in Ottawa.

Rev. F. J. Hayden and family are spending two weeks at Clear Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexander were their guests for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Shufelt, Dr. and Mrs. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, and Mr. and Mrs. Santon, of Burlington Vt. were guests at Ivan Bower this week.

Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Copping, Mr. and Mrs. Shufelt, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and Miss Simpson, are guests at Mr. Hope's cottage, Lake Louise this week.

Miss Childs and Miss Lottie McAllister, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Moore and Mrs. Archie McAllister will be her guest for this week.

Word has been received by Mrs. Geo. Seale, of Louise, of the death of her son Wm. Peter, of Swift Current Sask. The remains will be brought to Lachute for interment.

Mrs. W. A. McKay, of Montreal, is the guest this week of Mrs. Dr. Alexander. Master Ryckman Alexander is spending a few weeks with Mrs. A. Stackhouse, at Rideau Ferry, and Miss Isabella is visiting in Lakefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, of Ottawa, have returned home after spending two weeks at the guests of Mrs. Jason Stewart. Mrs. Duff and daughter, of Montreal were week-end guests and Miss Amy Stewart is home for the summer months.

Mrs. John Morin, of Petit Brule entertained several of the returned wounded soldiers from the Military Hospital Montreal, last week, they came in automobiles and were welcomed on the spacious and lovely lawn by their hostess.

Church of England services.—Lachute Parish, Sunday July 29th. Regular service at Lachute to 30 a.m. His Lordship Bishop Parthing will (D.V.) hold a Confirmation service in St. Simeon's Church Lachute at 3 p.m., and will also deliver an address at Brownsburg 7 p.m. There will be no service in St. Simeon's Church at 7 p.m.

CARD OF THANKS.—Miss Lizzie Potter and family wishes to thank their friends and neighbours for their help and kindness during their sad bereavement.

A visitor who returned after 9 years absence was heard to exclaim on the improvement the new side walks make in our town. Messrs. Hampton, J. D. Campbell and the Methodist Church are getting into line also.

The Soldiers' Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem. Donations for July to the Red Cross Society, 45 Belmont Park, Montreal 18 personal property bags, 25 towels, 21 pairs socks, 6 suits pyjamas, 1 blanket shirt.

Word has been received of the death of the Rev. Mark Syman, who passed away at his home in Winnipeg, on July 23rd. The Rev. gentleman was for a number of years pastor of the Lachute Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McFaul and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton and family were in Montreal this week attending the wedding of their sister Miss Lily Barr who was united in marriage on Tuesday last to Mr. D. Perry, of Kelowna, B. C. The ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Kensor, of Calvin Westminister, Presbyterian Church.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton will be sorry to learn that a cablegram has been received by them stating that their son Priyate Gordon Dick) Hampton, was wounded on July 1st, with gun shot wounds in arms, and has been admitted to 4th Gen. Hospital, Camiers, France.

Dick enlisted with the 148th Battalion but was afterwards transferred to the 14th, and has been in the trenches 8 months.

Mrs. James Moore received for the first time since her marriage on Saturday, July 21st. The drawing room was prettily decorated with roses and sweet peas. Mrs. Moore wore her wedding gown of white silk crepe de chene Mrs. Archie McAllister Montreal, poured tea and Miss Carr cut the ices, Miss Childs and Miss Lottie McAllister, of Montreal assisted in the tea-room.

A severe electrical storm passed over Lachute and vicinity on Saturday evening last followed by a heavy rainfall, which completely uprooted some of the gardens. Old timers say the worst storm for many years.

Extreme heat was felt on Monday and Tuesday, the temperature reaching to 90 in the shade. Mr. Wm. Belanger had the misfortune to lose one of his horses on Monday, owing to heat prostration.

Bible Society

The time for the holding of the Annual Meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society is again rapidly approaching. The officers of the local branch desire that this year they may be enabled to hand to the District Secretary a record contribution, in keeping with the greatly increased activities of the parent Society. It is therefore hoped that when the collectors make their annual call, within the next month, they may not only meet with as good a response as last year but that where possible contributions may be increased.

THE LATE MR. JOHN MCCLUSKEY

The death of Mr. John McCluskey, an old and respected resident of Brownsburg, was announced on Thursday evening the 19th of June, and the funeral took place on Saturday afternoon the 22nd. A touching and impressive service, conducted by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, was held in the Methodist Church at Brownsburg, and the interment was made at the Lachute Cemetery.

Mr. John McCluskey was born at Brownsburg, Que., Lachute, Chatham, in 1853, and was thus sixty-five years of age. In 1875 he was married to Miss Elizabeth McVicar, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. T. J. Simons, Red Deer Alta., and Mrs. T. J. Anderson, Brownsburg; three sons, Arthur, Detroit, Mich.; Leonard, Brownsburg, Sask.; and William, Red Deer, Alta. and nine grandchildren.

For over twenty years Mr. McCluskey was employed at the D. C. Co's Factory, and was thus a member of the Order, being a holder of the twenty-five years service medal of the Order. He was also a Fenian Raid Veteran, and a Trustee of the Methodist Church, and in many ways he took an active part in the interests and concerns of Brownsburg, and district. In Mr. McCluskey, the neighbourhood loses a valued and highly respected citizen, and of him it can be truly said that throughout his long period of usefulness "He wore the white flower of a blameless life."

The funeral was a representative one of the Order of Oddfellows. Mr. Hayden was assisted by over forty members of the Order, Rev. Mr. Forsythe and a full choral service was rendered. Many floral tributes to Mr. McCluskey's memory were observed; they included wreaths from the D. C. Co., Mr. E. J. Johnson, the L.O.O.F., the Methodist Church members, the Ladies Aid, Mrs. R. Hardie, Mrs. W. Birch, Mrs. W. Cartwright, Mrs. W. Hewitt, and Mrs. W. Williams.

The pall bearers were Messrs. R. McArthur, J. W. Cottingham, F. Jordan, W. Fletcher, A. Riddell and A. Middleton.

The funeral was one of the largest ever held in Brownsburg.

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



THOMAS EDISON

the world's greatest inventor, whose masterpiece.

The Diamond Disc Phonograph is on sale here—over 3000 beautiful Recreations of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in the latest designs.

We have a full line of Wedding Rings, Watches and other Jewelry on hand.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses and a complete line of Auto Goggles.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The AUTOMOBILE

How Tires Are Made.

One of the most important parts of the car, and the one which is most often neglected, is the tire.

First, consider the purpose of the tire. The steel rim on the car wheel is chiefly for protection, as it prevents the felloe from being damaged by contact with the road. The rubber tire has another important function to perform. It protects the passengers and mechanism from shock by smoothing out the small inequalities of the road. If a steel tire meets a stone half an inch high the whole wheel must be lifted that distance in order to pass over it. This shock may be partly taken up by the springs, but some of it is always transmitted to the passengers and mechanism. The pneumatic tire does not lift the wheel passing over the small obstructions, but is dented, the rubber and air yielding enough to allow the wheel to pass on smoothly. Thus we literally "ride on air." The shock of a steel tire on a w.g.n meeting a small stone is not great, as the vehicle does not travel very fast, but on the automobile traveling at the usual rate it would give too hard a blow.

The present type of pneumatic tire has been evolved after years of experimenting. It consists of two tubes. The outer one, called the "shoe," or "casing," provides the necessary strength to resist the driving strains, is flexible to allow whatever bending is necessary, and is thick enough to allow for wear. The surface is composed of material which will insure traction, that is, which will stick to the road and prevent slipping. The "inner tube" merely provides an air chamber. It has not sufficient strength of its own to support the high pressure used, so must never be inflated

beyond a few pounds while removed from the shoe.

When we see the casing in cross-section we realize that it is far from being the simple thing it appears to be from the outside. We find it to be built up of several layers, all firmly welded together. The part that touches the ground is called the "tread." It may be smooth, which means that it will slip readily when the road is wet, or it may be covered with projections of various kinds which are intended to pass through the soft mud and grip the hard ground underneath. This type is called "non-skid."

Beneath the tread is a strip called the "breaker strip," supported by a layer of soft rubber called the "cushion layer." These act together to prevent puncture. The point of a tack coming through the tread must pass through the breaker strip before it can penetrate the vital part of the shoe. As the strip is tough and is supported on a yielding surface, it frequently escapes injury and so protects the layers beneath it. These layers are called the "fabric," and consist of the highest grade of close-woven canvas, made from Sea Island cotton, which has the longest staple (fibre) of any cotton in the world. This fabric is carefully inspected, and then the raw rubber, prepared for vulcanizing, is laid over it. The two are then run through rolls under several hundred pounds' pressure, forcing the rubber into every part of the fabric. Then when the shoe is vulcanized it becomes one solid mass, although made up of so many layers. The cushion layer is continued down the side to protect the fabric, and is called the "side wall." Where the shoe touches the rim the edges are shaped in such a way as to grip the rim. These are called "beads."

THE MOTHER OF STEVENSON.

Interesting Incident of the Stevenson Memorial Meeting.

Although the mother of Robert Louis Stevenson was ordinarily shy and retiring of manner, as she had been taught that all ladies should be, there was one occurrence that made her conspicuous but that greatly pleased her. Mrs. Stevenson was twenty years her son's senior, says Miss Evelyn Blantyre Simpson in Robert Louis Stevenson's Edinburgh Days, and it amused and flattered them both that once when they went out to dinner together the servant, judging him too young to be married, turned a deaf ear to the names they gave, and announced them as Mr. and Miss Stevenson.

This "young" lady outlived her literary son, and so was able to enjoy much of his fame. The Stevenson Memorial meeting was the occasion on which she became conspicuous against her will. She started for the music hall not too early, feeling secure of a seat with a "reserve ticket" in her neatly gloved hand. When some one asked if she were going on the platform, she replied emphatically in the negative. She had early Victorian ideas as to platforms being proper only for the sterner sex. She wished to sit unnoticed in the audience.

The crowd was beyond her expectations. Mrs. Stevenson arrived to find every passage blocked and a surging mass at the main entrance clamoring for admittance. She feared that she, with them, should be turned away, but as a forlorn hope, she appealed to a policeman to get her in.

"It's nae use, it's fu'!" he said. "Reserve seats ta'en an hour ago by folks that had nae tickets, and they would na gang out."

"I must get in!" cried Mrs. Stevenson. "I've a right to get in! I am Robert Louis Stevenson's mother."

"Ay, you're the best right," the policeman replied, and, turning to the crowd, he cried, "Mak' way, there! She maun get in. She's Robert Louis's mother."

Persons who thought themselves packed too tightly to move somehow packed closer, and let Mrs. Stevenson squeeze and wriggle past. Breathless, and, for once, with her mantle and bonnet a little awry, she was pushed on, much against her will, to

the platform. There she hastened to so literal a back seat that when Lord Rosebery, at the beginning of his address, spoke the four telling words, "His mother is here," and turned to bow with courtly deference to her, he had to pause and to engage other eyes as well as his own before he found to which side Robert Louis's mother had unobtrusively withdrawn. Mrs. Stevenson was all aglow; she was visibly overcome by the unexpectedly large crowd and its tremendous enthusiasm. For once her usual calm left her.

BARON'S TRUNK A DEATH-TRAP

Contained Explosives and Dangerous Germs.

An amazing collection of bombs, bacilli of deadly diseases and other means of death and destruction has been seized by authorities at Christiania recently as part of the baggage of Baron von Rosen, a Swedish nobleman alleged to be a German agent. The baron fled to Norway in January, after his activities aroused the Swedish authorities. He was arrested, but as he could not be convicted of violating any Norwegian law he was released with a warning to leave.

After the baron was ordered out of Norway those portions of his baggage which had not been seized in Sweden arrived in Christiania. Among the articles found were cans of explosives marked "table salt," bottles marked "mouth wash" containing cultures of dangerous bacilli, boxes of lump sugar, each lump concealing a small vial filled with bacilli of anthrax or glanders, and explosive pencils.

This latter articles has the appearance of an ordinary pencil, but if sharpened a drop of acid concealed in a tube is released and, acting on other concealed chemicals, causes an explosion sufficient to maim or perhaps kill the sharpener.

The revelations have aroused great indignation at Christiania and the authorities are severely blamed for releasing the baron.

It Lives On.

You can complete a good work, but you can never end it.

Kicking ceases to help when it becomes chronic.

FISHING BY KITE.

Some Modern Uses of One of the Oldest Toys in the World.

The kite is one of the oldest toys in the world. It appears to have had its origin in China, where for thousands of years kite flying has been the favorite amusement not only of children, but of grown persons, too. From Japan, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and other Eastern lands kite flying has long ago made its way to all other parts of the world.

Young people of the Far East would consider it very poor sport to fly kites as plain and simple as those which Canadian boys fly. The kites are of many shapes and sizes. Most of them represent a bird, or a fish, or a dragon, or some other curious imaginary monster. The frame-work is commonly made of bamboo, and the covering is colored paper, or, in case of the best ones, silk. Often the kites have tails of great length.

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

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

ELECTRIC PLANTS FOR FARM.

Small Equipments Save Much Labor on the Farm and in Home.

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant.

This alternative, however, is now much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced.

These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

There are a number of these small plants now on the Canadian market, ranging in size from 175 watts, and costing from \$300 upward. Six different types were described in a recent electrical magazine, some using storage batteries in conjunction, and generally using a gasoline engine as a prime mover. They are usually operated at a very low voltage. These small plants are perfectly safe, so far as the handling of the electric energy is concerned.

BIRDS AT EVENING.

When the rocks fly homeward, and the gulls are following high,
And the grey feet of the silence
With a silver dream are shod,
I mind me of the little wings abroad
In every sky
Who seek their sleep of God.

When the dove is hidden, and the dew
Is white on the corn,
And the dark bee in the heather, and
The shepherd with the sheep,
I mind me of the little wings in the
elm-oak and the thorn
Who take of Him their sleep.

When the brier closes and the iris-
flower is furled,
And over the edge of the evening
The martin knows her nest,
I mind me of the little hearts abroad
In all the world
Who find in Him their rest.

—Marjorie Pickthall.

A WARNING TO RUSSIA.

Figures Which Show the Menace That Threatens the New Democracy.

Monsieur Andre Cheradame has addressed to the Extreme Wing of Russian Revolutionists a very striking warning in figures, which the New Europe translates from L'Information. He points out that peace on the military basis of this moment, so far from satisfying the new democracy of Russia, would set up a new German menace on their borders in the shape of a German power whose political, economic, and military ascendancy over the eastern half of Europe would be complete. The point is driven home in the following table:—

Pan-Germanism in 1917.

Population.

1.—THE MASTERS.

German 73,000,000

2.—THE VASSALS.

Magyar 10,000,000

Bulgar 5,000,000

Turk 6,000,000

21,000,000

3.—THE SLAVES.

French 3,000,000

Belgian 7,500,000

Alsace-Lorraine 1,500,000

Danes 200,000

Poles 22,000,000

Ruthenes 4,500,000

Czech 8,500,000

Jugoslav 12,000,000

Rumanian, Italian 8,000,000

Greek 2,000,000

Armenian 2,000,000

Levantine 2,000,000

Arab 8,000,000

81,000,000

Total 175,000,000

THE UPSIDE-DOWN WATCH

A Successor to the Wrist Watch for Use by Soldiers.

The wrist watch, which rose so high in popularity on account of the endorsement given it by men of the army and navy, has retired to second place in the soldiers' favor. The reason for this is not that this style of watch proved to be less convenient than it promised, but that bullets and bursting shrapnel which constantly threaten the exposed men are likely to strike the arm wearing the watch and drive bits of broken glass and metal into the flesh, thus aggravating the wounds.

The watch which now holds first place is worn suspended from the belt by a loop of leather. The loop ends in a pocket into which the watch fits. The front surface of the pocket has a circular opening through which the face of the watch shows. A small strap encircles the watch and fastens it securely in place, buckling on the outside of the pocket. The watch hangs top-downward, but when the wearer raises it in his hand or glances down at it as it hangs from the belt, it is in just the proper position to be read. If it should happen to be shattered by a bullet the particles of glass or metal would be caught and held in the leather case, so that they would do no harm. Many a fighter has had to thank the watch on his wrist for stopping a bullet that might have necessitated the loss of an arm.

The very fact that the upside-down watch is carried against a more vulnerable part of the body than is the wrist watch, makes it all the more valuable as a protective medium. It may be worn under the cartridge belt.

JAPAN'S CORAL BEDS.

Value Depends Greatly on the Color of the Coral.

The coral beds of Japan are worked by divers in the employ of a master diver who receives the take as it comes in, grades it, and when a sufficient quantity has been obtained, asks for bids on the lots of each grade. Representatives of the leading exporting and wholesale firms are always at hand during the season the best coral is taken, to inspect the take and proffer bids. The total annual take is about 65,000 pounds, valued at \$700,000. The color of the coral has a great deal to do with the value placed upon it. The most expensive is "boke," a pale quince color. Single beads of this color, suitable for manufacture into ornamental hairpins, bring from \$10 to \$50 each. The next color in value is pink, followed by white light red and dark red.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE EAST

CRUSADERS IN KHAKI MARCHING ON JERUSALEM.

Its Capture Would Lead to the End of German Control of the Holy Land.

The steady advance of the British from the Suez north, past Gaza and along the Palestine coast, has brought them almost within striking distance of Jerusalem. The Turks' earlier intention of offering no serious resistance has been changed under Germany's urging to a determination to defend to the uttermost the Holy City. Jerusalem, which has been more often besieged, sacked and devastated than has any other city, is thus destined to become again a scene of carnage and bloodshed.

Germany has every reason to save Jerusalem from falling into the hands of the Allies. From the time of the Kaiser's spectacular entrance into the Holy Land and of his alliance with Abdul Hamid he has always striven to strengthen the German grasp upon the city of David and to transform it into an East-rn stronghold of Teutonism. He has encouraged and developed public and private enterprises and industries, and at vantage points on the roads from the city to the sea he has caused the erection of German buildings that are landmarks in the neighboring country.

German Structures in the Holy City. He has built the Church of the Redeemer near the Holy Sepulchre, and the massive German Roman Catholic Church and beautiful Kaiserin Victoria Hospital on the Mount of Olives. The advancing khaki-clad crusaders will see the lofty spires of these structures, one of which is equipped with a wireless plant, another with a searchlight that sweeps the surrounding country, long before their eyes will rest upon the slender minarets, the domes of mosques and the historic walls and towers of Jerusalem.

The strategic value of the Holy City in the present warfare is perhaps less than that of the already captured Bagdad. Its greater military importance belonged to the days when it was on the crossroads travelled by Persians, Saracens, Romans, the days when warriors of empires long past battered at its mighty walls. Still Jerusalem would be valuable fruits of victory. It would give to its captors a hold upon Bethlehem and the Jordan valley.

The Judean hills won and the sea command of the ports of Haifa and Beirut in their control, the Allies would have the key to Galilee. They would be able more easily to effect a military penetration that would place in their hands Nazareth, Mount Carmel, the Sea of Galilee and the regions to the north. This would effectually end the Kaiser's control of the Holy Land; it would be a more serious blow to his schemes of expansion than the loss of a colony. Replace the Crescent by the Cross.

It would have, too, the great sentimental value of restoring the control of the sacred places of the Holy Land to Christianity. For 673 years the Holy City of Christianity has been under the Moslem rule, and except for the attempt of Napoleon I. a century ago, no nation until the present time has made a serious military effort to break this rule or to restore it to the Christian world.

Forgotten for centuries in the rise of new empires and new civilizations, Jerusalem appears again in modern history. The fall of Constantinople and the recovery of St. Sophia would not send a greater thrill of emotional interest throughout the Christian world than would the capture of Jerusalem by the khaki-clad British soldier crusaders and the restoration of Christianity's sacred symbol to the walls of the city where it had its origin, its fullest significance.

Never keep vinegar or yeast in stone crocks or jugs; their acid attacks the glazing, which is said to be poisonous.

Light, one-inch-mesh fish netting makes an excellent covering for ripening berries that attract the birds. Scare-crows and strings usually fail; netting is sure, and not expensive for small areas.

A Great Remedy

DR. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment (tablets), the great blood purifier, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, kidney, liver, stomach and female troubles. Price \$1.10 with guarantee, or 6 boxes for \$6. Postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., Dept. W., 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

\$2,500,000 IN LOST LETTERS.

Circumstances Which Contribute to the Loss of Mail Matter.

Of the thousands of letters and postcards which fail to reach their destination, it is safe to say that the Post Office is to blame in less than one in every thousand instances. Every year thousands of missives are posted without address, while many others are never posted at all. Quite a number are found in the books of free libraries, the senders slipping them inside, and then forgetting them.

In one year in England alone \$2,500,000 in the shape of cheques, money and postal-orders, bills, and banknotes were found in letters which were unaddressed, or addressed in such a careless manner that the persons for whom they were intended could not be discovered.

A funny result of insufficient addresses once occurred at Oxford. The secretary of a 'Varsity society sent out notices of a meeting to the members; but instead of writing the name of the college in full, and adding "Local," he merely wrote the college—Worcester, Exeter, Pembroke, etc. These were sent to the towns of the same name; but others, which were addressed to colleges, such as Balliol, arrived without delay.

Three or four years ago a packet of registered letters for America mysteriously disappeared, and was thought to be stolen. In fact, some underwriters had actually paid the insurance when the letters unexpectedly turned up in Yokohama, having been sent to Japan by the U.S.A. postal authorities by mistake.

Animals are sometimes responsible for the loss or delay in the delivery of letters. Lions are still a nuisance in some parts of Africa, and a few months ago the Governor of Nyassaland reported that a mailbag had been seized and destroyed by lions. The same thing occurred in Rhodesia.

Even in England a bullock has upset the regular delivery of the mails, one charging a motor-van in Kent, and damaging it to such an extent that a horse-vehicle had to be sent for, while the animal trotted off contentedly and unhurt.

Could the dutiful daughter who sent her father a pair of spectacles addressed to "The White Cottage with Green Pailings, Yorkshire," be surprised that he did not get them? And to the uninitiated it seems second sight would be required to translate "Mandston, Barzarks, A comny," into "A Company, the Barracks, Maidstone."

Three Mothers.

Three mothers by your cradle stand:
One mother who has given birth,
And one of them is Motherland,
And one of them is Mother Earth;
Three mothers must you have in all,
And two are great and one is small.

Your Motherland is strong and dread;
Her shield your sure protection makes;
She spreads her law above your head,
But even while she gives she takes.
Her arm is strong, her word is true,
But she may ask your life of you.

From Mother Earth by toil you wring
Or feast or crust at her caprice,
The shelter for your journeying,
Though brief at best will be the lease.
And at the end she gives you bed
But cares not where your soul has sped.

The Mother who has borne your flesh
Through good or ill will hold you fast,
Will guide you through the world's dark mesh,
And so will save your soul at last.
Three mothers shall you have in all,
And one is great and two are small.

—McL. Wilson.

Where spraying with arsenate of lead is not feasible, asparagus slugs can be destroyed by knocking them off the plants at mid-day. The sun and hot soil will kill them before they can reach the plants 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—C. H. —I have a piece of red clay land and for years I have tried either corn or oats or something and it always fails to catch, then turn the stock in the remainder of the season. What is the best way to get it seeded? Which kind of clover should I sow? The land is high and dry, and most always is so hard one cannot cultivate it. It has lots of Canadian thistle on it.

Answer:—Evidently you have been unfortunate in working your clay land at the wrong time. Clay must not be worked while it is too wet else it will break down and puddle, preventing circulation of both air and water in the soil. When you can roll a ball of clay in your hand, and on striking it with your finger, it breaks into several parts, the land is ready to plow. If, however, it is sticky like putty, do not work it. If left until it is too dry, it will break into hard clumps like bricks, which means a bad seed-bed. Some farmers, after plowing clay soil, leave the furrows to dry out for a day or two. This is exceedingly bad practice. If the clay soil is in tight condition, just enough should be plowed so that it can be disked or harrowed the same day. It will help your soil to apply about 1,000 pounds per acre of air-slaked burnt lime. Scatter this on the soil and harrow it in carefully. The lime will correct the sourness of the soil and will make the texture of the seed-bed better. Any kind of clover should do well on this soil. When you have produced a good seed-bed, I would advise drilling in barley or oats at the rate of about a bushel and a half per acre and at the same time seeding the ground to a mixture

of clovers, making sure, however, that you have used good grass and clover seed.

In order to insure a good catch of grass, put on 200 pounds of fertilizer at the time of seeding. It will be well to apply the lime at least two weeks previous to sowing the grain and grass seed. The fertilizer should analyze about 2% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and possibly 1% potash. It is available plantfood and will give strength to the young oats and clover the same as whole milk helps the growing cattle.

Question—J. S.—We have a nine-acre field that had sod plowed under three years ago; it was cropped twice with corn and once with oats. This spring I put it into ensilage corn, and want to seed it next spring. As this field was never manured much I wondered if there was anything I could sow to get a good catch of clover the last time cultivating, to plow under as green manure this fall. This field is partly low, black soil.

Answer:—I would advise you to apply 200 to 250 pounds of fertilizer analyzing 1 to 2% ammonia and 8 to 10% phosphoric acid. This will materially help your corn and at the same time will supply available plantfood to start off your clover vigorously. If the soil is at all sour—that is, if you can see moss or sheep sorrel growing in the field—I would advise you to scatter ground limestone over the field at once at the rate of a ton per acre. This should be worked into the soil as you cultivate the corn and will sweeten it so that conditions will be proper for the growth of clover. The ground limestone will not materially help the corn, but will sweeten the soil.

WHEAT AND NEXT YEAR'S FOOD

Careful Directions For the Culture of Winter Wheat—A Very Necessary Crop in View of the Present Food Shortage.

By Henry G. Bell, Agronomist.

With maximum spring wheat yields both in this country and in the United States, the total production for 1917 will total about 1,132,764,000 bushels. Estimating 6½ bushels of wheat per capita for home consumption there is a remainder for shipment abroad from both countries of only about 339,000,000 bushels. The figures for spring wheat of course are entirely problematic. Full reports have not been published as to the probable area seeded to spring wheat in North America and weather conditions in some parts of the continent are none too favorable. There will be a demand for every bushel of wheat that this continent can produce. There is considerable talk of price guarantee at \$1.50 a bushel or over. Wheat at a dollar a bushel is profitable; what the farmer gets more than this makes wheat growing all the more profitable.

The time for reseeding winter wheat is but three months distant. Every thing possible should be done to insure a good successful seeding next autumn.

High Points of Wheat Culture.

Wheat thrives best when fed "to the limit". The plantfood of good substantial soil should be supplemented. Well rotted manure worked into the seed bed supplies considerable food. Big results are being obtained by drilling in 200 to 300 pounds per acre of fertilizer at the time the wheat is seeded. For an average wheat soil this plantfood should carry from 2 to 3% ammonia, about 8% available phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. The ammonia gives the young plants a quick start. Phosphoric acid assists the root growth of the young crop while the potash gives the plant disease-resistance and general vigor. All three do for the young wheat crop what whole milk does for the young calf.

Wheat does best on a well-prepared, medium loam soil. The big thing that the crop needs first is moisture. No plantfood can enter the wheat crop unless it is dissolved in the soil water and root juices. Possibly you are planning to summer-fallow land in preparation for wheat. If this is the case, be sure to keep the surface of the summer-fallowed land tilled sufficiently often to kill all the weeds and preserve a surface dust mulch. If you allow the soil to pack and harden, as it does after a heavy rain, enormous quantities of water will escape by evaporation and your soil will be shorter of water when wheat seeding comes than it would have been if it had grown a large crop this summer. The point is—keep the surface of the summer fallowed soil stirred.

The Usual Programme.

Punch once had a scene in which a district visitor is shown entering the cottage of a poor woman. The visitor is evidently new to the business and somewhat embarrassed. The cottager says to her: "I'm quite well, thank yer, miss; but I ain't seed you afore. Ye're fresh at it, ain't yer, miss?" "I have never visited you before, Mrs. Johnson."

Your winter wheat will probably follow early oats. If such are your plans, be sure to plow the oat stubble as early as possible after the oats are harvested. The growing oats shaded the surface of the soil from direct sunlight and to that extent prevented the escape of soil moisture by evaporation. As soon as the oats crop is harvested this shade is removed and enormous quantities of water escape that should supply the crops that follow. For this reason get plows and disks into the oat field as soon as possible after the oats are cut. If the ground is fairly mellow do not plow too deeply. Three to five inches should be sufficient. As soon as the soil is plowed have it disked and if it has not worked into a smooth seed bed follow the disk with a rolling and then with a light harrowing.

If you have not a sufficient supply of seed write your experiment station at the earliest opportunity and inquire where you can locate the seed you wish. Do not leave this until late in the season, but let your inquiry be in the hands of the experiment station by the time the crop is harvested.

It may be necessary to delay wheat seeding a week or ten days to escape the attack of the first brood of the Hessian Fly. If so, be sure to use at least the maximum amount of fertilizer advised in order to give the young wheat the additional vigor that will enable it to recover from the effects of late planting. In order to combat wheat smut, spread the seed on the barn floor and thoroughly sprinkle it with a solution of one pound of formalin to forty gallons of water. Shovel the grain while it is being sprinkled and when it is completely dampened cover it with a pile of sacks, so as to keep the gas in among the seed as long as possible.

Profits in Wheat Growing.

If wheat maintains anything near present prices, (and there is good reason to believe that it will do so) it is surely going to pay the Canadian farmer to give more attention to this important crop. A bushel and a half of good seed is sufficient for an acre. The preparation of the seed-bed requires the major amount of labor given to this crop. Once the wheat is started it needs no further care until harvest time. Harvesting labor may be short, but remember that the crop which yields the heaviest makes most efficient use of farm labor. Furthermore, remember that the leading experiment stations of North America have demonstrated beyond a doubt the profits of abundantly feeding the young wheat crop with suitable fertilizers.

The woman dusts a chair. "Well," she says, "yer sits down here, an' yer reads me a short Psalm, yer gives me a shillin', and then yer goes!"

Proficient.

Visitor—I suppose, Willie, that you can spell all the short words? Willie (who hears much talk about automobiles)—Yes, I can spell words of four cylinders.

Drying Fruits and Vegetables

Man's primitive effort to avail himself of nature's gift in conserving and storing of foods for winter use was by sun-drying. In many parts of Europe this method alone is used in caring for the abundant harvests. To successfully dry fruits and vegetables a drier is essential. A small one may be constructed at home. This will enable the housewife to bring it indoors in case of sudden storm.

By the drying process the housekeeper can take care of all surplus foods for which she cannot find cans or jars. Small quantities can be dried daily, these may be ground with meal or flour and made into palatable bread, entailing little work.

Peas, beans and corn may be dried, and, if the necessity should arise, How To Dry Peas.

Shell peas, spread on tray of the drier, place in the sun or a place where a strong current of air will strike the drier. At first have a single layer of peas. After the drying has commenced several trays may be thrown together. Peas should be dried until, when one is dropped upon a plate or table, it gives off a hollow sound. This usually will be accomplished in three to five days. It is possible to dry vegetables and fruits and even beef in this way.

After the peas are thoroughly dried they must be cared for in a manner that will insure their keeping qualities.

It is necessary to make bags of cheesecloth. Place the dried peas in these bags, wrap in newspaper, then again in a piece of cheesecloth. Now give the bag a coat of whitewash, taking care to apply it thoroughly about the string-end of the bag. Hang by string from ceiling in dry, cool store-room or cellar, or they may be packed in an old washboiler. Clean old pillow slips or other pieces of muslin may be used in place of the cheesecloth. A good size to make bags is 8 by 12 inches.

Beans may be dried by the same method.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT VEGETABLE AND FRUIT DRIER

FRONT VIEW SIDE VIEW

To construct the drier, have twelve pieces of lumber, 2 by 2, each 16 inches long. Put together to form a skeleton box, using screws to fasten. Place a large screw-eye at the bottom at each of the four corners, so that the drier will set on these screw-eyes. Every four inches down the four uprights of the drier place a screw-eye, these to act as holders for the shelves, which will be placed upon them. Make skeleton shelves from 1 by 1 lumber. Each shelf will take two pieces 16 inches long and two pieces 18 inches long. Cover with screen wire and paint with white enamel to prevent rusting. These trays will slide into the skeleton frame. The whole thing may be covered with a clean piece of cheesecloth while the fruit is drying, so that dust cannot come in contact with the drying foods.

Your Problems

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer, as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

F. S.—1. Dingy rubbers can be made to look like new if they are washed with ammonia and water, then covered with a thin coating of shoe blacking and allowed to dry thoroughly before wearing. 2. A silver mesh bag can be cleaned satisfactorily by washing in warm water with pure white soap, using a small toothbrush to clean the links. Rinse and pat dry between cloths. 3. A sprinkling can which leaks slightly should have a cupful of melted paraffin poured into it and shaken around so the bottom will be evenly covered. When the wax hardens the can will be found to hold water without leaking. 4. In conveying food to the mouth it is proper to change the fork from the left to the right hand after cutting the food, although this rule must not be so strictly adhered to as to appear awkward.

Mrs. C. T.—If your pillow cases have worn in the middle you can use the end as a bureau cover. Cut the seam the depth of your bureau, open the pillow case and you will have a bureau cover ready to hem along back and ends. If your cases are embroidered or hemstitched, so much the better, because this will form the front of your cover.

Inquirer—1. It is not considered good form to say "Pleased to meet you," or "Glad to know you," when introduced, but rather "I am very glad to meet you, Mrs.—", or some such sentence. Always use the personal pronoun "I". 2. Fig sandwiches are unusual and delicious; also gingerbread sandwiches. For the first use two cupfuls chopped figs, one-half cupful water, one-half cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter, white bread. Put the figs through a food chopper, add the sugar and water and cook until thick. Cool, add the butter and mix well. Spread between thin slices of sandwich bread which has had the crust removed. To make the gingerbread sandwiches, cut thin slices of gingerbread which has been baked a day or two before it is to be used, otherwise it will crumble. Butter each slice and spread with honey. 3. A woman should rise to greet a man if she is the hostess or when a man much older than herself is presented to her, especially if he is distinguished in any way or is a clergyman. Under ordinary circumstances a woman need not rise

when a man is introduced to her, but it is gracious and courteous for her to rise to greet an old acquaintance, whether man or woman.

Busy Bee—1. A Panama hat which has become stained with perspiration can be cleaned in the following way: First immerse the hat in a solution of sodium hypophosphite; follow this with a dip into oxalic acid. The stain should disappear in an hour or two; when it does, rinse the hat in clear water and afterward in a weak glycerin solution. The hat will be ready for blocking. 2. For an oily skin try boracic acid, ¼ dram; alcohol, ½ ounce; rose water, 5½ ounces. Mop off the surface night and morning with this wash, then dust with a fine rice powder.

Anxious—To pasteurize milk heat it to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes. It should then be cooled quickly to 45 degrees Fahrenheit and kept at this temperature till used. Pasteurization according to these directions will kill the typhoid and other disease germs in milk. 2. Silver which is to be given as a wedding present to a widow should be marked with the initials of the bride's maiden name.

F. D.—1. The first airplane actually to leave the ground was made by Sir George Cayley in 1796. 2. The newest submarines are able to immerse in sixty seconds. 3. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is 364 feet high. 4. The "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is the Bank of England, so called from the street in which it is located.

Maid—At a home wedding the bridal party enter as follows: The officiating clergyman should enter the room first and he is immediately followed by the bridegroom and his best man. When they reach the part of the room where the ceremony is to be performed they turn and face the guests, who stand on either side, leaving a space or aisle for the bridal party to walk along. The two bridesmaids enter side by side or singly, as you prefer, then the bride, who slips her arm through the left arm of her father or the person who is to give her in marriage in his place. When they reach the improvised altar the father steps aside and the bridegroom takes his place.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ARMY.

Faithful to His Master Until Death and Afterwards.

An officer in the Canadian forces, Maj. Edgar, now serving in Flanders, tells the following affecting story of a dog's love and fidelity. The dog was an Irish terrier, whose home with a French family was destroyed when the Germans came. He fled from the ruined house and the dead bodies of the people he had loved, and sought refuge with one of the British regiments. Here one of the kindly Tommies adopted him and named him Army. The kindly Tommy was killed subsequently, and the dog stationed himself, a lonely watcher, at his grave.

Other soldiers who came there found and cared for him; and when they were killed or had retired, still

others became his guardians. He loved them all, but he never forgot his first soldier friend and master, or failed to watch by his grave. He remained on guard all through the winter, and one morning he was found frozen to death there.

After Army had died, the authorities gave permission for him to be buried beside the master to whom he had been so faithful, and there in Flanders is the big grave with the little one beside it; and the dog's name as well as that of his master is inscribed upon the cross that marks their last earthly resting place.

The world's supply of wheat is certain to be dangerously short this year, and this shortage will undoubtedly greatly affect corn prices to the benefit of the grower.

Bedtime Stories

A Woodland Quarrel.

Reddy Squirrel was having an afternoon nap in his cozy home, deep in the heart of an old chestnut tree. Mrs. Squirrel was out for a little airing, and had left Reddy to mind the babies while she was gone. The little fellows were sleeping so quietly that there seemed no good reason why Reddy should not have a nap, too. His sleep had been badly broken of late by one of the babies that was having trouble with its teeth. So he curled up in a fat red ball and in seven winks was sound asleep.

Rat-tat-tat-tr-r-r-r-r-r! That was the noise that made Reddy Squirrel wake up with a sudden start. He raised his head and listened hard. What could it have been? A moment later he heard it again.

Rat-tat-tat-tr-r-r-r-r-r! Then Reddy Squirrel knew very well what the noise was. He had heard it many times in the forest. It was Downy Woodpecker drilling a hole in the bark of the old chestnut. Reddy Squirrel was very cross when he jumped out of bed and ran to the door of his house.

"Go away from here!" he chattered, as he pushed his head outside. "What do you mean by such noises on the trunk of my tree?"

Rat-tat-tat-tr-r-r-r-r-r! answered Downy Woodpecker, as he pushed his long, barbed tongue into a hole in the bark and pulled out a choice morsel. "Go away, I say!" chattered Reddy Squirrel, louder than before. "You will wake up the babies!"

"You seem to be the only one to wake up so far!" retorted Downy

Woodpecker, and his tones were just as unfriendly as those of Reddy Squirrel. "And don't bother me, for I'm busy getting dinner."

"Well, aren't there trees enough for you without trying to knock mine to pieces?" asked Reddy Squirrel.

"This is not your tree," replied Downy Woodpecker. "One of my cousins used to have a home here long before you came along. Moreover, you come to my tree for nuts when you feel like it, and only the other day you frightened my family almost out of their wits when you were climbing round there."

So they scolded and argued, but they got nowhere at all. And meanwhile the baby squirrels woke up and cried, and Downy Woodpecker made no further progress toward getting his dinner. It was Reddy Squirrel who finally put an end to the quarrel.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he said at last. "If you will not come to my tree to drill for your dinner, I will not go to your tree for nuts or to harm your family. In that way things will be much more pleasant all round."

"Agreed!" said Downy Woodpecker. "That is a sensible arrangement. Why not go further than that? Why not get all the squirrels and woodpeckers in the forest to live up to the same arrangement? There are trees enough for all of us."

"Very well," agreed Reddy Squirrel. "I will see all my cousins at once, and you must explain the plan to all the woodpeckers. My, it will be fine to sleep in peace hereafter!"

That is the way the quarrel between the squirrels and the woodpeckers, a quarrel of very long standing, came to an end in the big forest. If you ever hear a squirrel and a woodpecker scolding away at each other you may know that one of them has broken the agreement, and that the council of the wood folk will punish him for it.

Horse Sense

Azoturia is caused by high feeding during a few days' rest. After going a variable distance, the horse shows pain and lameness, sweats, falls or lies down, may or may not be able to rise, urine becomes thick and very dark in color.

Prevention consists in giving daily exercise or materially reducing grain ration. To cure, give purgative, make comfortable, give 2 drams iodide of potassium 3 times daily. Draw urine off with catheter.

The draft horse is the safest proposition for the average farmer.

Keep on good terms with your horse; he will feed better and develop a better character. Let him increase the number of his human friends as rapidly as possible and attach himself to them so that he will leave his animal associates to go to them.

A little care and quiet rest may save a horse's life and also a veterinarian's bill.

One can learn that a horse is sick as easily as he can that a human being is out of temper.

Many horses are timid by inheritance. It is not a fault, but a misfortune and should not be cured by whipping but by good treatment. The trouble lies not in his will, but in his over-delicate nerves. You will lose time by becoming angry with him. Suppress your angry tones and cruel strokes.

External and internal parasites, such as lice and worms, may cause the loss of 25 to 50 per cent. of feed and horsepower. Rid the animals and stables of these pests. A few cheap window and door screens will do much to give comfort to the horses, not only in the keeping out of flies but also in the providing of good stable ventilation during the summer months.

Protect Your Stock

Increase your profits, comply with the sanitary demands of health authorities, milk companies, etc., and at a saving of time, money and labor!

Make your stables, dairies, poultry houses and cellars, bright, cheerful and free from lice, mites and the germs of infectious disease! Instead of using whitewash and then a disinfectant, use

ARBOLA

It disinfects and paints at the same time.

It is a finely powdered mineral pigment combined with a germicide 20 times stronger than pure carbolic acid, but absolutely non-poisonous. Will not harm man, beast or fowl.

Ready to apply as soon as mixed with cold water—no waiting, straining or bother as with whitewash. Can be applied with either brush or sprayer. Dries a clear white. Will not blister, flake or peel off. No disagreeable odor.

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En Passant.

Like the psychological phenomenon of falling in love at first sight, the sudden acceptance of an idea is easily explained. Not explained away, but just accounted for. The why and therefore could be stated in calm logical terms, poetical quoted or perpetrated and a careful micro-inspection instituted, without altering the basic fact that, other things being equal, the principal cause lies in "The Point of View."

The man or woman, or young person, who can in a polished and refined manner express platitudes; who is gifted by nature with an unruffled, smiling exterior which enables them to articulate graceful nothings about everyday eventualities, with an air conviction, is usually voted a pleasant sort of person, and is described as being "Good company." The urbane person who can say disagreeable things in a pleasant way is declared clever; but the highest mead of praise falls to the lot of the one who says what we want to hear said, who says it at the right time, and who uses the choice expressions we would have used ourselves if only we could have thought of them. "I couldn't have said it better myself" is sincere praise, and it opens up the way to a more complete understanding, a more willing attitude of absorption, provided always that the person who expresses our sentiments for us continues to think along our own lines, or talks us easily along theirs without our having to stop and make up our minds too often.

An eloquent and impassioned orator can win an audience with the magic of his words; he can make them enthusiastic over his opinions and ideas, because they are comely and clothed in glowing garments. The same ideas enunciated in cold, plain words would provoke a certain amount of calculating criticism, and be subjected to serious searching inspection for obscure faults, and more than likely get torn to tatters in the process.

First impressions if they are in unison with our scheme of things, our line of thought, our predilections or desires, are the more favourable if they are nicely put in our line of sight, made agreeable, surrounded by what is tasteful to us, and fit well into the scenery. But if the first presentation of a thing is crudely made, even if it be heroic and of barbaric splendour, if it be harshly and boldly thrust upon us, our more delicate perceptions involuntarily react it as we would resent a loud noise, and we are apt to carry away wrong notions because a beautiful thing has been pushed upon our notice in an inharmonious manner. That first impressions are best is not always true. The setting may be incongruous, or accidental, and we become unduly impressed, wrongly impressed, or not impressed at all. Our minds get made up from unreal or unsuitable surroundings, especially if we are "impressionable," which, by the way, is a condition we ought to guard against. If we have calculating and adaptable minds, strong reasoning power, and mental control, then to be impressionable is not a fault. Otherwise it is a fault, for the smallest minds are the easiest made up. They cool off and solidify too soon like bad castings.

Whether in speech or action or thought the unvoiced always suffers by comparison with the acceptably presented phase of the same thing. It follows, therefore, that when it comes to a matter of trying to change people's opinions of a subject, the arts and crafts of the scenic artist and the property master are in prominent request. An unpopular plot requires careful stage management, and a stammering confession of love is like getting on a tight shoe, it needs a friendly lift.

Some popular men, mostly politicians, can win support for an unpopular measure by their facile and insidious methods of speech, while others—unpopular though sincere—make little or no headway because of their bluntness in persistently putting forward naked truths. They are true to themselves, and nothing else seems to matter. A certain logical inexactitude, with witless levity they term "A Lie." A man devoid of gentlemanly instincts or manners they call a cad. They ignore vulgar self-seekers, disassociate themselves from the mean-spirited, getting themselves disliked in consequence, and yet all the time although there is not a scrap of shyness in their nature, they tremble before the fight long lone battle against political error and social shame, and eventually retire dispirited from the contest to ruminate over the "Lies and Fall of the Roman Empire," or a broad over the coming fall of their own Country—from their own distorted point of view.

Point of View makes a deal of difference. Conceptionists tell us that if Country you go straightway to the day, if we do not get conception. The Anti's "Who sit on this side of the House" and who throw every obstacle in the way of a proposition, assure us a careful dictation that their actions are

inspired entirely by a desire to keep the country from going to the dogs. Meanwhile, the dogs are at the door. The Dogs of War, and we are still in the talking stage. We are compiling standard instead of reaching for our guns. Beautiful impassioned speeches on Liberty and Freedom are being chronicled, the while we are imprisoned by the threat of instant death if we venture abroad. Our neighbours are on the trail: The world is at war. Let them fight. That is their concern: we have done enough: "We,"—Canadians, shut in our own house, have let others go because we could not hold them back. "We" have done enough. Let them die. "We" are alive. They are victims of their own patriotic point of view: From ours, "We" are free.

I am bigoted enough to thank God that my point of view is different. No fine words will convince me that the man who talks and thinks like that, has either a soul to be saved, or a self-respecting body to hide it in. It would be a prostration of good food to feed him on worms.

Speaking of View point Eden Phillips makes one of his characters say: "The ideal State will be that when only the pure in heart can get to the top; but he'll have to be great in head too. At present the pitfalls for the self-seeker and his knave with brains are too few, but hedge about power with right and honour; make it a sacred thing and then only the real big men will get to the top, where they're badly wanted, and where all history shows they've been terrible scarce and terrible misunderstood."

LINKSMAN

WEDDING BELLS.

DAWSON—HOPE.

In St. Bartholomew's Church, Grenville, Que., on Wednesday last Miss Maud Hope, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hope, was married to Lieut. W. Harris Dawson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson, "The Pines," Grenville, Que., by the Rev. E. E. Dawson, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. Trill. The bride was given away by her father, wore a gown of white net over white silk with silver trimming and tulle veil, arranged in cap effect, with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and carnations. Miss Esther Hope, sister of the bride, wearing a gown of white green crepe-de-chene with gold trimmings, and a white crepe-de-chene hat, and Miss Hazel Mavor, wearing a gown of pink georgette crepe trimmed with pink satin ribbon and a leghorn hat veiled in pink georgette crepe with long streamers of old rose velvet ribbon, acted as bridesmaids. Both attendants carried pink carnations. Miss Doris Hope and Miss Valda Wilson, nieces of the bride, acted as flower girls dressed alike in white marquisette with pink tulle sashes and carrying baskets of pink sweet peas tied with pink tulle. Mrs. Hope, mother of the bride, wore a gown of royal blue satin and black satin hat with white asprey, and Mrs. Dawson, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in black silk with hat to match. Mr. Russell Owens acted as best man and Mr. Stone played the wedding march. Going away the bride wore a costume of black tulle braided in silver and a large felt hat.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE DAVID OGILVIE.

On the 13th July, 1917, David Ogilvie, one of the old residents of the township of Grenville, being in his 84th year, died after a long illness. His father, Samuel Ogilvie and his mother, nee Williamson were of the early settlers of the township. He was twice married, all his children being issue of the first marriage. His first wife was Miss Murray, of Grenville, and his second, Miss Birch, of Lachute, who survives him, also four sons, Jas. of Grenville, Wm. and Walter, of Montebello, and Alex. of Montreal. His only daughter, Alice, predeceased him. Always a resident in the township he identified himself in all its interests. During the active period of his life, he was recognized in the district as a progressive farmer, a hearty supporter of all measures for material, social, moral, and religious advancement of the community, and his own life was an example of consistency between religious principles and the activities of daily affairs. Ordained a deacon in St. Giles' Church, Grenville, in 1874 he maintained an active interest in the duties of the office, till the growing infirmity of an incurable malady confined him to his home. Much thought and more than that, he gave to Home and Foreign Missions. As he had lived during his active life, and during his long years of trial in disease, so he died a Christian Man. On Sunday 15th, the funeral service was held in St. Giles' Church conducted by his pastor, Rev. Jas. O'Sullivan, and the long procession which followed the remains from the home to the churchyard, bore testimony to the quality which rendered such respect a testimony.

COUSHING

In Katie Moore formerly of Greece's, but who has been an assistant teacher in the Prince of Georges Public School, a very successful term and a very successful supervision of the Entrance Examination to High School has left Greece to spend her holidays in "uncover Italy."

Miss Moore's ability as a teacher and disciplinarian and her painstaking and efficient methods have produced excellent results and won for her the esteem of the people and the affection of her pupils.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

What Shall We Do For Our Crippled Soldiers?

By J. S. DENNIS, of the C.P.R.

It is interesting and gratifying to note the application of thought and skill with which Canada is undertaking the great problem of caring for these of our soldiers who have received injuries in the battles against the Hun. Napoleon would change his opinion that "Republics are ungrateful" could the "Little General" learn of the plans now being carried out for the care and re-training of our boys who are returning crippled and maimed from the trenches of Flanders and Belgium, so that they will be able again to take their places in the ranks of self-supporting soldiers of industry.

We have only to turn back to the history of the civil war to learn the reason for Napoleon's declaration. The maimed warriors of the Union Army were received as heroes, banqueted and feted, provided with artificial limbs, consigned to the class of public charity, and all too soon permitted to drift into the almost hopeless battle for a livelihood in a world that promptly forgot their heroic deeds. Little wonder that aimless homes under the name of soldier homes were soon found necessary in every section of the country.

Canada is going about this great problem in an entirely different manner. The Military Hospitals Commission has inaugurated the principle that it is as much the duty of the State to prepare the crippled soldier for the battles of civil life as it is to provide him with the proper medical and surgical care for his injuries. Vocational training even during the period of convalescence in the hospitals, has already demonstrated the wisdom of this plan. Many men who have suffered such severe losses as that of an arm or a leg or the sight of an eye, have been enabled through the training provided under the Commission's directions to earn a better living than before they enlisted for overseas.

But so far Canada has only worked out the test, as efficiency men say. It has been demonstrated that vocational training of our crippled soldiers is an economic saving to the body politic—that their value to the state is greatly increased and that in place of being public charges they can be made independent and self-supporting. There is an insistent demand for a broadening of operations however. The Military Hospitals Commission and the Provincial Commissions have not as yet been able to handle all cases promptly. We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that we will have a much larger number of charges yet to care for. Were the maimed and crippled from the Canadian Army now in the hospitals in France and England to be suddenly transported to our shores we would be literally swamped with patients and could care for but a small percentage.

This enlargement of the scope of this work should not be undertaken upon a temporary basis. It will take time to properly train these men. Some will be more apt than others. But the initial investment required to build training schools and homes will bring a big return during the years to come.

At the present time the United States maintains nine National Homes for disabled soldiers, which were erected at a cost of \$6,771,427. The number cared for in these homes is upwards of 25,000 yearly—mostly disabled veterans of the Civil War which was ended more than 60 years ago. In addition to these national homes, practically each one of the Northern States maintains state

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. J. P. Garland spent this week in Calumet.
Miss Mullen, is visiting Mrs. J. Nicholls.
Mrs. James Townsend spent a few days in Brownsburg.
Mr. W. Horner was in Stonefield on Sunday evening.
Mrs. James Nicholls, called on Mrs. Jno. Heatie Sr. last week.
Mr. G. W. S. A. of Ottawa, spent a few days at Mr. A. Thompson's last week.
Mr. O. McKiddie and sister Miss Zena spent Sunday in Stonefield.
Mr. O. W. Barber, of Ogdensburg was in Stonefield on Wednesday last.
Miss May Thompson has returned home from Ottawa, where she has been spending a few weeks with her sister, also bringing with her Miss M. Daley.
Some very class autos have made their appearance in Ogdensburg this last few evenings, causing quite a little gossip among a few of our people wondering who they are.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 24th August, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed Contract for four years 6 times per week each way, over Lachute No. 3 E. M. R., from the 1st October, 1917, ext.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Lachute, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Mail Service Branch, Montreal, 24th July, 1917.
VICTOR GAUDET, P. O. Inspector



\$935.
Briscoe
The Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor
BUILT FOR COMFORT
EVEN in the driving compartment of the BRISCOE a tall man can stretch right out. The tonneau is both long and wide, affording ample elbow room for stout people. The high seat backs come well above the shoulder blades. The deep, luxurious upholstery, and the full elliptic springs, relieve you of jars and jolts.
The wonderful BRISCOE motor, with its 3 3/16-in. bore and 5 1/4-in. stroke, affords ample power for any emergency at a minimum cost for gasoline. We have obtained thirty-two miles to the gallon with this same motor.
PRICE—BRISCOE B "4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Runabout, 109-in. Wheel Base, \$995 f.o.b. Brockville, Ont.
WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the car "show" you.
THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, BROCKVILLE, ONT.
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When you are thinking of travelling, either by Lake or Rail, Call upon J. S. Giles, Agent



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Saving Time

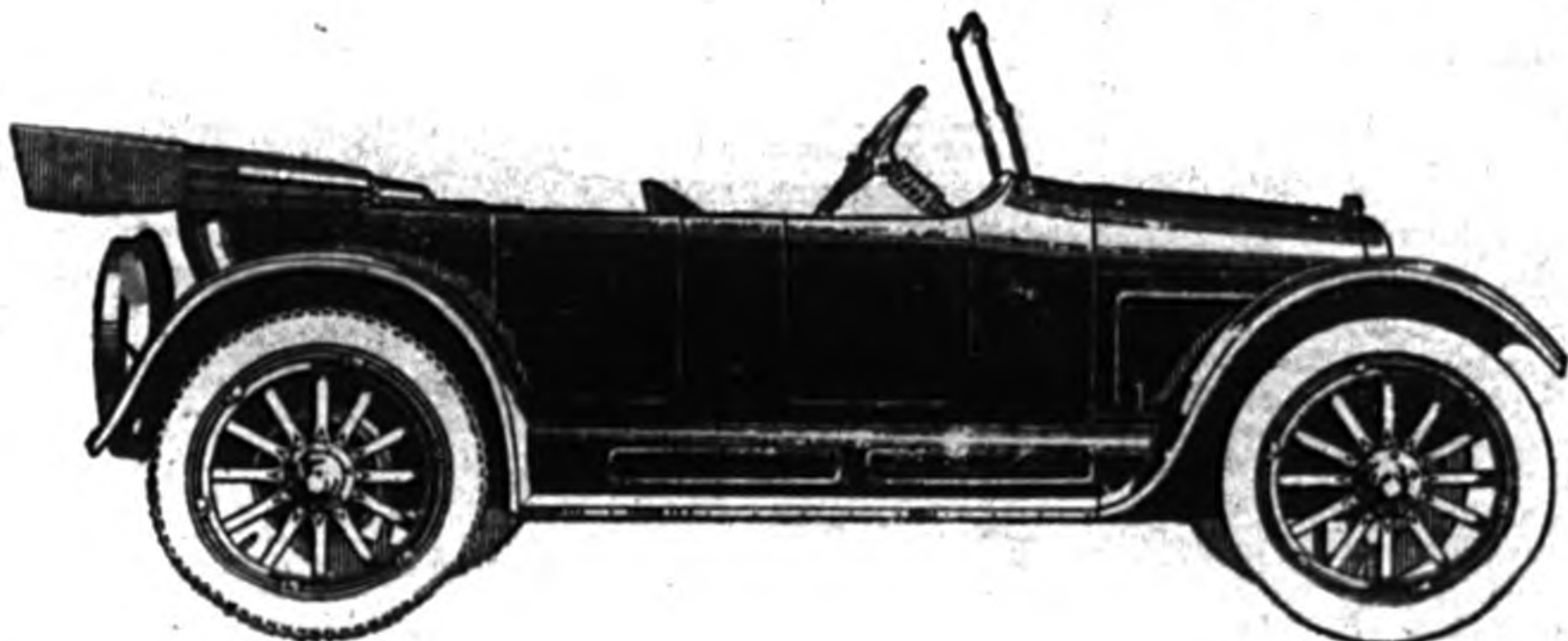
No one now has time, energy or money to waste.

Get a car big enough not to cramp and tire you and tax your energy.

Get the Overland Light Four and save money.

Come in and get it today.

A. C. BRADFORD, Dealer,
Lachute, Que.



DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



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

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

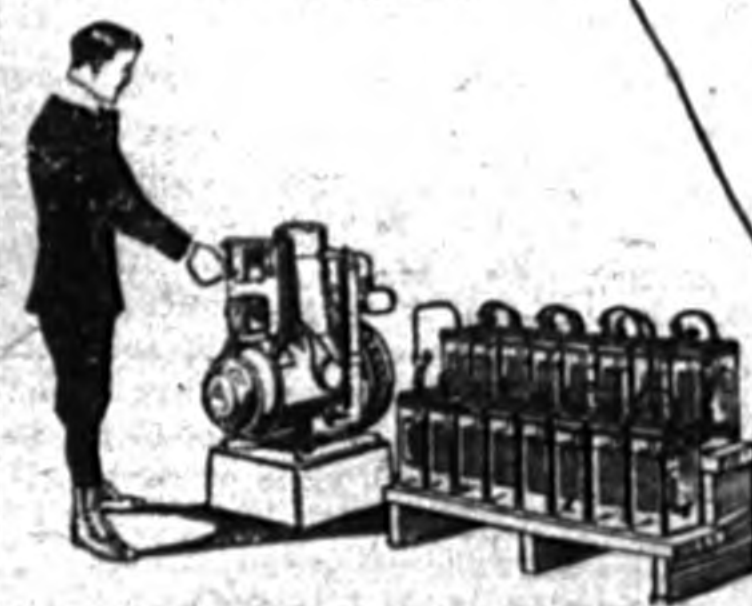
We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us. There are lights all over the house, porch, wash-house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard. Delco-Light furnishes power to run on washing machine and heat for the electric 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.



No. 208 at No. 216 at
\$390.00 \$465.00
E. F. AYERS, Dealer.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, 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 the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) but certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence in and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

DR. A. FOREST,
DENTIST,
In Town Tuesday, Wednesday,
Friday and Saturday.
Bell Telephone No. 137
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THE OLD RELIABLE FONT-HILL NURSER.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00
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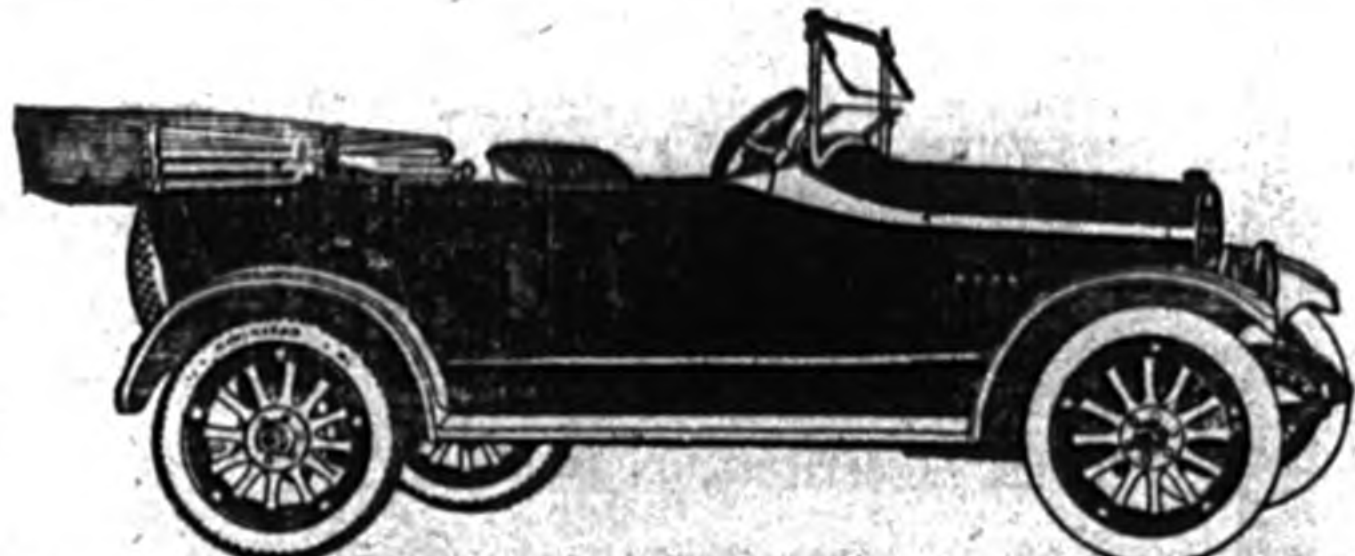
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JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

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"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.

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THE GRAY-DORT MOTORS, Ltd.
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\$910

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We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 23.

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The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Howard
Novelized from the Motion
Picture Play of the Same
Name by the Universal Film
Mfg. Co.

FIFTH EPISODE Abaze in Mid-Air.

The loose planking that had been carelessly nailed to form the floor that separated Pat from the room below, rattled under the girl's feet as she hurried to the rescue of Phil Kelly, who was struggling against odds in the room below. With feverish haste the girl grasped the edge of the board, forcing her fingers through the wide cracks that separated the planks, one from the other.

She could hear Kelly's wild shouts for help, coming to her from the room below. The ominous swish of the tails of a score of alligators as they struggled in the water to reach their hapless victim, added a note of extreme terror to the situation.

Kelly's hands and fingers were bleeding from his mad work, trying to save himself from falling into the tank of water among the alligators.

Jacques, who had followed Pat up the rickety stairs where she had run in the hope of finding a means of rescuing the Sphinx, added his efforts to the girl's eager struggles.

"Hold on for your life," Pat called down to the detective. "I'll not see you eaten alive if my efforts can prevent it."

While Jacques worked with his strong hands, Pat scurried about the room in which she suddenly found herself, and discovered a piece of rope. As a gift from the gods she pounced upon the rope, and by using short pieces of planking to pry the boards loose Jacques soon made a hole in the floor large enough to accommodate Kelly's body.

When they had drawn Kelly far enough to permit him to help himself by reaching up to grasp the planks and rafters, Pat shouted to Jacques:

"You stay and see him out of his trouble. I'm going to disappear."

It was the next day before Kelly could reach Pat on the phone and ask permission to call upon her. And then the girl put him off with a series of excuses that exasperated him.

"I can't understand why you will not let me call and thank you for saving my life, Miss Pat," Kelly finally said over the phone.

"The truth is, if you must know, I don't require any thanks. It was just the logical action of one human being toward another in distress," said the girl.

"But your action puzzles me—," Kelly started to continue.

"And that's just what I have set out to do," interrupted the girl, "to keep you guessing and make you prove that what your admirers say about your being the greatest detective in all Europe is true."

Before Kelly could continue the conversation Pat had terminated his opportunity by hanging up the receiver.

"I'll make Mr. Kelly regret the day he snubbed me," she said to herself, as she lit a cigarette and languidly dropped upon the divan.

Mrs. Van Nuy interrupted her reverie by entering Pat's boudoir and announcing:

"We are invited to the Crosbys to-night, my dear. They are giving a party and want you and me to attend," said Mrs. Van Nuy.

"The Crosbys are all right I suppose—but I would rather remain at home," said Pat a little wearily. "But if you would like me to go, auntie, I am perfectly agreeable to the idea," she added.

And it was finally agreed that they should be numbered among the Crosbys' guests at the party. After Mrs. Van Nuy had left the room Pat began to conjure some method to ring Kelly into the occasion and further humiliate him. And in the hour or more she devoted to the subject, Pat thought out a way to make the Sphinx still

further regret that he had been rude to her.

Taking up her pen, Pat wrote a note, in disguised hand, informing Kelly that there would be a great display of jewelry at the Crosby fete, and asking that he attend to protect the valuables.

"There will be one jewel, almost priceless, that the Apaches are planning to get. We hear you are a great detective and suggest that you take measures to prevent the robbery."

When the Sphinx received the communication, from the hands of one of the messengers Jacques sent at Pat's command, the detective wrinkled his brow, as he contemplated the scrawl.

"This girl is defying me again. Her conduct is a mystery—but I'll not take the jibes of a girl and do nothing to resent them," he muttered to himself.

Calling two of his assistants he instructed them to have men enough scattered through the Crosby grounds that evening to cope successfully with any emergency.

Meanwhile Pat had been in consultation with Jacques and had outlined her plans for the Crosby affair.

"There is a man from the aviation corps who wants to join our band," Jacques informed the girl leader of the Apaches, "but we have told him he must first gain your sanction."

Pat thought for a moment, knitting her beautiful brow as she carefully considered what Jacques had said. Finally, as if resolved upon her plans of action, she said:

"Get him and bring him here before this evening. I have something for him to do and if he stands the test we will have a valuable addition to our forces." Jacques bowed in a silent promise to do as he was bidden.

Larry De Saint was one of the most fearless aviators in the army corps. His venturesome spirit had led him to the Apaches. When he visited Pat and explained his motive, the girl-leader remarked:

"You will find plenty of excitement with us, and if you wish to join, we will let you start this very evening. Jacques will go into the detail with you, but we will want to use your airplane this evening." And then Pat turned De Saint over to Jacques for final instructions.

The beautiful girl had gone so far in her strange adventures, that she was now infatuated with the excitement—and she was also fulfilling her promise, to herself, that Kelly should be made to suffer humiliation. Then, too, her aunt's charity found needed constant replenishing, and the mortgage Jakobski held on the Orphans Home had not been disposed of.

"You must not insist on knowing where I get the money, or how I get it, auntie dear," Pat said to Mrs. Van Nuy.

"I have a method of collecting that is unusual, I will admit, but I am not going to divulge the secret," Jacques drove Pat to the hangar where De Saint kept his airplane that afternoon and the girl looked over the ground to familiarize herself with the situation. She said to De Saint:

"I have come out to get the lay of the land, so I will know how to get here sometime when I'm in a hurry. Jacques has told you what we expect of you to-night, and I can promise you plenty of excitement," she continued.

"You may depend upon me to obey orders, Miss Pat," said the aviator.

"Be in the air above the Crosby grounds by ten o'clock this evening, and await my signals," said the girl as she entered her automobile and hurried to her home.

The Crosby mansion and estate were a scene of brilliancy.

Pat's Apaches were well distributed throughout the grounds, where they could see and not be seen.

Phil Kelly had sent his own men to the Crosby grounds, warning them to be on the lookout for the Apaches and likewise to be ready for prompt action in any emergency. The Sphinx came in his automobile and had the machine parked where it would be easy of access in a hurry call.

Mrs. Van Nuy and Pat arrived some time before the detective, and when he entered the drawing room Kelly was fairly entranced by the vision of beauty the girl presented.

(To be continued.)

S. S. teacher—What is the lesson for to-day? S. S. scholar—Please, Miss, the 23rd Samuel.

Owing to present high prices for feed and labor, culling dairy herds of low producers is needed more than ever before. Inferior cows lower herd profits, but they can be detected by individual milk and butter records.



Canning Rhubarb.

Rhubarb may be successfully canned without cooking. Peel the stems and slice as usual, filling the jar and placing it under the water faucet, allow the cold water to run over the rhubarb, which is packed until every crevice is filled. The jar is then sealed and stored in a cool, dark place. It must not be moved or disturbed until it is opened. The rhubarb is sweetened when the jar is opened for use.

The customary method of canning rhubarb is to pack it as tightly as possible into a jar. Fill the jar to overflowing with a hot heavy syrup made of twice as much sugar as water and cooked until the syrup forms a thread when dropped from a spoon. Adjust the rubber and lid, but do not seal the jar. Sterilize the jar for fifteen minutes, set on a rack in covered pan of boiling water. The water in the pan should come to within an inch of the top of the jar. Seal the jar, remove it from the water, invert on a cloth and allow it to cool.

Another plan is to place a layer of sugar half an inch deep in a pint jar, then a layer of rhubarb of equal depth, alternating in this way until the jar is filled, having a layer of sugar on top. Adjust the rubber and the lid, and sterilize the jar in boiling water, as previously directed, for twenty-five minutes. Seal the jar remove it from the water, invert it and allow it to cool. This makes a richer sauce than the previous method described.

Notes on Preserving Cherries.

All jars and glasses used to store fruit and vegetables in for future use must be sterilized.

To sterilize place the jars and glasses in a large boiler and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil. Boil for three minutes, then drain and use at once. Plenty of clean dish cloths are needed while preserving.

Sterilize the rubbers by pouring boiling water over them. This will enable them to stick on the jar easily. Sterilize the lids with the jars.

To use the soft and bruised fruit, stem and stone the cherries, removing all blemishes then wash well, to remove all dust and dirt. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and cook slowly until very soft. Strain, then bottle in sterilized bottles. Place in hot water bath and process for fifteen minutes after the boiling starts.

Seal with corks and then dip the tops of the bottles into parowax. Sugar may be added or this juice may be sweetened when used. It may be used in place of grape juice on mince meat and for puddings, or for making jelly when needed during the winter.

Spiced Cherries:—One pound brown sugar, four pounds cherries, one-half cupful vinegar, one cupful water, one stick cinnamon, one teaspoonful blade mace, one-fourth teaspoonful whole cloves, one-half teaspoonful whole allspice, one bay leaf.

Place in cheesecloth bag. Pour the cherries into sterilized jars; place the rubber and lid in position and then process in hot water bath for ten minutes after the boiling starts. Remove and then seal and store.

A Test to Use to Try Jellies:—Lift some of the jelly on a spoon, and then pour back to the kettle slowly; if it is cooked sufficiently it will flake from the spoon. Then remove from the fire, pour into sterilized glasses and cover with parowax. Store in the usual manner.

Preserving Eggs.

A five gallon jar will hold fifteen dozen eggs. This is a good size to use in preserving eggs in water glass.

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs; stale eggs will not keep. Eggs that sink when placed in fresh water are sufficiently fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs or eggs that have been washed. Washed eggs will not keep, because the protective gelatinous coating has been removed by the washing, and dirty eggs will become tainted in flavor.

Do not leave the eggs in the preservative longer than one year.

Eggs that are in good condition when removed from the water glass solution will usually remain good for two weeks.

Eggs preserved in water glass can be kept a year and these eggs are as good for all cooking purposes as fresh eggs.

Cover the eggs with fully two inches of water glass. Be sure that the water glass is fully two inches above the top layer of eggs. Cover the jars to prevent evaporation.

Keep the jars where they will be undisturbed.

Use nine parts of boiled water, after it has cooled, to one part of water glass. One quart of liquid glass will cover fifteen dozen eggs.

To Improve Your Kitchen.

Put casters on your work-table and move it about wherever it is most convenient.

Have plenty of hooks in various convenient places; also a memorandum-pad to jot things down.

A mixture of kerosene and soap applied once a week will keep a porcelain sink bright.

Linoleum is very popular for a

wood floor covering. Coat it with a good varnish or paint and renew once a year. Never wash it with soap. Use an oiled mop or wipe it with water and oil to keep it from cracking.

A yard of picture-moulding nailed to the wall near the stove, with two lengths of picture-wire, four or five inches apart, parallel with the moulding, will hold pot lids. On the nails at the end hang hot dish-lifters or holders.

If your kitchen table has a shelf, cut an eight-inch hole in one end and stand a pail underneath on the shelf; when you are preparing vegetables, all peelings and refuse may go through the hole into the pail.

Have a high stool for work and a rocking-chair for rest.

Note: A course in Domestic Science will commence next week in this Department. It will consist of twenty-five lessons, and it would be an excellent plan to paste them in a scrap-book for future use.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

Modern Use of Antiseptics Saves Many Precious Lives.

Since the days of Lister, the famous English surgeon who taught the world the antiseptic treatment of wounds, such injuries have become far less dangerous to life. Formerly it was to be expected that wounds, whether produced by accident or by the knife of the surgeon, would suppurate and give trouble before the healing process could begin. Then came Lister with his theory that absolute antiseptics was possible, and his discovery that the formation of pus in a wound was always the result of infection and might be prevented.

In former times infection was often the result of carelessness on the part of the surgeon or the nurses, but no one realized that fact because no other result was considered as possible. But the medical profession long ago recognized the absolute truth of Lister's words, "Clean wounds heal up; unclean wounds suppurate and refuse to heal."

The awful war that is now raging in Europe has brought benefits to humanity as well as loss, and one of those benefits is the tremendous advance in surgery—an advance that in ordinary times would have taken many years. The wounds in modern warfare are so frightful, so destructive and so disfiguring that the surgeons have been stimulated to devise extraordinary methods of remedy. Many of the worst wounds are of the hand and face, and the results of the remedial surgery in such cases are almost miraculous.

The antiseptic treatment of wounds has also taken great strides. Physicians have found that they can bring about healing in wounds that formerly they would have thought to be hopeless. The improved treatment is largely the work of a French surgeon, formerly resident in New York, Dr. Carrel, who not only makes a wound clean but keeps it so by subjecting it to a constant stream of some suitable antiseptic fluid, which bathes the entire wounded surface for days at a time. The treatment has not only saved much disfigurement but it has actually preserved many lives that in previous wars would have been lost.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN.

What Constitutes True Manhood in Times Like These.

The measure of a man is not his courage in combating immediate danger, writes Edwin Balmer, in the Philadelphia Ledger. The cornered rat will turn and fight for his life as desperately as the lion or as the bravest of beasts, man.

The measure of a man is his intelligence in foreseeing and forestalling the destruction which threatens him and his.

We are at war because the most intelligent and best informed of our people have become convinced that Hohenzollern triumph would imperil us; the acts of our enemy, from the invasion of Belgium to the murder of noncombatants and neutrals being perpetrated during the moment you read this, more than suffice to convince any intelligent man that we must act vigorously and at once.

The man who does not either enroll himself or his dollars against the enemy is not only unpatriotic, he is unintelligent; he is not only cowardly, he is stupid. He confesses either to atavistic political thought or total lack of imagination.

The man who enlists for service and the man, who, unable to lend himself, lends his dollars, enrolls himself among the intelligent and foresighted, among those able to turn and fight for themselves before being forced into a corner.

Berries should be hauled in a spring wagon to your market or shipping station. If your wagon isn't that kind, buy a pair of bolster springs and use them. Two more hints: Don't forget to cover the load of berries to keep out sun, dust and insects, and don't drive too fast.

22 POUNDS OF SUGAR A "HOARD"

To Keep it in London, American Women Gets Store License.

There is a woman of prominence in the American colony in London who holds a Government license as a shopkeeper. Her store technically is the kitchen of her beautiful house in the fashionable section of Harrow.

It happened this way: The woman had to get the license in order to retain a present of twenty-two pounds of sugar sent by a relative in the United States—two eleven pound parcel post packages sent because of the fear in America that the people in England were suffering for want of sweets.

"Have you a license?" asked an English post office inspector when the packages arrived.

"A license?" returned the American woman, puzzled. "A license? What for?"

"To receive the sugar which has been shipped to you from America,"

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said the inspector. "But that is a present. I am not a shopkeeper. I didn't order the sugar. It came unsolicited." "That makes no difference," replied the inspector. "It's against the defence of the realm regulations to 'hoard' sugar. You must have a license."

There was no other way. The inspector won.

The "immaculate white" characteristic of hospitals has been found fatiguing to the eye by British surgeons, and for this reason a number of British hospitals are being fitted up entirely in green, as the color is restful and offers no sharp contrast to the colors of the wound surfaces.



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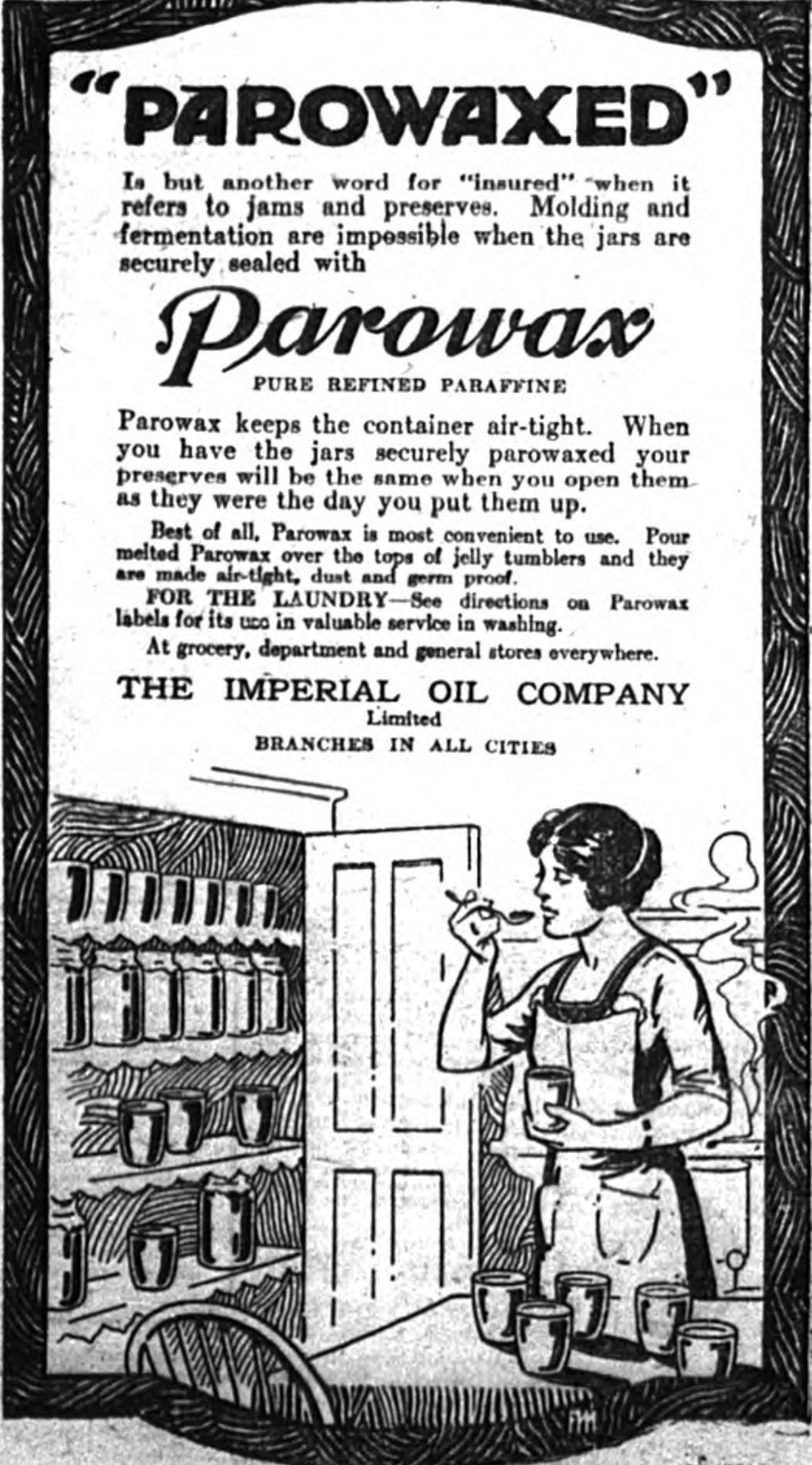
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