The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917. — NO. 27

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineaphles, 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

—:o:—

Wholesale and Retail

Phone 55

—:o:—

A. RAYMOND

Main Street, Lachute

BIRTHS.

WALLACE.—At Queens Line, Ont. on Thursday July 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Albt. Wallace, (twin daughters)

ST. ANDREWS

The W. A. of Christ Church, will hold their Annual Summer Sale of work, on Thursday, August the 9th, at 3 o'clock, tea will be served from 6 to 8, Home made candy and ice cream will also be on sale, an impromtu programme will be given in the evening. Admission 25cts.

Don't Forget August 4th.

Because that is the day that the Brownsburg Returned Soldiers Association and the Patriotic Collecting Association have arranged for a Patriotic Festival which will take place on a holiday turn and at which will be held a Mammoth Bazaar where household utensils, dry goods, etc. will be sold at cheap prices. A Great Auction Sale is also announced for 10 p.m. Dancing platform, refreshment booths, Ice-cream etc Be Patriotic and come to help the Boys.

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.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at o w 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.

Miss Mabel Rodgers is visiting friends in Ste. Am edee.

Mrs. Maber, of Ottawa, is the gue t of her daughter Mrs. Moody.

Mr. Archie McGibbon left on Tuesday to visit friends in Toronto.

Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Peterboro, is spending a months holiday visiting his friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell with their son and daughter, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. J Rice

Miss Doris Wilkinson, of Montreal, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. John Campbell this week.

Mrs. Beech and daughter Rosamond, of Brooklyn, N. Y. are gues s of Mrs. Jno McFaul for a few week.

Mrs. John Walker, of Chilliwack, who has been visiting in Montreal is now the guest of Mrs. MacKimmie.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pollock, of Hill Head, are visiting their daughter Mrs. Wallace, at Queens Line, Ont.

Gunner Ernest Saunders, of the 79th Battery, Petewawa, spent the week-end the guest of his grandmother Mrs. Jno. Barley.

Mr. Proven McCullough of Isle-aux Chats, is now lying in a very serious condition at the home of Mr. Robt Bradley, Beech Ridge, as the result of an unfortunate accident which befell him on Monday last. While returned from Lachute the harness came undone and while he was fixing it, his horse started on, with the result that his rig passed over him and he was dragged a considerable distance.

His Lordship, Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, paid his annual visit to Lachute parish, on Sunday July 29th, holding a Confirmation service in St. Simeon's Church Lachute at 3 p.m. when four boys and two girls received the apostolic right of laying on of hands.

His Lordship gave a very inspiring address at his service and also at the evening service at Brownsburg. Large congregations were present at both these services. Church of England services will be held in Lachute parish [D. V] on Sunday Aug. 5th, as follows. Holy Communion at St. Simeon's 10.30 and at Brownsburg 3 p.m Regular service at St. Simeon's 7 p m.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Wedneday last at which were present The Mayor, E. Lavigne and Councillors Gall, Tremblay Valois, McFaul, Scott and Delaire. Report of Finance committee was received and adopted. Petition for light on Wilson St. left in hand of light committee.

Resolution passed to ask the Dept. of Roads Quebec, for coupons to cover balance of loans for macadamized road.

Resolution passed to open Grace St. from East boundary of Robt. Hamilton property to McFaul Bros. lane.

Resolution passed to request Sec. to write Jos. Malaket, Bethany St. re the nuisance round his store on Sunday. Council adjourned to meet Thursday August 9th.

DEATHS

PATON.—On Saturday, July 28th, 1917, at Montreal General Hospital, after a brief illness, Helen Paton, beloved daughter of the late Thomas Paton and his first wife Margaret McOuat of Lachute, Que.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

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

Principal Chas McBurney left for Quebec on Wednesday

Mr. T. B. Cole, of Ottawa, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Wilson, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Slater.

Mr. Bertram Bampton, of Vancouver, B. C is visiting friends in town.

Rev. and Mrs Hayden and sons are visiting in Shawbridge this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Blais left on Saturday for their new home in Menawaki.

Miss Gladys Tomalty left last week for a months visit at Palmer Mass

Mr Tanner, of Drummondville, was the week-end guest of Mrs Yelland.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul were visiting friends in Hill Head this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGibbon, of Fassett, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gall, and Miss Forbes spent a few days this week at Clear Lake.

Miss McLaren, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. McGillivrary.

Miss Kyle, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Matthew Rodgers for the week-end.

Mr. Jas. Kyte, of Bloomfield, N. Y. was the week-end guest of Mrs. Geo. Hay.

Mrs. Murray, of Montreal, is the guest of her father Mr. Jas. Armstrong this week.

Miss Grace Marshall, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

Mrs. Wooding and family, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Robt. Miller this week.

Mr. and Mrs Donaldson, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. G. E. Bampton this week.

Miss Euphemia Creswell left this week to spend her holidays at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Mrs. Abbott and child, of Baltemore were the guests of Mrs. Murray last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McAllister, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Moore.

Master Thornton Sykes, of New York, is the guest of his aunt Mrs. Dr. Alex ander.

Mr. Travice Tod, of Westmount, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. W. H. Hume.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hope are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louisa.

Miss Beatrice Cunningham is spending a couple of weeks in Montreal visiting friends.

Miss Margaret and Master Percy Staniforth, of Arundel, spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Jno. F. Callanah, of St. Louis, Mo, spent this week the guest of Mrs. A. McArthur.

Misses Bessie and Jean McGibbon left on Monday for a months visit in Toronto and Hamilton.

Rev. and Mrs. Cliff, and family of Arnprior, are the guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd for a month.

Mrs. Travice Tod and daughter Miss Audry, of Westmount, are the guests of Mrs. W. H. Hume.

Mrs. Baillie and daughter Elizabeth, of Buffalo, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford for a months holiday.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, has purchased two Holstein Milch cows this week from Mr. John Cruise.

Mr and Mrs. T. Bedard left this week for Lachine, where they will in future make their home with their daughters.

Mrs, John Hope was called to Cacouna on Thursday of last week owing to the illness and death of Miss Helen Paton.

Mr. Stewart McFaul left on Saturday for a visit to Buffalo, accompanied by Mr. Walker who has been visiting in town for the past two weeks.

Mr. Gavin Walker spent a few days in Arundel last week and motored back with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham and daughter, who were his week-end guests.

Miss R. Clarke entertained Miss C. Campbell, Lachine, Miss G. Hanyson, Huntingdon, Miss Wells, Hatley, and Miss L. Longhead, of Montreal, at a tea on her lawn on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Perry and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Massie and son Meredith, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton, the former prior to their departure for their new home in Kelowna, B. C.

Miss Fielding, of Sheffield, Eng. who has been demonstrator of Painting and Music in the summer school and was the guest of Mrs. John Hope for the past month, left on Wednesday for Prince Edward Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Carkner, and Miss Maggie and Wilhelmina Shaw, were in Elma, Ont. this week, attending the funeral of little Lloyd Wesley, only child of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Carkner, who died at the Cornwall Hospital on Saturday last.

The Late Miss Helen Paton.

The sad news of the death of Miss H. Paton which occurred in the Montreal General Hospital on Saturday, July 28th, 1917, will be learned with deep regret not only in this community, but with those scattered who received their early education at the hands of the deceased.

Miss Paton began her work as a teacher, as so many good teachers have done, in a remote little country school, which was situated near Wakefield on the Gatineau; she followed this by a year in Brownsburg, another in Belle Riviere, and then came to Lachute, which position she held until three years ago when she left to assume greater responsibility at Notre Dame de Grace.

But it is Lachute Academy with which her name and influence are most closely associated For twenty-five years she had charge of the Primary Department, and was always the idol of the children. She had a remarkable power of winning the confidence and affection of the little ones, and filled their little lives with happiness. Never for a moment did she cease her efforts to render herself more efficient, and though recognized as one of the leading Primary teachers of the Country she did not rest on her laurels but was continually studying every new ide in pri ary work, sifting out the good from the spurious in new methods, and using every new idea for the be efit of those under her control. The writer is quite convinced of the fact that she has done more to introduce modern methods of teaching reading than any other Canadian. She prepared and published a set of Primary readers, based on modern methods, which formed the basis of the present text books. From schools in every part of the Province teachers were accustomed to visit Lachute Academy to watch her at work, and to carry away an inspiration from that observation.

Always frail in health, and weak in body, she might well have excused herself from duty and played the role of invalid to whom the world owed a living, as so many do who are more fit for the struggles of life than she; but her soul was filled with a vision of life and duty; she had a mission, and that to the little children. Many a person now perhaps grown to maturity will bless her name and hold her enshrined in grateful memory because of the bright and beneficent influence shed upon their tender years. In spite of physical handicaps, which few can appreciate, she has filled her life with good deeds, nor did she cease from her labours until she heard in Gracious Accents: "Well done! Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least."

The funeral took place on Sunday last from the home of Mrs. John Hope, at which a short service was held for the intimate friends thence to the Presbyterian Church, Lachute where a most appropriate sermon was given by Rev. Mr Mc.eod, of Scotstown from the word's "And David when he had served his generation fell asleep.

A large congregation of sympathizing friends were present among whom were Mr and Mrs Walford, of Montreal and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of Ste. Pierre School Board.

The pall bearers were Messrs John D Hope, Rupert Robinson, Percy and Thayer Carpenter, Kenneth Hay, Harold McFaul and Ed. McOnat, boys who had passed through her primary class. The floral tributes were numerous and of great beauty and were from The relatives in town, Lachute Academy, Barr family, Mrs. Jas. McFaul, Misses Barron, Mrs. (Dr.) Paterson, of Lachute, Mrs. Ruby and Mrs. McKenzie, of Kensington School, Montreal. The remains were afterwards interred in Lachute Cemetery.

THE LATE GEORGE SEALE.

At Swift Current, Sask., on July 20th, William, second son of the late George Seale, Mayor of Wentworth, died of tuberculosis, aged 52 years. His remains having arrived at Lachute July 27th, the funeral service was conducted by Rural Dean Lackey at St. Aiden's Church, Louisa on Saturday, July 28th.

Deceased was a member of the Orange Society for thirty-five years, and a part in the service was taken by his fellow Orangemen, from whom there was a beautiful wreath; also one from his sons in Sask. The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. Seale, Wm. Morrow, Joseph Boyd, G. Tomalty, A. McGibbon and H. Sutton.

Mr. Seale laves to mourn him his wife, three sons and four daughters, David of Swift Current and George of Pemberton, Sask., Miss Maggie of Montreal, Maudie, Elsie, Lillian and Wallace, of Dalesville, also his mother and two brothers, Messrs. Russell and Thomas, of Louisa, and three sisters, Mrs. Spencer, Man., Mrs. Wm. Morrow, of Dalesville, and Mrs. Wm. McFaul, of Lachute.

Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

SHREWSBURY.

Mr. and Mrs. R. and Miss L. Labiture, and Miss Grace Robinson of Montreal, are the guests of rs. Geo. Robinson.

Mrs. Anthony Copeland returned from the Royal Victoria Hospital on Sunday last. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. Geo. Robinson had a haying bee on Monday last, at which 32 men turned out at three thirty the entire hay was down in the fields. Mr. Robinson wishes to thank all the men for their kind assistance. Afterwards they were entertained in Shrewsbury Hall to an enjoyable dance and supper.

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 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 Recreations of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in 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 PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gunard

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

Copyright, 1916, by the Author

FIFTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

As Pat walked about the drawing room Kelly's admiring gaze followed her every movement.

"Kelly, you're slipping," the Sphinx said to himself. "You better look out or you'll be in love."

Then as if to reprimand himself for "even thinking of such nonsense," Kelly turned abruptly on his heel, and walked into an adjoining room.

It was some little time before Pat came face to face with the Sphinx in the Crosby drawing room.

"How charming you look, Miss Pat," was Kelly's stammered compliment when he came face to face with the beautiful Patricia.

"You are even more lovely than you seemed to be when looking down upon me as I lingered near the jaws of death," the Sphinx continued.

"Hush! Please be careful and don't ever mention that scene again," Pat implored, as her face flushed scarlet.

"I may not mention it, but I shall ever be grateful to you, Miss Pat," the Sphinx responded; and then to change the subject he continued:

"Rather surprised to see me here, Miss Pat?" he said inquiringly.

"Not in the least," the beautiful girl replied. She fixed her great eyes full upon Kelly's face and continued deliberately:

"I had heard you were called to guard the jewels, and I wonder if you can prevent them being stolen." She kept her gaze fixed upon the Sphinx, as she waited for his answer.

"Miss Pat," he finally said, with great deliberation, "I'll prevent the Apaches from getting the jewels if I am compelled to expose their leader and arrest every guest in attendance here."

"How dramatic that would be," said Pat, accompanying her remark with one of her musical little laughs.

"This is a good time to laugh, Miss Pat," the Sphinx remarked, as he turned from the girl and abruptly ended the conversation.

"He is just as rude as ever," Pat said to herself as she stood where Kelly had so ungallantly left her.

Pat's eyes flashed with resolution. She went to a low French window that looked out upon the Crosby grounds and signalled to see if the Apaches were assembled and ready to take orders. The response quickly assured her.

The Crosby guests were assembling round a monster punch bowl, on a table in the center of the drawing room, when Pat turned from the window. As she started toward the table there was an ominous crash, of a bursting bomb, as it fell in the grounds near the mansion.

Women screamed with terror, and the male guests rushed out upon the lawn, with excited shouts that an air raid upon Paris was in progress. The guests surged in and out of doors, rushing from one room to the other while Pat waited patiently behind the window portieres for her chance to act.

The jewels had just been brought into the drawing room to be admired by the guests when the crashing of the bomb turned the scene into bedlam and everyone began to rush aimlessly about. Even Kelly, usually cool and unexcitable, was thrown off his guard. He rushed out of doors with the other men and gazed wonderingly upward.

Far above them an airplane circled over head, the whirr of its engine being plainly heard.

The time Kelly had consumed upon the lawn was enough for Pat to accomplish, by quick action, what the Sphinx had been hired to prevent. She fled from her cover behind the portieres, ran to the punch bowl table at a moment the drawing room was deserted and there, where she had but to reach out her hand and take them, gleamed the Crosby gems in plain view.

Pat snatched the jewels from the box containing them, and quickly disappeared from the scene. She had gone to another room, when the men returned from watching the airplane.

Kelly ran straight to the table—and found only the empty jewel box. As he turned for a moment to hastily survey the room, the Sphinx saw a trim slight figure, dressed in Apache costume, disappear through the low French window.

Pat had gone into an adjoining room and hurriedly divested herself of the evening gown she had put on over her Apache costume. Watching her opportunity, she slipped through the window and was fleeing toward her automobile when Kelly bounded from the Crosby mansion in hot pursuit.

Straight to the airplane hangar Pat was driven by her faithful chauffeur. As close behind as he could speed his machine came Kelly in eager chase.

"I was going to give this package to you," Pat shouted as she reached the hangar and was met by De saint, "but I am too closely pursued to get away myself. So you'll have to take me with you in the air and land me at a safe place—then I can make my way home."

In the brief moment Pat had taken to explain, Kelly had reached the hangar and was hurrying into the yard. DeSaint signaled to the Apaches who were there to protect their leader, and the Sphinx was surprised by the opposition that confronted and quickly started to overpower him while he dashed toward Pat and De Saint as they were preparing to go aloft in the airplane.

There was a sharp stiff fight, with Kelly out-matched in strength by the numbers who assailed him. Just as the airplane began its short run on the ground in preparation to ascend, one of the Apaches landed a stunning blow on Kelly's chin, and he fell unconscious into the machine's structure. De Saint and his fair passenger started to rise from the ground. The machine was acting queer and De Saint shouted to Pat that there was something wrong. The girl turned in her seat, by partly unloosening the straps that bound her, and beheld a sight that unnerved her for the moment, and fully explained the cause of the trouble.

The limp form of a man rested on one of the airplane's wings, and put the machine out of balance.

Half dazed by terror, and almost paralyzed by the surprise of her discovery, Pat managed to shout to De Saint that the cause of his trouble had been disclosed.

"There is a man lying senseless on one of the wings," she screamed in De Saint's ear.

"Try and haul him in here," answered the aviator, recognizing the Sphinx's body.

But as Pat turned to obey instructions the airplane suddenly swerved. De Saint worked desperately at the controlling handles—but to no purpose.

The frail airship began to descend with lightning speed toward the ground. Pat closed her eyes, in resignation to the fate that threatened. There was a crash of breaking branches, a swish of leaves and bending boughs, and the airplane came to a sudden stop, caught safely in the top of a giant tree.

Then another frightful and more terrible fate than the one they had seemingly so narrowly escaped, faced the imperiled trio. Flames burst suddenly forth from the ignited gasoline and began to envelop the frail structure with leaping tongues of fire.

(To be continued.)

FORMER HOME OF THE CZAR.

Sumptuous Palaces Situated in the "Village of the Czar."

"Travellers from Petrograd to Tsarskoye-Selo have a journey of fifteen miles to the south over the oldest railroad in the Russian Empire," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. "The line which connects the capital city with the 'Village of the Tsar' (which is the meaning of the hyphenated name) was constructed in 1838. It runs through level country dotted with fertile fields and rich pasture land.

"Tsarskoye-Selo has taken more than 200 years to attain a population of 30,000. It was an insignificant Finnish village when Peter the Great assumed control of the mouth of the River Neva. The monarch presented the village to his royal consort, Catherine I., and began the construction of the Great Imperial Palace (usually designated as the Old Palace, to distinguish it from the New Palace built by Catherine II. during the closing years of her reign and of the eighteenth century). The edifice was completed just a year before Peter's death, but it was greatly beautified by his daughter, Elizabeth Petrovna, between 1747 and 1756.

"Some of the most magnificent royal apartments in Europe are to be found in the Old Palace, notably the bedroom of Marie Alexandrovna, consort of Alexander II., with its opalescent glass walls, its columns of purple glass and its mother-of-pearl inlaid floor. The walls of another chamber are panelled with amber; a third apartment is decorated with silver, another has wonderful tables and chandeliers which glow with the soft light of lapis-lazuli, and there is a ballroom which glitters with gold and mirrors. The agate room of the palace was the bedchamber of the great Catherine.

"With all these sumptuous apartments at his disposal, Nicholas II., so recently deposed, seldom occupied any of them, but preferred to live in a modest building no larger than the country home of the average well-to-do Canadian.

"The extensive gardens and parks are among the chief beauties of Tsarskoye-Selo. Picturesque grottoes, artistic bridges, charming arbors and delightful swan ponds are to be found on all sides, with here and there an artificial ruin which captivates the eye and quickens the imagination.

"The famous Alexander lyceum was formerly located at Tsarskoye-Selo, and here some of the foremost Russian literary geniuses, including the great Pushkin, were educated.

"Beyond the imperial gardens and grounds the streets of the village are broad and straight. There are several barracks and hospitals, and eight churches."

MIDSUMMER THANKS.

For all the golden glory of the noon,
For buds and blossoms and full-fruited trees,
For quiet landscapes dreaming 'neath the moon,
For peace and laughter and domestic peace;

For Music and her sister Poesy,
For what great pens have written, great men done,
For learning's lamp, and priceless liberty,
For life renewed each morning with the sun;

For friendship linking mind with kindred mind,
For hope and courage meted for the strife,
For toil and sorrow, tutors grim but kind—
For all of these our thanks, O Lord of life!

The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson I. Why We Need Food.

The fundamental principle of all food is the nutritive value of the food itself. If food lacks the necessary elements that are so important, it fails to accomplish its mission in the body.

We eat in order that we may work. That the workers may eat in an intelligent manner, it is most necessary for the housewife to know the principles and laws governing digestion. For instance, while the heavy protein of pork is very acceptable during cold weather, it would be unwise to supply it to the family during the hot season of the year. Many of the heavy and coarse foods that we eat during cold weather are actually needed. This is especially true of a person who works out of doors doing heavy manual labor.

When the sedentary or indoor worker realizes that his diet should be decidedly different from the diet of a person whose work exposes him to the open, much ill-health and disease will disappear. In order to secure good health, it behooves us to know just what we are eating.

The five principal constituents of food are: Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, mineral salts and water.

Proteins are contained in meat, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, grains, and legumes. Proteins contain hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and sometimes phosphorus. Their chief use is tissue building, repairing waste and making muscle. They also supply heat.

Carbohydrates are found in starches and sugars, green vegetables, grains and fruits. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Carbohydrates are used to supply energy or power to do work. They enter, to a small extent, into the process of building tissue. They also furnish heat. Starch, by the process of digestion, is converted into a dextrine, and then made into a convert sugar. This change takes place in the intestines.

Fats.—The source of fats is in beef, lard, chicken and other compounds of an animal source, and in olives, corn, peanut and cottonseed oil of a vegetable source. Vegetable oils are free from all disease. Corn oil is superior to all domestic oils, it is the by-product of corn from which cornstarch is made. In composition fats contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Fats in the body furnish a greater amount of heat than starches. They are used also for building tissue. A large amount of fat must be used during cold weather than in hot weather, for the heat radiating over the surface evaporates more quickly in the cold, or, in other words, the cold oxidizes this body fuel.

Mineral Salts.—The source of inorganic salts is principally in green vegetables, grains, milk, meats, eggs and fish. The salts found in foods are calcium, iron, chlorine, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, sulphur and potassium. Salts are used to regulate the body; they are also needed for the formation of bone and teeth structure and appear in tissue building.

Water.—Water is the most necessary of all foods; it forms a part of all tissues and is the important factor in the blood stream. It is present in large amount in all body fluids. It carries nourishment to the blood and regulates the bodily process of elimination.

Cooking Green Vegetables.

The use of salt, bicarbonate of soda, vinegar or lemon juice while cooking vegetables is strictly forbidden. The chemical action of these agents when combined with the mineral salts contained in the vegetables produce a compound that is not desirable. The cellular tissues of the vegetables harden, and cause a loss of valuable mineral salts in the water used for cooking. Steaming is the very best method of cooking all succulent vegetables, but when this is not possible they may be boiled.

Thoroughly cleanse the vegetables, rinsing them in plenty of clear, cool water. Now place them in a casserole dish, cover and bake in the oven:

One hour for green peas and lima beans.

Forty minutes for asparagus.

Thirty-five minutes for corn cut from cob.

Do not add any water. Have the oven hot.

To steam, use a regular steamer, or, in the absence of this, use a stand to fit inside of the saucepan in which the vegetables are to be cooked. This method may be used for asparagus, corn, potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.

To cook in ordinary saucepan, add one pint of boiling water to each quart of peas, lima beans, celery, lettuce or cabbage. Put an asbestos mat under the saucepan and cook.

Remember that using large amounts of water lessens the nutritive value of these vegetables.

SMALL VICTIMS OF GREAT CONFLICT

RESCUING LITTLE ONES FROM WAR'S TERRORS.

Most Pathetic of War Stories Are Those of Countless Homeless and Parentless Children.

From the frontiers of Belgium, France and Alsace since the beginning of the war thousands upon thousands of children of all ages have been rescued from scenes of carnage, destruction and destitution and taken to Paris, homeless as well as frightened. In countless instances the homes of these boys and girls were utterly demolished; in countless instances father or mother or both were killed, often before the very eyes of their little ones.

Horror piled on horror greeted the childish eyes; agonized cries pierced their childish ears; roar of cannon, rattle of small arms, engulfing waves of smoke overwhelmed them. No wonder they were terror stricken, no wonder they suffered from shattered nervous systems, when added to the inferno was lack of food, lack of clothing, lack of beds in which to sleep and roofs to keep off the storms. On every hand death, shattered bodies of those they loved, on whom they depended; on every hand ruined homes, churches, schools; where once the little ones tended flowers in garden plots shells had torn up the earth into cavernous, yawning gaps.

But strong hands and stout hearts of unknown friends were ready and willing to help them. During the very first month of war, in August, 1914, two colonies were established in France for the care of these desolate children.

Gathering Up the Lost Ones.

Since then a stream of the war's little sufferers has been pouring from the shifting fighting fronts back toward the interior of France and ten other colonies have been established. Into them have been gathered up to the present approximately 1,200 children.

In the colony at Oulins, France, are some fifty children from bombarded villages of southern Belgium. Many of these little ones had remained at home until the walls of their bedrooms were pierced by shells and only fled when their homes were smashed to earth, their villages aflame.

As might be expected, not a few of these boys and girls suffered greatly from nervous shock. During the first week or two of their life in the village of Oulins they were quiet and sad, but nature mercifully has endowed childhood with recuperative powers of vast extent and within two months all of the refugees showed marked improvement. Then they began, one after another, to organize games and sports; an American friend who visited them, gave toys, and now the children are on the road to health, if not to happiness.

Some Pathetic Cases.

One of the noblest countenances among all the rescued waifs is that of little Georges Surdeau, aged 5, who was on his way to seek a tool his grandfather had left in a field near their home when an exploding shell came rushing out of the sky. Several civilians in the field were injured and little Georges's right leg was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated.

That was eight months ago and the wound has not yet healed. Nevertheless Georges hops around on a crutch, he has become fat and chubby and cheerful, and he seldom complains excepting when the pain of the wound becomes more than he can bear.

One pathetic instance of many at the sanitarium is that of a delicate little boy named Nestor Delanoye, whose mother died of a painful illness during the bombardment of Poperinghe. Nestor was the youngest of six children. Where their father was nobody knew—at the front perhaps, or himself lying dead in a long trench filled by other brave soldiers who had fallen in defence of liberty or a prisoner perhaps of Germany.

Fatherless, motherless, with little to wear and nothing to eat, the children were obliged to beg in the streets or to starve; and they came near starving as it was. But a good angel dropped down out of the skies one day, an angel in the shape of a member of the Franco-American Committee for Children of the Frontier, and before his baby mind could reason it out little Nestor found himself on the way to Paris with fifty other child refugees from the north.

Then, before long, he was taken to the Jonchere sanitarium, for, owing to lack of proper food, he was too weak to stand or walk. He is there yet, a child of excellent mentality, with a smile which wins all hearts. And best of all, his physical improvement is perceptible.

Preparing for To-morrow.

It must not be supposed that the committee made no provision for the future. Those in charge of the refugee children understand that almost all of them will have to earn their living, and a hard living at that, as soon as the war is over. France and Belgium particularly will be hard put to it to provide for ordinary affairs.

Therefore older children of sufficient health and strength are taught the rudiments of trades easily learned and requiring little outlay of money for materials. At the colony of Oulins basket weaving is a favorite occupation, and here many girls are learning how to do work with which they may be self-supporting in later years. Elsewhere various forms of work are being taught, and thanks to wise management the committee is building permanently for the little lives thrown in their care.

A slice of cucumber rubbed over the face will cleanse it as well as soap and is better for the skin. If the face has that shiny, oily look which is so unbecoming in warm weather, add a few drops of lemon juice to the warm water in which you bathe it.

A Lost Trade Secret.

It has frequently happened that valuable trade secrets have been lost beyond recovery. For instance, the best watch oil, it appears, cannot be obtained to-day, because the secret process of mixing it perished with the inventor. It is said that the last quart of this famous fluid was sold for $200, and that was thirty-five years ago. Since then every effort has been made to analyze the product in an attempt to reproduce the oil, but without success. The man who made it and who alone knew its composition died, and, it further appears, not even his name or the place of his burial is known. He never revealed to anyone the details of his process, and it was not until after his death that the real value of the oil was appreciated.

Valuable Time.

Ralph's father is a doctor, and Ralph naturally likes to play he is one, too, using an old medicine case and hat of his father's to dress the part properly. One day the telephone rang, whereupon Ralph called out, "Somebody wants me," and caught up his hat and case and hurried out. "Come back and shut the screen-door, Ralph," called his mother. Later, when he came in looking very sober, she inquired sociably, "Well, how did you find your patient, Ralph?" "Dead," he replied, and then added pointedly, "died while I came back to shut the door."

"BANG GO SAXPENCE!"

It is part of our Service to worry for you, so why should you worry about the high cost of living interfering with your annual vacation.

Our excellent buying facilities combined with increased patronage is enabling us to give the high cost of living a black eye, and with our assistance you can get more for your sixpence than you can elsewhere.

That is why you should spend your vacation in Toronto, Canada, or send your wife and kiddies, they will be very much at home at the Walker House, the House of Plenty, as the management give special attention to ladies and children traveling unescorted.

REASONABLE RATES

AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN IF DESIRED

The Walker House Geo. Wright & Co. Proprietors Toronto, Canada

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black—White—Tan 10c

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

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

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

Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.

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

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

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Redpath SUGAR

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

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

The Real "War Bread" must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center — but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

HEAVY LOSS FROM BARN FIRES.

Hay, Improperly Cured, May Cause Spontaneous Combustion.

During the years 1912-1916 inclusive, no less than 5,200 barns were destroyed in Canada, with an aggregate loss of over $7,850,000. These, like the majority of fires, might have been avoided by the exercise of intelligent forethought and proper care. Investigation shows that the most prolific sources of barn fires are lightning and spontaneous combustion. Evidence gathered from all parts of Canada and the United States proves that rodded buildings are practically immune from lightning damage. The cost being a mere fraction of the possible loss in case of fire, it is of economic importance to the farmer that every barn should be efficiently protected by lightning rods.

While it is more difficult to arrive at conclusions with regard to fires caused by spontaneous combustion, it is generally held that such fires are of frequent occurrence. Owing to the excessive number of barns burned in Ontario during the summer of 1916, an investigation was undertaken by Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, with a view to discovering the exact conditions favorable to spontaneous combustion in stored grasses. It was proved that large quantities of imperfectly cured hay were frequently stored in barns with little or no ventilation, and that the high temperatures reached during fermentation resulted in a number of fires. Farmers are not generally aware that the cells in hay continue their existence for some time after it is cut and, when the moist compressed mass is housed in close barns, a temperature of 132 deg. F. is quickly reached. Added to this, the heat from microscopic spores, germinating seeds and the heat of the sun upon the roof may raise the temperature of the mow to 212 deg. F., when charring commences. The carbon thus formed absorbs oxygen and the mass grows hotter, until, at 265 deg. F., visible combustion takes place. Bran, grain and silage may also ignite spontaneously under similar conditions. The remedy for spontaneous combustion is simple and easily applied. All hay should be perfectly dry before storage. In mixed grasses, special care should be given to the clover. Timothy may appear perfectly dry while the heavy stalks of clover may retain a large percentage of moisture. All barns should be provided with ample top ventilation. If these simple matters are given the attention they deserve, spontaneous combustion will cease to figure as a cause of barn fires in Canada.

The Danger Zone for Many Is Tea and Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit tea and coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

Combining Two Materials

A departure from absolutely straight lines is shown in this sketch. The material forming the skirt is cleverly draped and attached to the waist, giving a bouffant appearance at the hips and a narrowing effect at the ankles. The combination of plaid and plain gingham use in developing this dress is very fashionable. McCall Pattern No. 7832, Misses' Dress; two-piece skirt, suitable for small women. Pattern in 3 sizes; 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

WAR'S LESSONS.

This Time of Stress and Strain is Teaching Us Many Things.

When we are hearing so much of the horrors of war that we grow sick at heart, it is well to open our eyes to some of the good things that are coming out of all the stress and loss. First of all we are less self-centred, less self-indulgent. Nearly every one has forgotten his own petty ills and grievances in the sight of so much greater suffering.

Men and women are sacrificing pleasures and luxuries as they have seldom done before. Mere sacrifice of these things is nothing meritorious in itself, but when it is done for a worthy purpose it makes for character. It is remarkable how easy and simple we find it to do without many things now that we have undertaken it.

We are getting more democratic because of the war. Social lines merge in the one purpose to do one's level best for the country and for humanity. Little shams and purposeless poses are shamed into disappearing.

We are becoming more frugal, more appreciative of real values, more deeply conscious of the vulgarity and sinfulness of waste.

We are growing more efficient. We make many mistakes by the way, but we profit by them and are learning that if the world is to be saved it must be through useful, effective work. Even the children are assuming their share of responsibility.

ASIA MINOR.

Where Its Borders Lie is a Sort of Geographical Puzzle.

"Asia Minor" is a geographical term of vague extension. It puzzles any one to say exactly where it leaves off.

The name dates only from the fifth century, A.D., when Orosius used it evidently as a novelty. The Roman Empire knew no Asia Minor. Indeed, the Roman province of "Asia" was actually smaller than this Lesser Asia. The alternative name Anatolia (land of the sunrise or east) which has found favor with the Turks, is equally indeterminate.

"The Levant," which means the same thing as Anatolia (region of the rising sun), is even vaguer in its geographical scope. It includes Constantinople and everything anywhere near the eastern Mediterranean.

Few geographical names have incurred more unfavorable association. "Levantine" morals, particularly in the matter of honesty, are a byword, as might be expected from such a jumble of people. Our words "levaner" and "to levant," on the other hand, testify to the fact that dishonesty is not unknown even in the west. They originate from the disappearance of men who could not pay their gambling or other debts and were reported to have gone to the east.

Hardships of Alpini.

The Italian army maintained its captured outposts during the severe winter of 1916, often at elevations of from 7,000 to 12,000 feet, only by building huts for its men and sending them hot food in thirty-gallon thermos bottles hauled up by steel ropes.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners the Victims of Nervous Exhaustion.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

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

BEE-KEEPING IN 1918.

How to Prepare for a Maximum Honey Crop Next Year.

While a maximum production of honey is of pressing importance in this war-food year, yet increasing the bees for next season must not be neglected.

Roughly speaking, bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood builds up the colony for next year, unless there is to be another important honey-flow. This brood is very valuable for forming nuclei, because these, started early with a laying queen, or ripe queen-cell, will build up into strong colonies before winter. Increasing in this way with brood from strong colonies during the honey flow is the basic principle upon which an apiary can be quickly built up while at the same time an almost full honey-crop is secured.

In newly-formed nuclei containing brood in all stages there is always more or less desertion of bees and consequent death of the young brood and sometimes chilling and death of the older brood even when the nuclei are skilfully made by an experienced apiarist. Further, queens may not be immediately obtainable, or they may be lost in introduction. Robbing of the newly-formed nuclei has also to be guarded against, but during the height of the honey-flow only carelessness will cause this; towards its end, however, the danger of robbing grows so great that it is difficult to maintain newly-formed nuclei even when strong. Desertion may be checked by stopping the entrance with grass; the bees will make their way out when the grass dries and shrinks in about two days, but care must be taken to avoid overcrowding the confined bees, which would lead to stifling, especially in hot weather. A good way to overcome the loss of young brood is to place the brood over a queen excluder a week before its removal from the parent hive. This may be done in the ordinary course of relieving congestion in the brood chamber as a means to discourage swarming, a frame or two of empty comb or of foundation being placed in the brood chamber when the brood is raised.

All of these risks may be greatly minimized as follows: Have all the queens' wings clipped (this is not essential), and when a colony of a strain that it is desired to propagate swarms, move the parent hive to a new stand, and place the swarm in an empty hive on the old stand, the queen having been picked off the ground and placed in the empty hive. The swarm will return to the new hive at the old stand. The field bees will now join the swarm, and the super should be transferred from the parent hive to the swarm which will produce the crop of honey. The colony, now depleted of bees but rich in brood, is divided a week later into three to six nuclei, each nucleus consisting of two or three frames containing brood and honey carrying two or three queen-cells containing queens soon to emerge with the adhering bees.

This method has the great advantage that it not only controls and satisfies the troublesome swarming instinct but it helps to secure the desired ends by natural means. The honey gatherers are segregated into a strong force, and the brood, being mostly capped, is not likely to get chilled; the bees desert neither it nor the queen-cells readily, and all trouble in raising and introducing queens is avoided. The bees in the newly-formed nuclei are in the post-swarming stage, when their instinct is to spread themselves over and incubate as much brood as possible, and especially the queen-cells.

The beginner should be warned not to divide the parent colony into too many weak nuclei, but this fault may be rectified in the autumn by uniting. The ideal conditions for building up nuclei are a slow honey-flow throughout August and early September. Fortunately these are supplied in most Canadian localities by goldenrods, asters and buckwheat.

Mismated queens should be replaced any time up to the first or second week in October, preferably not during the robbing season.—Experimental Farms Note.

ON VIMY RIDGE.

Dedicated to the Canadians who died at "Vimy Ridge," April 8, 1917.

O'er prairie homestead, by mountain peak,
Wherever men Honor and Glory seek,
With awe and reverence they will speak
Of Vimy Ridge.

Sons of the Maple Leaf, there side by side,
Met thrust with thrust their Nation's Pride,
They laughed at Death, and gloriously died
At Vimy Ridge.

What though a rude cross mark their grave,
Not a tablet in a cloistered nave,
If for their land their all they gave,
By Vimy Ridge.

Canadian people, do not weep, these are not dead
But merely sleep;
Though foreign clay their bones may keep
On Vimy Ridge.

Think that Mortal Flesh and Blood,
Could bind such Souls to earth for good,
They fly to Heaven as Heroes should
From Vimy Ridge.

Throughout Canada their names will roll,
Will stir to the depth the Empire's Soul,
While Bells in Heaven, their requiem toll
O'er Vimy Ridge.

No. 226264 Jack Butler,
"D" Squadron, C.L.H.,
London, England.

Easy For The Hen.

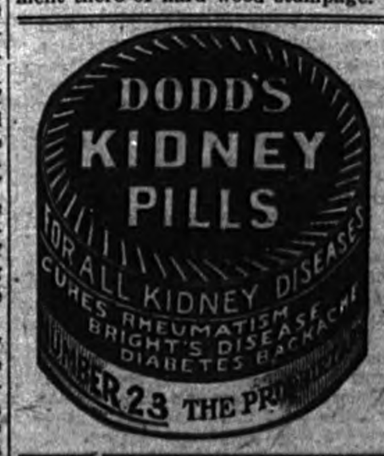
Mother to small son: "Bobby, dear, I hoped you would be unselfish enough to give little sister the largest piece of candy. Why, see, even old Biddy gives all the nice big dainties to the little chicks, and only keeps an occasional tiny one for herself."

Bobby thoughtfully watched the hen and chickens for a time, and then said: "Well, mamma, I would too, if it was worms."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Dry fruits and sweet corn and other vegetables that may be preserved in this way. Save the cans for products that can be kept in no other way. Use bottles corked and sealed with paraffine for catsup and other liquid products.

Boring holes into the stumps of hard wood trees and filling these holes with equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid will so soften the wood that it can be removed by ordinary picks. This has been demonstrated in Germany, and is the common treatment there of hard wood stumpage.



CANADA IS CALLING.

Canada is calling "Give us Men!"
Men to stand guard at the Gate—
Men to keep the nation great—
Men who trifle not with Fate—
Loyal Men!

We've a heritage to hold, O my men!
Bought by sires in days of yore,
Who, when danger touched our shore,
Made the answering cannons roar—
"We are men!"

We'll be loyal to that trust now, as then;
Fling the old flag to the breeze—
Ours the freedom of the seas—
Humbly asking, on our knees,
"God make us men!"

—Kate Simpson-Hayes.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEATH PENALTY IN RUSSIA

National Sentiment is Opposed to Capital Punishment.

It is not at all surprising to those who know Russia that one of the first acts of the new Government was the abolition of the death penalty. Capital punishment is indeed as much against the national sentiment as against tradition in Russia, and as long ago as 1888 the late W. T. Stead declared that it was never inflicted without producing a feeling of shame among educated Russians.

The death penalty was abolished by the Empress Elizabeth in 1750, and though it was later revived, it was only in recent years, and especially after the rising of 1905, that it was carried out in other than exceptional circumstances. The number of executions then, however, quickly multiplied, and early in 1909 twenty-seven took place in one day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Wayside Food.

Not every green thing good to eat grows in a market-garden. To the initiated the field and roadside are always sufficient for a delightful salad. The most wholesome and deliciously flavored of these wild salad ingredients is the dandelion, that despised "weed" which we grub out of our lawns with such savage delight. A dandelion diet would be a little monotonous, but the young and tender shoots, either boiled as greens, or used with other things as a salad, are tip-top stuff.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE.
Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

If We Lose.

At the end of a war which cost Germany only half a billion dollars, Bismarck extracted just double that amount from France in an indemnity. Germany kept an army in France until the last dollar was paid. Guess how big an indemnity the Kaiser will collect from you and me, England and France, if he wins this war? It has already cost him more than twenty times what his grandfather paid out in the Franco-Prussian war. On that basis we are already sure of twenty billions of indemnity.

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

Not an Acorn.

When James A. Garfield was president of Hiram College, a man brought up his son to be entered as a student. He wanted the boy to take a course shorter than the regular one.

"My son can never take all those studies," said the father. "He wants to get through more quickly. Can't you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

Make sure that your horse has every day pure, fresh water, such as you would be willing to drink yourself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

ROYAL YEAST MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Some Peculiar Wills.

Among many curious wills may be reckoned that of the great Shakespeare, who bequeathed to his wife his second-best bed with the furniture, and that alone; whilst an old Provost of Eton left a sum of money sufficient to give every boy at Eton a half-sheep on February 27th of every year. Now-a-days, however, the threepenny-bit takes the place of the half-sheep.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Just Like Real Kings.

One Indian Rajah's subjects number about half a million, and he rules over a state as big as England and Wales. He has his own flag and his own army and navy. These are maintained in an efficient state out of a revenue of $1,750,000 a year.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Don't let your dog be tortured by fleas in summer.

Little Irene marched into the room breathless. "O mother, don't scold me for being late for supper because I've had such a disappointment," she said. "A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man."

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers —It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Bryan, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

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

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, - - QUE.

En Passant.

Many time worn proverbs and aphorisms stand in need of revision.

They are not up-to-date; Their usefulness as guides to personal, political, and general conduct has become a mere tradition, and I propose that a committee be appointed, with full powers, to revise them and bring them in line with present-day usages and opinions.

"Little boats should keep near the shore," for example, is no longer the wise saying I was taught to believe a proverb is, or ought to be. U-boats are little ones. The busiest submarines are no bigger than fishing boats, and Henry Ford wants to build a fleet of ocean going subs to carry a crew of only one man each.

Adventurous yachtsmen, too, are frequently crossing the Atlantic in small boats, sometimes even in canoes hardly big enough to carry a months rations for the voyager.

In the sense in which proverbs are intended to apply, the inference to be taken from "little boats keeping near to the shore," is that little people should continue to be little They should always be oppressed with the knowledge that they do not carry much sail. Their ventures are to be hedged about with caution. No adventures are to be undertaken beyond tried limits and previously demonstrated ability. No risks run, no daring displayed: only the humdrum paddling near the shore. Baa, baa, men are not sheep.

As an antidote to the poison of such sedative proverbs oppose it with that active, stimulating one "Nothing venture nothing win" There you have the incentive which Fortune loves to smile upon, the mainspring of success. And of failure? No, failure can always be traced to other causes The little boat may ride before the storm while the big ship sinks like a plummet. You don't expect to shoot rapids with the Great Eastern type of boat, nor need you try to trap bears in cobwebs. You must be reasonable you know.

* * * *

"Forewarned is forearmed" is another doubtful proverb. In these days, the man who does the forewarning either gets cold-shouldered out of the crowd, or gets his head pattet and told to go and play with his toys Lord Roberts spent many years forewarning British of the danger she is now up to the waist in, and I have heard prominent politicians declare him to be childish in his delusions. Others have pointedly said that his forewarnings were merely the rusty creakings of a doddering old war machine of antique pattern.

The spirit of the times is to turn down warnings and to do the arming when nothing else matters: When every fate fraught minute has to be employed in the task, and the whole resources of nations, in men and material, have to be snatched up, hustled and spent, under emergency conditions Every croaking raven is not a bird of ill omen, neither is it a cooing dove. In times of prosperous ease, chill forebodings are out of place: but that is not saying that the delights of summer comfort would be marred by the certain knowledge that the wood shed is well filled against the coming of winter. 'Forewarnings," when they are multiplied into "Four-or-more warnings," have the effect of disarming rather than arming people, because of their sheer monotony. Insufficient credit is allowed for the possession of common sense, and they are bored into a state of less careful attention to their armour than they would suffer themselves to fall into if they were prodded less with hypothetical pointers. There is always a chance of a day coming to them when the cry of "Wolf" only raises a smile, even while the wolf is there.

* * * *

"Procrastination is" is boldly asserted to be "the thief of time" Sometimes it is not. The revised version I suggest is that "Punctuality is the thief of time." Proof:—I know a man as punctual as a tax-gatherer. He is a member of several committees, the hour set for meeting is eight o'clock, and he is always there on the tick of time,—half an hour before anybody else His punctuality therefore robs him of several days in a year. Conclusive, isn't it?

* * * *

"Zeit ist geld"—"Time is money"—according to a German writer. Because it is a German proverb we are the more ready to disprove its truth and its application in most cases

If a man owes you money, and says he will pay you in time, how much of it can you put in the bank?

A highway robber held up a traveller, and after a prolonged and careful search, got no money. Time? oh yes, He got three years.

A real estate agent talks to you for a week. He snatches at every half hour he can get you to listen, but you give him no money, what sort of a lot will he give you for that; Time may measure money—on the pay roll, and even then it is only another name for labour So many hours of labour at so much per hour comes to so much,—or so little money.

The difference between time and money is quite distinct if you look at it this way:—You went fishing, and sat about a whole day, catching nothing. You gave a whole day for never a fish. On your way home you traded for another fellows string of fish, paying a quarter or two for his catch You may say, if you are gifted like other fishermen, that you caught them in a few minutes, but you know very well it was money alone that caught every one of the speckled beauties for you. Money was the medium of barter. Your expenditure of time brought you nothing, but you got five fishes for each quarter. How then can time be money if it won't buy you any fish? Or pay your railway fare? or rent or rates or tailor's bills?

* * * *

Can anybody explain to me why a "Miss is as good as a mile?"

If I miss my train, I am not advanced a mile upon my journey. If I shoot at a bear, and miss him, I would rather be a mile away from the place, but why the miss can be reckoned as good as that mile I confess I do not know. I think that proverbs and other chestnuts are best taken "With a grain of salt."

LINKSMAN

The Lachute Summer Training School For Teachers.

The Fifth Session of the Lachute Summer Training School for Teacher has just been brought to a close, and the Students have returned to their homes after a hard month's study. The school was again under the control of Principal Chas. Mcourney, B A who organized it five years ago and has had charge of it ever since. With him were associated Inspector J W. McOuat, B.A. of Lachute Miss Annie Fielding, Principal of the Hamilton St. School, Montreal, and Mr. Harold McOuat, B S.A. of Macdonald College.

This Summer School has proved a great boon to the Protestant rural schools of this Province, and particularly to the many isolated schools in outlying districts, where it has met the great need of supplying them with teachers who have received a training of the most practical kind to fit them for the peculiar problems arising in such schools. During the five years of its operation it has given training to 277 young persons and issued 217 Diplomas. So marked has been its success that it is now being moved to Macdonald College where the length of its course will be nearly doubled and it will replace the Course for the Elementary Diploma heretofore given there. The first of these short courses will begin in Macdonald College in September of this years.

The following are the names of those who have this year successfully completed their course at Lachute, and have been granted a Rural Elementary Diploma by the Protestant Central Board of examiners at their meeting to day.

Passed with honours.—
1—Elsie Jane Rolfe, Bishop's Crossing, Que
2—Fern Campbell, Edgeworth Ave Woodroffe, Ont
3—Christina Barrett, East Angues, Que.
4—Anna Gertrude Hampson, Huntingdon Que.
5—George Bennett Gagnon, New Glasgow, Que.
6—Alma Blanche Ramier, Shigawake East, Que
7—Catherine Bessie McKay, Scotstown, Que
8—Emily Sarah Hart, Grande Ligne Que.
9—Della McNally, Lascelles, Que.
10—Evelyn Grace Wells, Hatley, Que.
11—Jessie Gladys Adair, 14 Haut Roc, Three Rivers Que.
12—Margaret Murdoch bowman, Scotstown, Que.

Passed.
13—Tina Campbell, Harrington East, Que
14—Della Anna Lucinda Speck, Sawyerville, R. R. No. 1, Que.
15—Jessie Black, Lachute, R. R. No 1 Que.
16—Edna Delaney, New Carliste West, Que.
17—Agnes Olga Blanche Cook, Stanbridge East, Que
18—Colina Campbell, 30 17th Ave. Lachine, Que.
19—Mary Hunt Ross, Barachois, Que.
20—Erma Hester Vibert, Gaspe, Que
21—Zetta Ruby Bennett, Maple Grove, Que.
22—Gertrude Jane Funcheon, Lachute, R. R. No 4 Que
23—Myrtle Helena McKenzie, Madrid, N. Y.
24—Dora Annie Reid, Wakefield, Que
25—Marion Ida Cochrane Leeds Village, Que.
26—Christie MacMillan, Angers, Que.
27—Isabella Jane Argue, Yarm, Que.
28—Bella Morrison Sturroway, Que.
29—Mary Eliz Cousens, Knowlton Que.
30—Ellen Letitia Ferns, Dewittville, Que.
31—Alice Ethel Somerville, Brownsburg Que
32—Ethel Pearl Cummings, North Nation Mills, Que
33—Maude Amelia Bartlett, Grande Greve, Gaspe, Que.
34—Ethel Mary Ormond, Aylmer East, Que.
35—Lily Loughead, 1634 Esplanade Ave Montreal, Que
36—Mary D R. Crane Farnham, Que.
37—Elsie Stevenson Edmond, Wakefield Que.
38—Isabella Lucy Maud Morrison, Lachute, R. R. No 3, Que.
39—Jean Harrison, Quyon, Que.
40—Irene Florence Bartlett, Grande Greve, Gaspe, Que.
41—Ethel Susan Goodfellow, Huntingdon, Que.

CHAS. McBURNEY, Aug 2nd, 1917

CORRESPONDENCE.

France, July 4th, 1917.

To the S. S. 8. Club

Dear Ladies,—Many thanks for the parcel you so kindly sent me and which I received yesterday. I'm sure I appreciate it very much and I must say it was very kind of you to remember me these hard times. I have not seen any of the Lachute boys since my arrival in France but I know the poor boys are doing their work nobly and well with a good heart seeing its for the betterment of humanity in the future of the world

Thanking you again. I remain
Yours truly,
GUNNER JAMES PAUL.

Correspondence

20th Training Reserve,
London, England.
June 22nd, 1917.

To the Members of the S. S. 8. Club

Dear Friends,—Your welcome parcel received all safely this week and I must congratulate the club, in the good work which they are doing. It sure is great to receive a parcel from "Home Sweet Home," and to feel you are not forgotten. Especially is this so, of the boys in the trenches for life there altho, somewhat more lively, is also much more monotonous, than here in England Unfortunely in some respects, and yet perhaps fortunately for myself, I have not yet been over, as since they turned us into a Training Reserve we have been kept here as Instructors, however, I think there is something in the wind now, after all the applications and requests we have made, and that we will soon all be sent over.

The weather here has been simply grand for the last two months and only an occassional shower to freshen things up. I can just imagine how grand it is at home too Yesterday we went on a six mile route march with full pack etc., but the roads are so good here that walking is a pleasure Nothing like Louisa, Dunany or Long Lake Hill.

Am glad to see Conscription coming along and only hope the Club will boost it too for when you consider that it is not ourselves we boys are fighting for, but all you dear loved ones at home, I don't see how any young chap, physically fit can stay out of it, but here this is more of a recruiting speech than letter, isn't it?

Now I wish the Club all success and only hope we will soon be back again to enjoy ourselves with you all.

With Many Thanks

Sincerely Yours,
BOB GILES.

WEDDING BELLS.

PERRY—BARR.

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother, 15 Souvenir avenue, Montreal on Tuesday, July 24th, when Lillian Olive, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Col James Barr and Mrs. Barr, was married to Mr. William W. Perry, son of Lieut-Col John and Mrs Perry, of Kelowna, B. C The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. James C. McPaul, of Lachute. She was gowned in a white crepe de chine trimmed with georgette crepe and satin and carried white roses and sweet peas. The wedding march was played by Miss Evelyn Hamilton, niece of the bride, and the little Misses Eileen McPaul and Shirley Hamilton acted as flower girls, both carrying baskets of pink sweet peas.

DALESVILLE

Rev A. E. White B.A. is visiting at the Manse and will preach at Dalesville Sunday Aug. 5th at 11 a.m., and Roussillon at 3 p.m, and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE CHAS. BANFORD.

A very sad fatality occurred on Sunday last when an old Lachute boy, in the person of Chas Banford, met with his death in a wreck on the Canadian Northern Railway Main line near Villeneuve, when a freight train eastbound, crashed into a "moonlight" special crowded with passengers for Alberta beach pleasure resort. Five deaths occurred, all of whom resided in Edmonton. Deceased was a son of Mr. Robt. Banford and went West with his parents some 10 years ago. To his beloved wife and little child, and his sorrowing relatives we extend our deepest sympathy.

THE LATE REV. MARK STYAN—

It is with deep regret we record the death of Rev. Mark Styan, who passed away at his sons (Ray) residence, 423 Maryland St Winnipeg, on Monday July 23rd. Mr Styan was pastor of the Baptist Church here for 5 years, after which he joined the Methodist conference and was pastor at Lombardy, Ont, and North Wakefield Que, churches for a turn of 4 years each Failing health caused him to retired from the work he so much loved and he and his devoted wife removed to Winnipeg to be near their sons and daughters. The funeral took place on Wednesday, July 25th, to the family plot at Brookside Cemetery, among the pall bearers being four Lachute boys. Jim Drysdale, Geo McGregor, Jack Miller and Chas. Kane. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family.

CUSHING

Mrs E. O Keatley is spending the week at her home in Montreal.

Mr. Morris of Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at Mrs R. Pinkerton's.

Mr. Chauncy Johnson, of Toronto, spent a few days this week the guest of his aunt Mrs. (Rev.) James Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. King, of Philadelphia, Penn., arrived Saturday at their Cushing residence and will remain some time.

Mrs. Kelly of Montreal and daughters Rose and Margaret also Master Charley Kelly are guests of Miss Whelehan at present

The fine weather of the past two weeks has been made good of by the farmers and a large quantity of hay has been successfully stored.

Rev Professor and Mrs. Ross of Kingston who with the Misses Ross have been spending the past month or two at Ingleside returned home last week.

Rev. Mr. Fraser and family are now comfortably installed in their new home where their many friends heartily wish them to pass many years of peace and enjoyment.

Hands Across Border

LT.-COL. JOHN S. DENNIS,
Who has been loaned by Lord Shaughnessy as Commanding Officer British Recruiting Mission, Western Division, for the recruiting of British and Canadian subjects in the United States. Col. Dennis is stationed in Chicago at the present time.

YOU wouldn't exactly call it hands across the sea, because Canada is only across a lake; but Canada is part of England, which is a long way from South State Street. Anyway what I'm driving at is this:

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Dennis officer commanding the western division of the British Recruiting Mission, recently clasped hands with Captain F. R. Kenney, officer commanding the recruiting district of Northern Illinois for the United States army.

When two belligerent parties shake hands there are only two things which the referee or third party can say—either "Take your corners" or "Bless you, my children."

I said neither. But I held my breath, for it was an impressive moment, the formal enactment in Chicago of immortal history; the physical union of the fighting strength of two great nations. And the spirit of patriotic co-operation in the common cause of justice sanctified the alliance.

Colonel Dennis and Captain Kenney joined in plans. What they want is men to send to the front. Neither has any choice as to whether the men go in Canadian kilts or American khakis.

At every one of the dozens of scattered stations under Captain Kenney's command volunteers of Canadian citizenship are being taken for the expeditionary forces of the Dominion; at every headquarters over which Colonel Dennis has control volunteers of American allegiance are being taken for our own National Army.

Captain Kenney is credited with being a bit of a bearcat on the science of recruiting. But he was immensely impressed with the policies and ideas expressed by the distinguished Canadian man of war.

The solid week of British rallying here will show some fireworks illustrative of the spirit that created and immortalized Canada's first 100,000. A kittie band will whoop it up, there will be mass meetings and noonday oratory and thousands of direct appeals by mail and an advertising and newspaper campaign with no limits determined.

Colonel Dennis says that there are 157 000 Canadians in Chicago. Calgary, with a total population of 60,000, sent 16,000 soldiers to the front. What then might Chicago yield. There are about 350,000 British subjects here, and some sixty-five St. George and Maple Leaf societies. There is no shortage of material hereabout for the British recruiting mission.

A thrillingly interesting man is Colonel Dennis. He is the most versatile individual I have ever met. If one were suddenly to inquire in Ottawa, "Who is Dennis?" one might get back the typically British answer, "Who is he not?"

For years he was assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lord Shaughnessy. He has fought Indians, is a veteran with honors of the South African expedition, has engineered road building where Indians had to be killed as regularly as ties had to be laid in the progress; but he is more—he is a dilettante journalist, a devotee of art, a snappy after dinner talker, an occasional enthusiastic Broadwayite, a raconteur of modest but fascinating personality. Robust and mighty of stature, he rings with military melody all over. The colonel is making headquarters in the Marquette building and his residence at the Blackstone. Welcome to our city!—By Jack Lait.

The Family Car
Choose it Wisely and Carefully

BRISCOE

FIRST, and most important, is the question of SAFETY. You cannot afford to overlook this feature of the BRISCOE, B "4-24." This car is flexible, responsive, and stays on the road at any speed.

Next comes EASE OF CONTROL. This car is a universal favorite with women, because they can change the gears with their finger tips, and the slightest pressure operates the clutch and brake pedals.

And finally—PRICE. The BRISCOE, B "4-24" is not a high-priced car. It brings the joy of motoring within reach of all.

Price—Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster f.o.b. Brockville, Ont.

WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor."

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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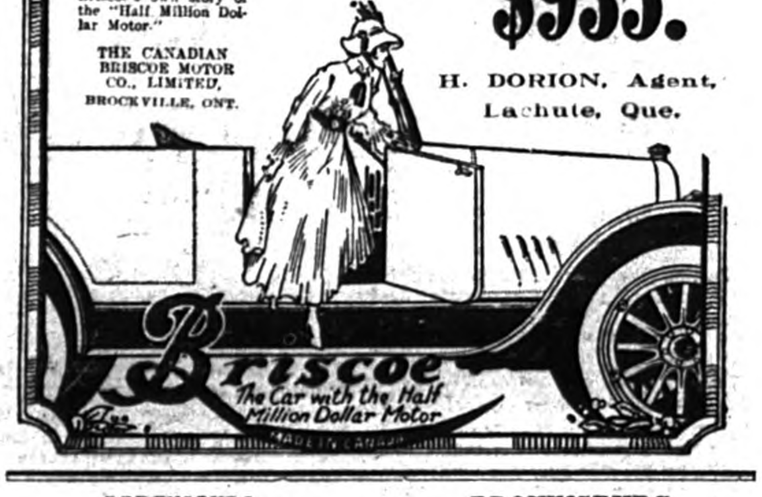
$935.

H. DORION, Agent,
Lachute, Que.



OGDENSBURG.

Mr. Leonard Nichols spent Sunday at home.

Mr. J. P. Garland spent Sunday in Calumet.

Mr. Albert Thompson lost a very valuable cow last week

Miss M. Thompson spent Friday the guest of Mrs. Wm Heatlie Sr.

Mrs J. Heatlie and Mrs. D. Warwick spent Tuesday the guest of Mrs Fred Townsend

Mallory McKiddie who had a permanent position at J. Stewart's has returned home.

Torry Nichols who is acting as Porter at Whitney is spending his holidays with his parents here.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MADE IN CANADA

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes—for quality

At any Invictus agency

INVICTUS

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

BROWNSBURG

Capt. Graves and Mrs. Graves, of the S. A. Staff, Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. Graves.

Mrs. Harris and children, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. Harry Moseley last week.

Mrs. W. J. Fletcher and children, left on Wednesday for a months visit to Toronto.

THE LATE LLYOD WESLEY CARKENER.

The sudden death of little Llyod Wesley, only child of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Carkener (nee Maud Shaw) Elma, Ont., has caused many sad hearts.

Only three years, one month and fourteen days old. Till within four days prior to his death, little Llyod was a light-hearted sweet little boy. But on Wednesday last, he was seized with severe pains, and by medical advice he was taken to the General Hospital, Cornwall where he underwent a painful operation for General Peritonitis. He only rallied a short time after the operation.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Thos. Meredith, pastor of the Elma Methodist Church of which Llyod entered as a member in the Cradle Roll just three Sundays ago.

Around the coffin were many beautiful wreaths and sprays.

The text was taken from Mark X verses XIII to XVI.

The hymns chosen were the ones our darling used to sing, "Down in the Valley with with my Saviour I would go" "Will there be any stars in my crown." "A sleep in in Jesus."

The pall-bearers were Wilfrid Carruthers, Willie and Francies Winston, and Arnold McMartin.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery for interment.

Jesus had a little angel band,
That was not quite complete,
And so he called our our Llyod,
To fill that vacant seat

Lines written in memory of little Lloyd Wesley Carkener, 3 year 1 month and 14 days.

A bright little angel entered our family band,
Just three short years ago
He died upon a bed of pain,
But God had willed it so.

Not as a child shall we again behold him,
In those bright realms of air,
But as an angel clothed with celestial benediction,
Behold him grow more fair,

God has called our darling early,
From this world of grief and care,
But we'll find our darling Lloyd,
In the heavenly Mansion fair.

Singing songs so pure and sweet,
Such as little angels sing;
For we know our child is there,
Singing round God's Mercy seat.

There's a dear little chair by the fire-side
That vacant will be ever more,
There's a box laid aside full of toys
That will never more glitter the floor.

Oh hearts, that are empty and aching
For the little one under the sod,
Hold fast to those sweet words of comfort
For of such are the kingdom of God.

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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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Willys-Overland Motor Cars

Overland Motor Cars

TRADE MARK REG.

Light Four $975

Roadster - - $950
Country Club $1110

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Subject to change without notice

Style—Comfort—Power—Economy

There are definite advantages in the Overland Light Four which make this car stand out conspicuously above other cars in its price class.

In appearance this car represents the highest perfection of modern streamline design—full sweeping lines and low hung stylish design.

It is equally pleasing in performance with an abundance of power delivered by a smooth-running motor that has been thoroughly tested before assembly.

In comfort nothing is lacking. Generous wheelbase, large tires and long, shock-absorbing cantilever springs, all make for easy riding.

You get all these advantages in the Overland Light Four at a price that is possible only because it shares in the economies of the enormous Willys-Overland production. Call and inspect this car at our sales rooms.

A. C. BRADFORD, Dealer,
Lachute, - Que.

Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars

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ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE

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

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—

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

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

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

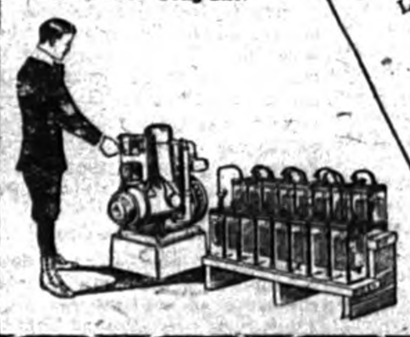
Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-Light has cost us about $1.25 per month to run.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska,
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.

It betters living conditions and pays for itself.

No. 208 at $390.00 *No. 216 at $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 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, $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: $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.

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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FOR LACHUTE and District.

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THURSDAY'S STEAMER

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Your Future is in the West

Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

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

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
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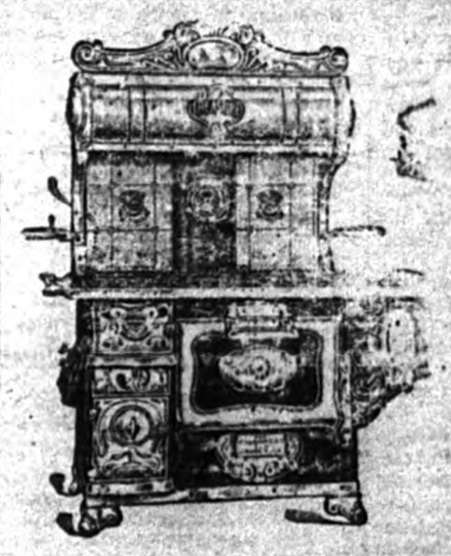
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

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



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

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Convenient Service. Modern Electric Lighted Equipment
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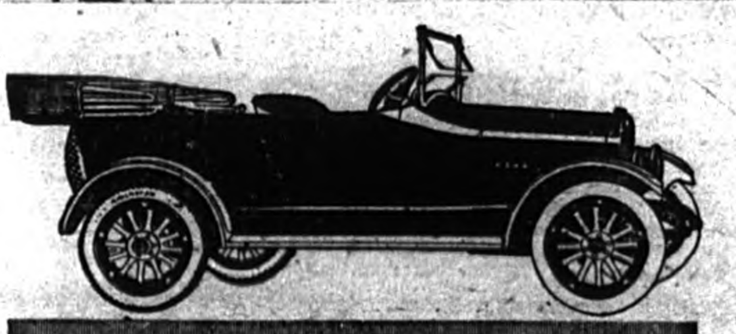
Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
Stoves and Ranges.

T. McOuat & Son, Lachute Mills.



Sterling Value Fortifies Its Beauty

$910
F.O.B. Chatham

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

Value like this makes the Gray Dort Price of $885 one of the most reasonable reasons in the world for owning it.

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!

GRAY DORT

J. Simon, Agent.

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

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

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The AUTOMOBILE

What An Auto Engine Is.

The essential parts of the motor are few and easily learned. Every one has heard of an engine having, four, six, or more cylinders. The cylinder is the important part of the engine. Inside it are the moving parts which give power. The more cylinders employed the smoother the engine is supposed to run. The moving parts inside are first the piston, then the wrist pin passing through it. This serves as a hinge for the connecting rod which transmits the power to the crank shaft running the length of the engine and receiving power from all the cylinders.

The purpose of the piston is fourfold: First, to draw in the fresh mixture on the suction stroke; second, to compress it on the compression stroke; third, to receive the force of the explosion on the power stroke and transmit it to the crank shaft, and fourth, to push out the burned gases on the exhaust stroke. The wrist pin serves as a hinge and the connecting rod passes the power along, transmitting it to the crank shaft and causing same to revolve. The action is almost identical with that of the foot on a bicycle pedal. The leg moves up and down in a reciprocating manner and causes the pedal to revolve. In the same way the connecting rod and crank shaft change reciprocating motion into motion of revolution.

The four strokes of the engine, just mentioned, however, cannot fully be understood until the valves are explained. There are two of these to each cylinder, one to let in the fresh gas, called the "inlet valve," and the other to let out the burned gas, called the "exhaust valve." They are held tightly closed by springs and are only opened when occasion requires. To do this a cam shaft is necessary. It is a long shaft, running the length of the motor, with as many cams as there are valves. A cam is a projection on the side of a shaft, smooth in outline, which revolves with the shaft and so opens the valves. It does not touch the valve directly, however, as there is a small part called a "valve lifter" which reaches from cam to valve stem. This gives a more direct push to the valve, gives a broad surface for wear, and has an adjustment which enables one to secure best results in operation.

The necessary connection with the crank shaft is provided by the "two-to-one gears," or "half-time gears," as they are sometimes called. The gear on the cam shaft has twice as many teeth as the gear on the crank shaft. Since this arrangement drives the cam shaft at half the speed of the crank shaft, it will be readily seen why they are called "half-time gears."

Now that we have arranged for the operation of the valves, it will be easy to understand what follows. The piston goes down with the inlet valve open. This sucks in the fresh gas and is called the suction stroke. Having filled the cylinder with explosive mixture, the piston now rises, forcing the gas into the top of the cylinder, the "combustion chamber." As both valves are tightly closed, the gas cannot escape but is compressed in the top of the cylinder. So this is called the compression stroke. Now comes the electric spark, setting fire to the compressed gas, which burns, expanding as it does so. The pressure developed by the expanding gas drives the piston down, setting crank shaft and flywheel in motion, thus producing power. This is the power stroke. Both valves remain tightly closed until the piston nears the end of the power stroke, when the exhaust valve opens to let out the burned gases. As the piston returns upward it drives out the burned gases effecting the exhaust stroke. This is followed again by the inlet stroke, and the series of operations is repeated so long as the engine runs.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA

Scene at the Trial in 1910 of the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution."

I was present in the grim court in the Liteinyi Prospect in Petrograd in the spring of 1910, writes a correspondent to the Manchester Guardian, when sentence was pronounced on Catherine Breshkovskaya. I shall never forget the stoicism of this wonderful old lady. The judges, representative of the various social orders, each dressed in the uniform or costume pertaining to his class, filed into their places on the bench. Mme. Breshkovskaya and her fellow prisoner, M. Tchaikovsky, stood when the president rose to read the sentence. The stillness was unearthly.

After a brief resume of the case the president announced the acquittal of M. Tchaikovsky. Turning to Mme. Breshkovskaya, he said that, as she had pleaded guilty to and even gronified in her membersip in the Central Revolutionary Committee, there was nothing to do except to pass sentence of banishment. Throughout the reading of the sentence the dignified old lady looked straight at the president and only momentarily lowered her eyelids when the decree of banishment was pronounced.

A well-known press correspondent and I were permitted to talk to her for a few minutes. She was plainly gowned in black, with a cameo brooch at the throat. Her hair was quite white, but she had a pink complexion that a debutante might have envied. She smiled most sweetly and, speaking perfect English, but pronouncing each word separately and distinctly, said:

"I am so glad to greet you, and to speak English with you. It is many years since I have spoken your language. I am so happy because you have come and spoken to me."

In reply to our expressions of sympathy, she remarked:

"Do not let this trouble you. I have been through it all before."

The guard intervened, but just before she was led away Mme. Breshkovskaya leaned over the edge of the dock, kissed each of us on the forehead and cheerfully wished us "Good-by!" Friends in England and America sent her gifts of money and clothing to her far-away place of banishment, but she gave the money to her fellow exiles, and all she would accept of the clothing was a set of woolen garments.

THE OLD SUN-DIAL.

In a sweet old English garden,
'Midst the lilies tall and fair,
Crimson cloves and damask roses
Breathing fragrance in the air,
You will find a moss-grown sun-dial,
And with patient care may trace
Wisdom in the Latin motto
Quaintly carven on its face.
On the lichen-covered marble
Where the ivy tendrils twine,
"I will number not the hours
When the sun forgets to shine."

To our hearts we take this wisdom,
Garnered in the days of old,
We will keep no recollection
Of the moments grey and cold.
But will treasure in remembrance
All the happy, halcyon days,
When the way of life was sparkling,
And its sun was all ablaze.
Golden light of love shall linger
In its glory all divine,
We will number not the hours
When the sun forgets to shine.

—Charles H. Mansfield.

REMEMBRANCE.

I plucked a primrose sweet this morn;
I rested on a grassy mound,
And marked the land, from heaven crown'd
With flow'rs of gold. I heard no sound
In that dear haven I had found,
Save on the wind, a huntsman's horn.

I gazed into dear eyes this morn;
Clear eyes of blue that vainly tried,
Through burning tears their fear to hide;
Sweet trembling lips to cheer me lied
A fragile form clung to my side,
And pray'rs went out for Peace Day's dawn!

For ere to-morrow's sun is born,
I go to France, to blood-red skies,
To hear no sound save hell-sent cries,
Perchance to gaze in glassy eyes,
Perchance to sever love's sweet ties
And I plucked a primrose sweet this morn!

—Leon Pollock.

Tell your pleasant experiences but keep your troubles to yourself.

HOW TO BEAT THE U-BOAT PIRATES!

SUMMARY BY EXPERT OF SOME COMBATIVE MEASURES

The Navies of the World Are Battling With the Sternest Menace in Britain's History.

There is no infallible remedy against the submarine at the moment, but there is just as much reason to believe that we shall ultimately master the U-boat as there was that we should master the Zeppelin, writes an English authority. And we know now that the high-flying, swift-travelling aeroplane is more than a match for the gasbag.

The submarine will be conquered not by one means, but by a variety of means, cleverly co-ordinated. The problem, while it calls for new inventions, also demands the intensification of existing anti-submarine measures.

Hussars of the Sea.

What are the ways in which the submarine can be fought? There is, to begin with, the simple expedient of destroying its frail carcase with shell-fire. The armed merchantman that gets its shot in first stands a good chance of sinking its U-boat assailant. That is why the properly-armed ship with expert gunners has ten lives compared to the one life of the unarmed ship.

The U-boat positively loathes the armed trawler, and with good cause, for our trawlers have sent many of the sea-pirates to their doom, either with well-directed fire, or by crashing into them. But more than the armed trawler, the submarine hates the thirty-knot destroyer, at the sight of which she at once prepares to submerge, and, happily for us, often too late. There are any number of instances where U-boats have been cut in two by violent collision with the Hussars of the ocean, and it can be imagined what it must be like for a U-boat commander to see the sharp, ominous form of a destroyer racing towards him, its track marked by a ribbon of white foam.

Duels in the Deep.

Catching the U-boat in nets is a source which worked successfully in the earlier days of the war, when the submarines specialized in local waters. The advent of the ocean-going U-boat, however, has limited the possibilities of netting the pirates, since it is obvious that there are not enough nets in the world to apply to the sea-lanes of traffic.

The U-boat fears the mine, and it generally moves in the daylight to avoid it, resting at night below the surface of the water, on the sea-bed. Mines, nevertheless, take a substantial toll of submarines, and it may be that in a far greater extension of mines lies a much more effective U-boat menace.

The submarine can also be fought by the submarine. If when the war broke out we had had Zeppelins, they would certainly have been used to fight their kind. An Italian submarine has shown how practicable it is to oppose submarine to submarine. Each can seek the other out, and in the dramatic duel below the water victory will go to the better boat and the better crew, which, after all, is all that any sportsmanlike and fair-minded nation could wish for. We shall surely live to see not isolated encounters between U-boats and E-Boats, but actual battles, in which half a dozen units on either side may participate.

Importance of Aircraft.

Seaplanes are a splendid means of combating the submarines. They can spot the U-boat, and attack it with bombs or with charges, the tremendous violence of whose explosion must destroy any light craft in the immediate vicinity, and there is no more delicate floating craft than a submarine. The importance of aircraft in warning merchantmen of the presence of U-boats can hardly be exaggerated.

If we sum up the generally known means of fighting the U-boat, they are as follows:

(1) Sinking by shell-fire.
(2) Destruction by collision.
(3) Catching with nets.
(4) Blowing up with mines.
(5) Destroying by submarine attack.
(6) Sinking by aircraft bombs or "depth charges."

In addition, there are other devices belonging to anti-submarine organizations, such as fouling the periscopes with fatty or resinous matter, over which a veil must be drawn.

The U-boat, in presence of all these measures aiming at its destruction, seeks safety largely by avoiding, as far as possible, the protected areas, or by piercing the cordon of protective measures. It is a reasonable argument, then, that the more the scope of the anti-submarine measures is widened, the greater the menace to the pirates.

Seen in this light, the problem resolves itself into one of constructing combative means quicker than the Germans can build or replace submarines, and the greater encouragement of those restless, mechanical geniuses—"mechanical" here being used in the engineering sense—who, when called upon by Mr. Lloyd George at the time he was organizing the Ministry of Munitions, helped us first to cope with, and then to eclipse, the trench warfare material of the enemy.

A Wise Warning.

The U-boat, with its travel radius of three thousand miles, must ever have some successes; but the number of them can be reduced in time as scarcely to affect the issue. If a dozen Zeppelins come over England to-day, one or two may still hope to escape; the fact that heavy losses, however, are practically inevitable makes the game hardly worth the candle. When the day in which far more U-boats are sunk than can be built arrives, that day sees the German submarine properly countered, and in the belief of competent judges it is not so distant as some people imagine.

We are told that in default of a sovereign remedy against the U-boats, our best and only plan is to reduce the demands on available shipping by cutting down imports to the utmost limits, and build new ships as fast as possible. This is a wise warning, but it would be folly to argue from it that it implies any cessation in the efforts to fight the submarines.

The Unwearying Hunt.

The U-boats must be hunted with an ever-increasing number of patrols, destroyers, seaplanes, and submarines; there must be hundreds of seaplanes to spot them and bomb them, and many more minefields to make their movements in the lanes of traffic far more precarious.

The genius of Allied inventors might, in the course of their experiments, devise more effective means of betraying the presence of U-boats, and, with their location, a more effective means of securing their destruction.

What man builds, man can destroy. In essence, the problem of the U-boat is no greater than the problem of the Zeppelin, which we have successfully countered. It is a question of tireless study—concentration—just as air ascendancy is a question of increasing improvement and experimentation. Given a multiplication, even of existing anti-submarine measures, and, with confidence, it can be said that the U-boat menace loses nine-teenths of its gravity.

The destruction of U-boat lairs, needless to say, enters into the problem; but that is rather a matter of Grand Fleet stategy.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TANKS.

Had Their First Trial in the Bogs of Lincolnshire.

It was the Foster prairie-engine for agricultural purposes, with its huge travelling wheels, that was the germ of the Tank. A plan was submitted to the authorities by Messrs. W. Foster & Co., a Lincolnshire firm, and in time, after much labor and discussion, two uncouth monsters took shape. These were tried on Lincolnshire bogland first, then, at dead of night, over a slippery hillside, a trench, a shell-crater, and barbed wire.

Finally, there was an official test "somewhere in England." Secretly, the tanks were taken to the trial ground. Over a piece of ground which had been made to resemble the worst part of the war zone they were driven, and the keen, critical eyes of British and French military experts watched the two tanks clear trenches, crush down parapets, ignore barbed wire, and negotiate a big, muddy puddle.

Numbers of tanks were then built with admirable speed and secrecy, and the crews trained. Then one day there came a report, dated September 15th, from Sir Douglas Haig, that "we used a new type of heavy-armored car, which has been of great assistance." The tank had made its debut.

CONTROL OF SEAS IS CHIEF FACTOR

PEACE WILL COME WHEN SUBMARINE IS CURBED.

Concentration Which Produced Effective Army Must be Applied to Combat Sub Warfare.

Three years of the war have served two purposes:

First, to push all reasonable prospect of a decision further ahead than it seemed at the beginning; and,

Second,, to turn the whole situation topsyturvy.

At the beginning Britain's navy was the dominating maritime factor. Germany's army was all powerful on land, says a London writer.

To-day the British navy has lost control of the sea, and the Germany army has lost control on land.

In this reversal of form, however, decision has not been brought closer. The German army is not supreme; but also it is not beaten.

The British navy is not ruling the seas; but the German navy has by no means won the struggle for maritime control.

If it has taken three years to revise the understanding of what a modern war is without bringing decision in sight, how long may it be expected to take to organize and win a decision under the new conditions that are just beginning to be understood?

Submarines a Big Factor.

It is only since the unrestricted submarine campaign reached its present stage of continuing and increasing effectiveness that the public at large has been brought to realize the probability of a long war.

The German submarines are inflicting more damage upon the Allies through the destruction of shipping than the allied armies in France are inflicting on the Germans through the gradual destruction of the German positions and the slow recovery of occupied territory. There is good reason to believe that the Allies' superiority in artillery and other equipment makes it possible for them to conduct offensive fighting with less loss than the Germans are compelled to sustain on the defensive. That has been, indeed, the rule of this war, reversing the rule of former great contests, because this is so greatly a war of machinery. The Allies are establishing a distinct superiority in machinery.

But the great outstanding development to this date is the fact that there is no such thing any longer as control of the sea. The Germans cannot sail their merchant shipping on the seas and the British cannot protect and support their merchant marine. The sea is no longer the safe highway for either side.

The British fleet can blockade Germany to the extent of driving German ships off the ocean, but cannot shut up the German naval bases so tightly as to prevent the submarines coming and going. If the German fleet would come out and fight a real naval supremacy presently might be established by the Allies, because if the fleet were once substantially destroyed it would be possible for the allied naval Powers to attack the German naval bases. But those bases are so powerfully defended by mines, by submarines and by land fortifications that a direct attack on them even by the greatly superior British fleet would involve too great chances. To make that attempt and lose would be to forfeit the last claim to control of the sea.

Britain Recognizes Situation.

Unless the submarine can be definitely subjugated it must be accepted as having completely revolutionized the whole art of naval war. There will be no such thing as a free ocean highway in the future. There can be no reasonable guarantee of security in war time under the rules that Germany has made in this war and so long as the submarine continues as effective as it now is. The effects of this development will be far reaching and more important than can yet be realized.

The British Empire depends for its stability on the maintenance of supremacy at sea, and if that supremacy is definitely lost the empire cannot permanently be held together. Englishmen realize, and the most far seeing of them admit all this. But to them it means not that the empire is to be abandoned, not that the sea as the world's highway is to be surrendered, but merely that the war must somehow or other be kept going long enough to get time and opportunity to devise means of coping with the submarine.

Attention Focussed on Sea.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that at last there is a thorough appreciation of what the problem it that must be dealt with. The campaign in the north of France no longer is looked upon as probably marking the beginning of the war's end. The public is indulging in fascinating dreams of an early victory through success in that quarter. Attention is being given more and more to the maritime problem, while the military situation is considered in a satisfactory position.

The same energy and enterprise devoted to the submarine problem that made it possible for England to raise and equip its army of 5,000,000 men in fewer than three years will bring a solution of the submarine problem and restore something like the original relationship of powers on the sea. Tardily, but with all zeal and determination, the British Government is turning its attention to this problem of the sea. There is no thought of failure, no hesitation in any quarter in insisting that there must be only one result—the conquest of the submarine and the restoration of the right of a free sea.

THE KAISER'S INVESTMENTS.

German Emperor's Reported Foreign Holdings is a Fairy Tale.

The story of the German Emperor's investments in America and elsewhere, as given in a London Sunday paper, meets with small credence in circles most likely to know something reliable about such subjects, says an English writer. To begin with, it has long been a matter of common notoriety that the War Lord has repeatedly been in financial straits. For, large as was the income he inherited as King of Prussia—the dignity of German Emperor does not bring him in a red cent—his "out-goings" are enormous. It need be only recalled that he has between fifty and sixty chateaux to keep up, several of which he has repeatedly tried to dispose of. Also his various industrial speculations, far from being a source of income, are well known to be one of expense.

As for the millions of dollars the Emperor is stated to have invested in Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares, the directors of these two important concerns could tell a very different tale, namely, that they have had to pay heavily for the "booming" which he has, in many ways, given them from time to time.

Altogether these fairy tales of the foreign investments of sovereign princes are to be accepted for what they are worth—nothing at all.

The heavy horse produces the most power for feed consumed when drawing a load at the rate of two and one-half miles per hours.

Piano Firm 18 Years Older than Confederation

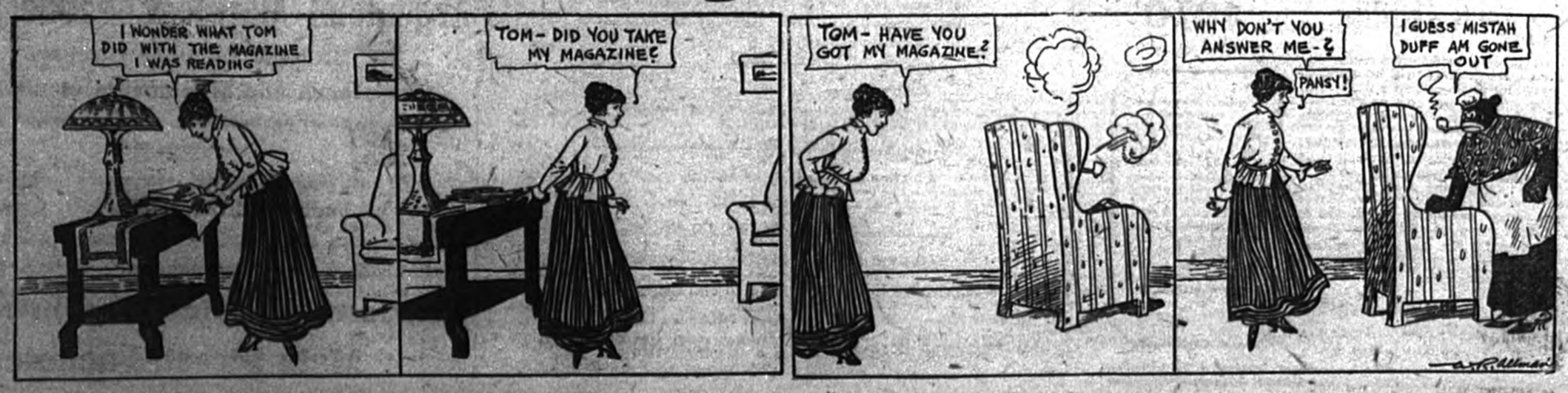
On July first Canada celebrated the semi-centennial celebration of Confederation.

Looking back over the progress accomplished in Canada during those years, the many remarkable achievements seem hardly possible.

The industries of Canada have progressed step by step as the population increased. Among the older "truly Canadian" firms is The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., of Oshawa, Ont., makers of the famous Williams New Scale Piano.

R. S. Williams came from England and established this concern in 1849—68 years ago. Canadians will feel proud to know that they have such a "truly Canadian" piano—the Williams New Scale, which they can be proud to place in their home. The Williams Piano Co. at Oshawa will be glad to send interesting points concerning the "Artist Choice" piano, free upon request.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Henry G. Bell.

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.

Question—V. B.:—Will you please give me a little advice about hog pasture? I had a hog lot which I manured and intend to summer fallow. It was clover last year. I have a grass pasture for the hogs now. What is the best to sow on this lot? Can I sow grass seed and have a grass pasture next year, and what kind?

Answer:—I would advise you to plow the lot in question, and carefully disk and harrow it. Then sow a mixture of grass seed somewhat as follows:

10 lbs. common red clover
8 lbs. timothy
2 lbs. alsike

Total 20 lbs. per acre.

This should be distributed evenly and harrowed in thoroughly. If the ground is rather open in texture, I would advise you to roll it and then follow with a light harrowing. In order to insure a good catch of grass, would recommend that you add 200 pounds per acre of a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and possibly 1% potash. Distribute this evenly just after the ground is plowed, so that the disking and harrowing will work it into the soil before the grass seed is sown.

Question — E. B. :— How should orchard grass be sown and how cultivated? I have twice sown orchard grass with barley without success. What caused the failure? When is the best time to sow orchard grass, in September, or October or the Spring? How much should be sown to the acre?

Answer:—If the orchard grass seed is of first quality, from 18 to 20 pounds per acre is sufficient. Otherwise, increase the quantity up to 30 pounds per acre. Probably your difficulty in seeding orchard grass with barley is that you have used too much barley and smothered out the grass. Do not use over a bushel of barley per acre when growing this crop as a nurse crop. Furthermore, orchard grass is rather slow becoming established. The first year it looks very weak. The second year root stalk have developed and a vigorous stand is present. It does not reach maximum growth until the third year. The best time to seed orchard grass in Ontario is in the Spring at the time the usual clover and grass mixtures are sown.

Question—A. W. B.:—I am very much troubled with chess or cheat in my crops. Will you kindly let me know the cause and how to get rid of it?

Answer:—Chess or cheat is one of the brome-grasses which seeds about the time the wheat ripens. The seeds are usually scattered by the cutting of the wheat. In preparing seed wheat it is difficult to separate them from the good wheat by fanning. Hence, they are spread from year to year at the time the wheat is sown. It is a comparatively easy matter to get rid of the pest by planting your crops in a rotation where wheat does not follow wheat for two or three years. Clean cultivation and planting of good clean seed will quickly rid you of the pest.

Question—R. S.:—What is the best time to make a meadow, in the Fall or in the Spring? How much seed is required for an acre?

Answer:—As a rule, in Ontario best meadows are established in spring. Fall plow the land and leave it in rough furrow until spring. As soon as it is dry enough to work in spring, disk and harrow it to a smooth seedbed, then sow a grass and clover mixture, using either wheat, barley or oats as a nurse crop. Best results are obtained from using wheat or barley as nurse crops, since these grains ripen early and are soon removed from the ground. Do not seed the nurse crop too heavily. A bushel and a peck is usually sufficient to the acre when using as a nurse crop. For a grass mixture the following is common in Ontario:

10 lbs. common red clover
4 lbs. alsike
6 lbs. timothy

20 lbs. per acre.

Make sure of the quality of the seed by testing a couple of hundred seeds between blotters. Dampen the blotters and place them on a plate, putting the quantity of seed you are testing between them. Keep the blotters damp but not soaked, and if testing during the winter keep the test in a warm part of the house. In a week or ten days the seed will have sprouted and you can estimate the percent. of good vigorous seed. This insures the using of seed that will grow. It does not matter how well you prepare your ground, if you do not sow good vigorous seed results will not be most satisfactory.

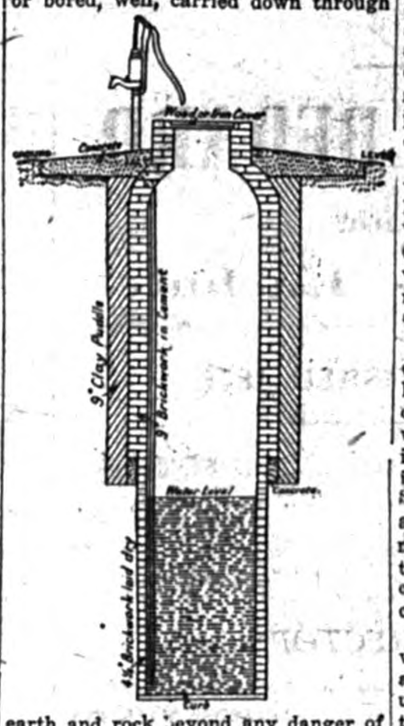
In order to insure a good catch I would advise drilling in at seeding time about 200 pounds of fertilizer analyzing 1 to 2% ammonia and 10 to 12% available phosphoric acid at the time that you are sowing the grain and grass in spring. This available plantfood gives to the grass and clover what whole milk gives to the young growing calf. It is rich in available plantfood which will greatly assist in insuring a good catch of both clover and timothy. It will also help the grain crop.

WELLS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION

Special Care Should be Exercised to Ensure a Pure and Abundant Supply of Water For Home Use.

Apart from municipal water works, our water supply is secured almost entirely from wells. Especially is this true on the farms and in the smaller villages. It is of primary importance that the well be properly constructed, that it be situated far from any source of possible pollution, and that the water be of satisfactory quality.

The safest form of well is the deep, or bored, well, carried down through



earth and rock beyond any danger of surface water and tightly and securely lined with piping. The piping is carried up to a tight-joint with a pump or other elevating means at the top. Around this well, a concrete platform should be laid of at least eight feet diameter, sloping away from the well, to prevent surplus water, or water from melting snow, working down alongside the pipe.

The shallow, or dug, well is much more common. This type is usually the most carelessly constructed and the source of much danger to health. Such a well, however, may be constructed in a manner as to be safe, in so far as the collecting and containing of the water supply is concerned. It must be understood that no well can possibly be satisfactory if the source of the water supply is polluted.

The illustration herewith shows a well which is as safe as possible. For the upper nine feet the well is watertight, the sloping platform diverts the surplus water from the well, and the top of the wall is carried above the level and provided with an absolutely tight cover.

The pump has been placed on the concrete platform, on the ground level, the pipe is embedded in the concrete and carried to the bottom of the well where the water is coldest. There is considerable advantage in not having the pump at the top of the well. Surplus water is continually spilled, and, as more or less mud, barnyard manure, etc., is carried on the boots of those using the well, this water becomes polluted and seeps through the cover.

In many summer resorts, defective wells are the cause of much sickness, and many cases of typhoid among urban residents have been traced to this source. Too much care cannot be exercised in seeing that drinking water—one of the essentials of life—is thoroughly protected.

Poultry Disease Investigator.

It will be of interest to poultry-keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director General.

Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigations in poultry diseases, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, where, since last fall, he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amount is but it is well into the millions of dollars each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flock will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the Experimental Farm re diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter, even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent when practicable and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—Experimental Farms Note.

In Exodus iii. 8, Palestine is described as a land "flowing with milk and honey." Bees are abundant even to the present day. In the remote parts of the wilderness they deposit their honey in the crevices of the rocks and in hollow trees.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

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

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. E. C.:—1. To preserve strawberries in the sunshine, place in a preserving kettle in layers as many pounds of sugar as of sound ripe berries, which have been hulled and washed, and when the juice is drawn out a little set it over the fire to cook; let cook twenty minutes after boiling begins. Turn the berries into earthen or agate plates, cover each with a pane of glass to fit tightly over the top and place in the sun. Let stand two days, stirring two or three times each day. At the end of this time place in sterilized jars, seal and store them without reheating. 2. To give the hair a dry shampoo take one cupful of cornmeal, warm it in the oven, add one-quarter cupful salt to it, mix well, then holding the head over a cloth or newspaper rub the meal into the scalp. Brush thoroughly.

Peggy:—1. Red Cross Societies are an outgrowth of the convention of Geneva, Switzerland, held in 1864. 2. Yes, the South Pole was discovered by Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who reached it on December 16, 1911. Robert Falcon Scott, the English naval officer and explorer, reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912, only to find the Norwegian flag and records left by Amundsen. Scott perished on the return trip.

Mrs. S. T.:—1. Aphids or plant lice and black fly are the insects injuring your currants and gooseberries. They usually attack the new leaves and tips. Frequent spraying with some of the tobacco preparations or whale oil soap has a good effect. If the fruit is not more than half formed put in the soap or tobacco solution one tablespoonful of arsenate of lead paste or one-half tablespoonful of arsenate of lead powder or one teaspoonful of paris green to a gallon of the spray. If the fruit is well formed this is too poisonous to use and as a substitute you can use hellebore, one ounce to a gallon of water. Hellebore is a mild poison and must be bought fresh each time, as it loses its virtue on opening. In all these mix the poison in a very little water, smooth, before blending with the other solution. 2. Your garden is afflicted with cutworms. These usually work at night and are among the most malicious of insect pests. One way to help is to make a ring around each plant in the effected area of quicklime. Another is to use a poison mash. This is made with one pint bran, one-half teaspoonful paris green and one teaspoonful molasses with enough water to moisten to a thick dough. Put a little of this along the rows, and the cutworms will eat it and die. In the fall dig in a good lot of quicklime in the affected ground, after the garden crops are all in. Care should be taken to keep children and domestic animals from the poison bait.

Mother:—1. To protect the child from flies and mosquitoes, make a framework of slender strips of wood the size of the bed, and tie the four supporting uprights to the bedposts, over this frame a two-yard-wide piece of cotton mosquito netting is thrown and the edges tucked in under the mattress. Let there be plenty of fresh air in the room; it spells health. 2. The rubber diaper is decidedly harmful to baby. It acts like a heating compress, keeping the genitals in a constant state of moist heat which encourages itching, with its consequent scratching and rubbing. One of its most serious after effects is bad practices. The mother or caretaker seeking protection may carry about a rubber pad to place on their laps under the child, but under no circumstances bind up the child with rubber cloth. 3. A child's bed should not be too soft. A hair mattress or some firm sanitary cotton mattress is best. This should be covered with a protective strip of stork sheeting and the pad, over which should be spread a cotton sheet. The covering on the bed should be as light as is consistent with needed warmth. Overheating is highly injurious. A baby should have a bed to himself. 4. The best method of removing superfluous hair is to destroy each individual hair with a little electric needle. This method is called electrolysis. 5. Vitamines are the vital elements in cereal grains, milk, eggs and vegetable products. They lie very close to the outer covering in grains, cereals and many vegetables; are easily destroyed by high temperature in cooking.

O. W. G.:—1. To remove white spots from a polished surface rub with a soft cloth wet in essence of peppermint until spot disappears; then polish with flannel. This will not injure the most highly polished wood. 2. For a holder to remove boiling pots from the stove or in draining vegetables, use an ordinary canton flannel mitt with palm and thumb padded with cotton and a loop of tape sewed to the wrist for a hanger. The protection it gives the back of the hand is obvious. 3. I am told that a paste of molasses and flour will remove grass stains from colored fabrics without effecting the color. To remove grass stains from white flannel trousers, dissolve one cupful washing soda in two cupfuls water, heat the solution, make a suds of naphtha soap, immerse the stain and rub gently. Ammonia and water or alcohol are also good if the stains are fresh. 4. A faded black silk dress may be cleaned by the use of a weak solution of coffee water. Restore the lustre by careful rubbing with a soft silk handkerchief and do not wet the silk too much. 5. By all means write to your hostess within two or three days after your return home. Just write an easy chatty letter about things in general. Be sure to tell your hostess how much you enjoyed visiting her.

Bedtime Stories

"I Wish I Were."

One summer morning a fairy awoke a late that the dew was all gone from the flowers and he had to run down to the brook to get his before-breakfast drink. And after he had had his drink he discovered that he was too late for honey, too; he could not find a speck of honey, not even one taste. You see, the fairies usually get up so early that they can eat all the honey they want long before the bees start from their hives.

But on this particular morning the lazy little fairy had slept so late that the bees had been round and eaten all the honey,—every scrap,—and that made the fairy so cross that he did not even remember that he might stir round and hunt for something else to eat.

He sat down at the foot of a tree, intending to sulk all day long; but before he had more than started sulking a robin came by.

"Good morning, Friend Fairy!" said the robin cheerfully. "Isn't this a fine day?"

"No, it's a very bad day," said the fairy crossly, "and I wish I were an apple!"

"What a funny wish for a fairy to make," said the robin, laughing. "If you change into an apple, I'll eat a hole in you."

"Then I won't be an apple," replied the fairy crossly, "for I don't want a hole eaten in me! I'll be something else."

The robin laughed and flew away just as a big toad hopped out from behind a tree.

"Good morning, Friend Fairy!" he croaked. "Isn't this a fine day?"

"No, it isn't," said the fairy crossly; "and I wish I were a spider!"

"What a funny wish!" croaked the toad. "Don't you know that spiders have to work very hard and spin a web before they can crawl on it through the air? But I hope you do change into a spider; I'm looking for spiders this very minute, and if you become one I'll gobble you up!"

"Then I won't be a spider," said the fairy, "for I certainly don't care to be gobbled up. I'll be something else."

The toad laughed and hopped away, and the fairy was left alone to sulk.

"I don't know what I want to be," he sighed fretfully. "This is such a horrid world—no dew, no honey, no nice wishes! I think I'll be a star."

"A star?" exclaimed a soft little voice by his side. "Would you be a star and leave this beautiful world—all the flowers and birds—to live up in the bare sky?"

The fairy turned and looked. There, near by, was a tiny ant tugging away at a big grain of sand.

"Do you think this is such a fine world?" asked the fairy. "I should think you would hate it. You have to work all the time."

"To be sure I do," replied the ant proudly. "That's the reason I like to live. Working is the jolliest and most interesting thing in this whole big world—didn't you know that? It's true." And the sturdy little ant picked up his burden and started away.

Left by himself, the sulking fairy began to feel very foolish and very sorry. He remembered the flower bud he ought to have opened long ago; and he thought of the sunbeams he should have helped.

"What I should be wishing for," he whispered to himself, "is work. And then I should hunt round and answer my own wish."

Slyly he slipped round the tree to open a buttercup bud he was sure he had seen there. And as the flower opened, what do you suppose that surprised fairy found? A drop of fresh, sweet honey all ready for him to eat!

As he sipped the honey and planned what to do next, a cardinal bird hopped by.

"Good cheer! Good cheer, Friend Fairy!" called the cardinal. "Isn't this a fine day?"

And the happy little fairy called back, "A fine day for working, indeed it is!"

Horse Sense

Flatulent colic may be caused by change in food, too much succulent and easily fermented food, as green clover, etc. It is indicated by uneasiness, stamping, pawing, rolling, etc., with continuous pain of varying intensity. Bloating soon occurs, more noticeable on the right side.

Drench with 2 to 3 oz. oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, and if necessary repeat in 2 hours. Give rectal injections of warm soapy water. If pain be excessive give drench of 1½ oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Repeat in 2 hours if necessary.

Make the horse understand what you want him to do. Kind words and caressing touches will improve both his mind and his temper. You will never fail in this way unless you delay the beginning too long.

When he is afraid of harness, papers or machines it is not affectation—it is serious business with him. Flogging will not remove it. Convince him by talking that he is wrong and then you will cure him.

Whipping is likely to send his hot blood from his heart to his head, deluging his sensitive brain and driving him to a frenzy or blinding him with fear.

When he is old enough to set up in business for himself he should be taught the horse alphabet—the halter, bit, harness, the words that mean "come," "go on," "stop," "back" and the feeling of pleasure under the owner's hand. These should all be familiar from colthood up. Horses whose education is begun early will always develop a good character. They will never be balky, scary, nor will they be biters, kickers or have a tendency to run away.

Some horses will become frightened and will kick when given a dry-straw bedding. This probably means that at one time he was hurt with a pitchfork. He isn't wicked but nervous. Teach him that there is no danger.

Poultry

Market Calendar.

The culling of non-layers from the flock should be continued throughout July. The season of high production is over and at the high price of feed, it does not pay to keep hens as boarders throughout the summer.

Sell in July old hens, broilers, green ducks and old ducks.

Secrets in Securing Layers.

An egg-laying strain can not be produced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good producer, she must be in good health and full of vigor. Use a male that was bred from a hen that laid 200 eggs or more in a year. Breed for high averages instead of exceptionally high individuals. A good layer usually stands high in front and her back is not on a level, or the rear higher than the front. The best producers usually have large combs, a high tail, and a prominent, large bright eye. Prefer the wedge shape, rather narrow in front but wide behind, and wide between the legs. A hen inclined to be squirrel-tailed is the best layer.

Not always the largest hen is the best layer; generally the smallest one. The heavy laying hens are those with white legs.

A tight-feathered bird is a better layer than a loose-feathered one.

As a rule, the first pullets of a brood to begin laying make the best layers, and the first cockerels to crow usually make the best breeders for egg production.

The laying hen is usually nervous and active; she has a strong appetite, evidenced by a full crop at night; she is the last to retire at night and the first to be about in the morning; she is also late to molt in the fall; she is distinguished by width and depth of abdomen; the comb is usually large and the eye bright.

An authority says that an examination of the earlobe is considered to be almost infallible. A chalky white earlobe indicates that a bird is laying heavily, whereas a cream-colored one shows that the bird is laying moderately, has just started or has just stopped. A milk-colored earlobe shows that the hen has laid slightly or has stopped laying. A very yellow or dark earlobe indicates that the hen has not laid at all. A extremely white earlobe also may mean very low vitality. The more velvety the texture of the hen's comb the better her health, and it is almost a certain sign that she is laying heavily.

The Children's Food

Up to six years of age milk is the chief reliance in a child's diet. At that age the diet becomes more general, but it should be simple. Children should not be given too much meat. Once a day is certainly often enough to give meat. Materials for growth and repair should come chiefly from milk, eggs, cottage cheese, bread, butter, cereals and such vegetables as peas, beans and lentils. Soy beans are more valuable to the growing child than other legumes. Peas and beans are deficient in the protein that contribute to growth.

The energy food necessary to the child is furnished by milk, cream, butter, cereals, bread, potatoes, sugar and fresh vegetables. Fruit and green vegetables are necessary to maintain a healthy condition of the blood and normal bowel functions.

Vegetables, like turnips, spinach, cabbage, containing plenty of fibrous or cellulose matter, offer the bulk essential to normal digestive action.

A mixed diet, comprised of the foods above mentioned, contains tissue-building elements, the protein or energy foods (sugars, fats and starches), the minerals (lime, phosphorus and iron) and certain other substances termed vitamines, the absence of which may cause serious disease. Lipoids, also necessary to growth, are found in butter, but not in lard, cottonseed or olive oil, although these fats furnish energy.

In cereals, whole cereals and whole wheat are best.

Hard, crusty food should be given each day in order to develop the jaws and teeth. The child who does not develop its teeth and gums or resisting foods will probably develop a condition of weakness.

Never give pickled foods or highly spiced foods to children. Candy and sweets may be taken occasionally, yet they are likely to cause harm when there is no food in the stomach. Sugar in concentrate form, candy, for example, is liable to prove irritating, so it is better to permit it to be taken at the end of a meal Sugar is high in fuel value. For that reason, when taken between meals, it lessens the desire for a normal quantity of other much needed foods. If given a chance, a child will readily eat enough candy to supply nearly one-half the energy required for the whole day, and thus unduly narrow and restrict the diet.

Clothing which is easiest to make, easiest to launder, easiest to put on and take off, and which interferes least with free movements, is best for the child. The healthy child spends much of his time out of doors. Thus he should have wraps which keep him warm and dry, but do not interfere with his most active games.

Don't be afraid to take your child to a dentist. His teeth should be examined twice a year. Crooked teeth should be straightened. They place an undue strain on the teeth and are liable to cause breakage and decay. Decayed teeth should be filled and recommended treatment should be undertaken promptly. But remember that it is possible to fill a child's mouth with dental bridges and other artifices, thus concealing hidden points of infection which may ruin the health of the child in later years.

Never give alcohol to a child.

Almost all patent medicines contain alcohol in considerable quantities. Soothing syrups and patent medicines, often recommended for sleeplessness and restlessness, most always harm the youngsters.

To Hold a Cookbook Open.

The most satisfactory thing with which to keep a cookbook open when in use is a sheet of glass bound with passe-partout binding and kept for this purpose. The book is opened wide, and the glass laid over the opened pages not only keeps your place but prevents the pages from becoming soiled while in use.

The law of booty governing the Israelites is given in Num. xxxi. 26-47. Booty consisted of captives of both sexes, cattle and whatever a captured city might contain, especially metallic treasures.

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

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917. — NO. 28

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineaphles, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Etc

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

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NOTICE,—All persons who have not paid their Dog Tax to the Township of Chatham, before the 20th day of August inst., legal action will be taken, with a penalty of $10 00 without any further notice.

Given this 9th day of August, 1917 by

ALBINI LAMARCHE,

Sec.-Treas. Municipal Council of the Township of Chatham.

DRESSMAKER wants sewing; suits, dresses, or childrens clothes. Terms reasonable. Apply,

MRS. A. CHAMBERS, Brownsburg

FOR SALE, — Two round tents in good condition, 12 feet in diameter, original price $50 each, selling for $15 each. A. P. PAQUIN, Phone 105.

NOTICE,—17th Duke of York Hussars will parade at armoury Thursday, Aug. 16th, at 7 p.m. sharp. Uniform Drill order.

W. J BRYANT,
C. SQ. Act. Adjt.

Books for Sale.—A number of books from 50cts. to $1.25, will be sold out to clear at 20cts to 25cts. They are real snaps at the price.

W. ST. JACQUES, Main St. 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

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Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at ow prices. Lovely goods $4 75 up.

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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.

Misses Aline and Cecile Cooke, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. T Marsil for holidays.

Mr. and Mrs Morrow, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Robt Creswell for the week-end.

PTE. GEORGE GRAHAM.

Word has just been received that George Graham, who enlisted with the 148th, was gassed on July 26th, and is now in Hospital.

PTE. NORMAN CLELAND.

The news has also reached us of the serious wounding by shrapnel of Norman Cleland, who enlisted with the 148th. The telegram states that he is wounded in the shoulder and back.

RIFLEMAN S. G. CARON.

Word has been received that Rifleman S. G. Caron, of the Imperial Army is suffering from shrapnel wounds in the face, and is now in a hospital at New Castle-on-Tyne, England.

THE LATE SAPPER W. CLERIHEU

A copy of the Aberdeen Journal, (Scotland), bearing date of July 6th, announces the death of one of our Brownsburg boys, who for 5 or 6 years was a granite-cutter at the Quarry. When war broke out, he at once looked for the Old Country, and because of injuries sustained to his legs through his love for football, (for which he was very prominent while in Brownsburg), he was turned down by the examiners when trying to enlist. After spending two years in Aberdeen he went to Manchester and there he succeeded in joining up with the Royal Engineers, in which regiment he has paid the supreme sacrifice.

LIEUT G. L. GALL.

Lieut. G. L. Gall, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been slightly wounded, according to a cable from the War Office, London, received yesterday by his brother, Mr. D. M. Gall, of 612 University street The cable stated that Lieut. Gall was slightly wounded in the left foot on August 2nd, and that he was admitted to a military hospital at Etaples on that date. Lieut. Gall went overseas in May, 1915, with the McGill Hospital, under Col Birkett, and, after some month's service at Boulogne, returned to McGill in January, 1916, to complete his studies in Medicine. On being graduated in July, 1916, he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and went overseas in September. On his arrival at the front he was attached to one of the Imperial infantry regiments as medical officer, and had been in the firing line continuously until wounded.

From a Soldier to his Mother

Are they praying for us at home,
Are they meeting together in prayer,
Or going on in the same old way
As they did when I was there?

We thank them for their letters,
We thank them for all their care;
But oh, just tell them, dear mother,
We are needing so much more prayer.

Will you ask them to gather together,
To meet at our Father's throne,
That we may be kept from falt'ring
When we feel we are standing alone?

There are moments when courage fails us;
When dangers around us stare;
Oh, tell them again, dear mother,
We are needing so much more prayer.

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Canada Cement

Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark were recent guests at Lake Louisa.

Mrs Whiffin, is spending a few days in Montreal this week

Mr. Robt. McArthur left on Monday for a motor trip to Toronto,

Rev. F. J. Hayden preached on Sunday evening in Shawbridge.

Miss Annie Roberts, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. D. McPhail.

Miss Annie McCoy is spending a couple of weeks at Little Metis.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is spending this month in town.

Miss Bella Cunningham, is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Miss Ruby Hampton left on Saturday for a trip to Sixteen Island Lake.

Mr. R. Somerville, of Quebec, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Hampton.

Miss Gladys McOuat left on Thursday for a visit to Cushings Island, Maine

Mrs. Stacy and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Chas. Bradford this week.

Mr. and Mrs John McRae, of Montreal were week-end guests of Mrs Menzies.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McFaul and family spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. A. Miller left on Sunday for a two weeks visit with his parents at Gaspe.

Mrs. Hamilton and daughters are now occupying their summer home at Lake Louisa.

Miss Christina Palliser, of Montreal, is spending this month the guest of her father.

Mrs. Swan and children, of Verdun, are guests of the Misses Allan for two weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Kennedy, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. A McFaul this week.

Miss A. McAllister, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. McGillivrary this week.

Mr. A. E. McLean, of Port Arthur, Ont. arrived in town last week for a short visit.

Mr. G. A Caron, of Montreal is the guest of his uncle Mr. W. H. Bradford this week.

Mrs. Hayward and daughter of Montreal are guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodger this week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bruneau and daughter Edric, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jousse this week.

Mrs Clunie and Mrs. Wm. Hay are visiting at 16 Island Lake the guests of Mrs. Dr. Clunie.

Miss Agnes Young, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Gordon, East Settlement for some time.

Mr. and Mrs A. Beers and daughter, and Mrs. Hamilton, spent a few days last week in Montreal.

Misses L. Paul, M. Buchan, R. Todd and Mr. Ewen Todd are spending this week at Lake Louisa.

Mr. Robt Beers, of the Royal Flying Corp, Toronto, spent a few days this week with his parents.

Pte. Whiffin of the P.P.L.C.T. who has been visiting in town returned to Coburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Edward Lariviere and child of Montreal, are guests of her mother Mrs. J. W. Funcheon this week.

Mrs. J. W. Henry, and son Edward, and daughter Ida, of Renfrew, are guests of Mrs. Deacon this week.

Miss Agnes Gammon, of Lachine, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gammon, this week.

Rev. and Mrs. McLeod who have been the guest of their daughter Mrs. T. Christie returned home this week.

Rev. F. J. Hayden and family are staying at Cedar Rest, Shawbridge, as guests of F. W. and Mrs. Alexander.

Mr. W. P. Leggo, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Alf Benn, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Leggo this week.

Mr. Telesphore Dallaire jr. has been engaged by the C.P.R as successor to Mr. E. Darlington in the freight sheds.

The Quarterly Official Board, of the Methodist Church, will meet on Tuesday August 20th, in the Sunday School room.

Miss Belle Coughtry, of St. Laurent, has returned home after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. Robt. Bradley.

Miss Lavigne and her niece Miss Pauline Paquette, left on Sunday for a visit with friends in Haileybury, and Mattawa.

Miss Barbara Nicoll and Gordon Davis of Montreal were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Nicoll, of Upper Lachute.

Miss Lillian Dixon, of Montreal, who has been spending the past two weeks the guest of Miss Eva Bradford, returned home on Sunday.

Union services in Methodist Church in the morning, and at the Baptist Church in the evening. Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A. preacher.

Miss Audry Tod, of Westmount, and Miss Annabel Hume, of Hill Head, were the guests of Mrs. Geo. S. Roger, of Lakefield for the week-end

Mr and Mrs. H. Mason of Brownsburg were in Ottawa over the week-end.

Mrs. D. Picken and infant daughter, of Hamilton, Ont are the guests of Mrs. Malcolm Smith for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson and daughter Thelma, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles for the week-end.

Master Harold Calder was the successful winner of the tub race in the regatta held at 16 Island Lake on Saturday last.

The Sacrament of the Lords Supper will be administered next Sunday morning, in the Methodist Church. Preacher Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Sweidsager and son of Winchester, Ont. who have been visiting their many friends in Lachute and vicinity returned home this week.

Mr. Lorne McArthur, of Ottawa, is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McArthur for this month, Miss Wilson of Ottawa, was their guest for the week-end.

Mrs. L. W. Hammond and daughter Grace, spent a pleasant holiday at Lake Louisa as guests at Kill Kare Camp. Mr. Hammond joining them for the week-end, all returning together.

Church of England services will be held (D.V) in Lachute parish on Sunday, Aug. 12th, as follows,—St. Simeon's Lachute, 10 30 a.m. and 7 p.m. At Brownsburg 7 p.m. St Aidan's, Louisa, Holy Communion at 3 p.m.

Engagement.

Mr and Mrs. Robert Boa, of Point Fortune, Que. announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Marion (Bessie) to Mr. James Alexander Drew, eldest son of the late William Drew, of Beech Ridge, Que. The marriage is arranged to take place about the middle of September.

St. Andrews.

The Sunday afternoon meeting under the auspices of the St. Andrews Upstreamers Bible Class, will be held at the Centerville School house on Sunday, August 12, at 2.30. p.m Mr. Charlton, of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. will take charge of the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend.

A Good Catch.

This is the season when everyone is relating their wondrous experiences of fishing at our lake resorts, but Clear Lake does not have to resort to "fishy stories" because they have the real stuff right there as evidenced by the success of Mrs. James W. Gall 1st week in landing a nice black bass which tipped the scale at 6½ lbs.

CARD OF THANKS,—The Brownsburg Returned Soldiers Reception Committee and the Brownsburg and District Patriotic Collecting Association desire to extend sincere thanks to all those who so willingly assisted in making the Patriotic Festival held in Brownsburg last Saturday a huge success.

The final figures have not yet been arrived at, some accounts not having been received, but further particulars will appear in next Week's Watchman.

J. R. THOMSON, Secy-Treas.

The Lachute Red Cross Report, for the month of July.

Shirts, 3 each,—Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, 2 each,—Mrs. H. M. Gall, Mrs. Jno. Falconer, Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. John Hay, Miss Loynachan and Mrs. M. Scott, (Cambria). 1 each —Miss Buchan, Mrs. John McPaul, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. R. H. Wilson and Mrs. H. Scott (Cambria). Socks, 5 each,—Miss Katie Read, Miss N. Banford. 4 each—Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Mad. Charest and Mrs. Summerby. 3 each,—Mrs. Robt. Doig, Miss Hampton, Miss Buchan, Mrs. Banford and Mrs M. Scott (Cambria). 2 each,—Mrs. Clunie Sr. Mrs. H. Giles, Mrs. R. McArthur. 1 each,—Mrs. D. Stalker, Mrs. H. M. Gall, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. John McGillvrary, Mrs. McBurney Mrs. H. Scott (Cambria), Mrs. R Kyle, (Cambria). Trench Caps, 10 each,—Miss Ruby Hampton. 7 each,—Miss Buchan. Donations, — Mrs. G. H. Christie, $5.00.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE WILFRED HALL.

Death came suddenly to Wilfred Hall aged 18, a young resident of Brownsburg on Sunday last. He attended the Methodist Sunday School in the afternoon, and was seated at the back of his home reading his S. S paper when his aunt Mrs. Hawkins with whom he boarded, left for a walk. On her return she found him lying on the ground dead. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, and death was found due to natural causes.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon from the Methodist Church, and was largely attended, the service being conducted by Rev. J. F. Forsythe and Rev. W. White. The floral tributes were very beautiful, among them being one from his S. School friends and the Brownsburg Cartridge Factory. The body was afterwards taken to Dalesville cemetery.

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 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 Recreations of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in 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 PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gunard

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

Copyright, 1918, by the Author

SIXTH EPISODE.

The Queen's Necklace.

Crackling flames were devouring the tinderlike superstructure of the airplane, before it had fairly landed in the tree-top. The terrifying position they were in, compelled the three passengers to act with extreme promptness to save their lives. Phil Kelly, who had been stunned by the blow that knocked him onto one of the wings of the machine just as it began its ascent, was now regaining consciousness.

Pat hauled the Sphinx from his recumbent position on the burning wing of the airplane. Then she clambered into the branches of the tree herself.

The girl crawled down to the lowest branches and jumped to the ground. Kelly followed her, and there immediately appeared upon the scene a group of excited and astonished farmers who had been attracted to the scene by the brilliantly burning airplane. Willing hands assisted the girl into a nearby house, while others carried the partly unconscious detective into another farmer's home.

Pat soon recovered her composure and aside from a few scratches that would soon be forgotten, discovered that she had escaped miraculously from a terrible death. Then, rejoicing in her good fortune, the girl left the friendly shelter her good Samaritans had provided and made her way, in the early dawn, to the hangar where her automobile was waiting.

When Kelly had collected his senses and started to investigate, he found, in the room where Pat had been sheltered, only one sign that she ever been there. On the sofa was a purple mask.

"Fooled again, and by this slip of a girl," Kelly said to himself as he started back toward Paris, walking to the nearest railroad station. That morning safely at home, Patricia regaled her aunt with an incomplete version of her adventure.

But it was several weeks before Pat again entered a contest of wits with the Sphinx.

However, unknown to the beautiful Patricia, there were certain conspiring elements at work that would soon bring her into activity—that would give her a chance to exercise her charitable instincts and do something in the interest of the oppressed. Pat's fame had extended beyond the confines of Paris. She was becoming known, among certain classes, throughout France.

In the principality of Dufrane there were certain conspiracies fomenting. King Fergus had aroused the enmity of his people, by appropriating for himself a necklace of great value that his queen, upon her death a few months before, had bequeathed to a fund she intended should be used to relieve the distress of the poor.

These were the outward conditions when there came one morning to Phil Kelly a message from King Fergus to appear at once at his palace. Taking with him his two most trusted assistants, the Sphinx set out immediately for Dufrane. King Fergus had detailed his son, Prince Angus, to meet the famous detective and have him brought at once to the council chamber in the palace.

"I have come, sir, at your command," said Sphinx Kelly when he was ushered into the presence of the king. "What are your further orders?"

The king fixed his steel-gray eyes upon the famous detctive and said:

"The life of my dynasty is threatened. The people are conspiring against me, and I want you to fathom the plot and report to me your findings. Prince Angus, who has brought you here, will give you the full details." Then the king indicated that the audience was at an end and Kelly, accompanied by Prince Angus, repaired to another room in the palace.

Prince Angus proceeded to impart the details of the plot against the king. He spoke rapidly, and was evidently ill at ease.

"My mother died a few months ago, and willed to the peasants a valuable necklace—the jewels to be sold and the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the People's league for distribution among the needy. The king, my father, has decided that he shall keep the jewels, and has locked them in his private safe."

"I must know every part of the story," said Kelly, "or I cannot proceed with intelligence."

"The fact is," Prince Angus resumed, "Duke Hestor covets the throne, and he is very popular with the people. There may be an uprising at any hour and the king may be dethroned. This would bring Duke Hestor into power."

"This Duke Hestor," Phil began—"does he know the combination to the safe?"

"Yes, he does," the prince replied, "and, unfortunately, he and the king are the only ones who can open the door to the vault."

"If the duke were able to procure the gems, could he sell them readily?" was Kelly's next question.

"Yes, indeed," was the immediate answer. "Only a short distance from the palace there is an immensely wealthy banker who has made it known publicly that anyone who will bring him the gems may have the money."

"Who is the leader of the People's league?" the detective next asked.

"They have never had a real leader until this very week. There is a mysterious woman among them now, and she is immensely popular. Her presence caused the king to send for you. She is working the peasants into frezies of enthusiasm."

"How long did you say this woman has been here?" Kelly inquired, his keen interest being shown in voice and manner.

"Only a day or two. She has come here from Paris, where she is known for her charitable deeds and her interest in the poor and oppressed."

Kelly sat for a moment silently considering the outlook.

"You may tell the king that I will fathom the plot," said the Sphinx.

While Prince Angus and Kelly were discussing the problem that confronted them, the girl leader of the People's league was holding a secret session with Duke Hestor in another room of the palace.

"You must take me to the room where the vault has been built. Then give me the combination, and I will get the jewels. They belong to the people and they must have them," the girl was saying.

"I can understand why you are the idol of the poor Parisians, Miss Patricia," said Duke Hestor with unconcealed admiration. "They told us you would dare anything in behalf of the poor, and that is why we sent for you—but I had no idea you would face such danger as stealing the jewels might involve."

"The danger means nothing, if I can accomplish the purpose that these poor people have intrusted to me," the girl responded. And as she was speaking Duke Hestor wrote a series of numbers on a piece of paper and held them before Patricia's eyes.

"Memorize those figures," the duke said, "and you have the combination."

Over and over again Pat studied the figures, and when he was assured they were fixed in her mind, Duke Hestor tore the slip of paper into small bits and thrust the particles into his pocket.

(To be continued.)

ORE CARRYING VESSELS

Speed With Which Ships Are Loaded on the Great Lakes.

The loading and the unloading of the big ore boats of the Great Lakes are accomplished with remarkable speed. According to The Story of Steel, an ore boat was loaded at Duluth in September, 1915, with 11,262 tons of ore in one hour. At one of the Lake Erie ports, the great Hulett unloaders, which grab fifteen tons at a bite, took out a cargo of 11,083 tons in three hours and forty minutes. The ore docks, which are at Duluth and Two Harbors, are complex affairs of three levels. First, the dock proper extends hundreds of feet into the lake; upon the dock, beside a basin wide enough to admit the great ore steamers, is a structure of heavy timbers, whose upper sections form pockets for the ore; and on the very top are lines of railway tracks. The loaded trains from the mines are run out on the tracks over the pockets, and the ore is dumped automatically. Then the empty cars are switched over to the return track and started back to the mines. One of the great fleet of ore boats comes up from the lower lake port, slips into the basin and is made fast to the dock. The ship, six hundred feet long and only sixty feet wide, is a steel shell with houses at each end—officers' quarters and bridge in the bow, crew's quarters and engine room in the stern. There are hatches six feet apart all down the long, open deck between the houses. As soon as the ship is made fast the hatches are opened and from the ore pockets above are let down chutes that are folded flat against the pockets when not in use. The doors of the ore pockets are opened; two laborers with crowbars stand by to start the ore, which goes [illegible]hing down the chutes so fast the [illegible]wenty minutes a ten-thousand-ton [illegible] is loaded. A few minutes later, under its own steam, the vessel puts out into the lake and joins the endless procession of boats that carry ore throughout the open months.

SAWDUST STOPS FIRE.

Forms an Effective Blanket That Shuts Off Air From Flames.

Recent experiments went to prove that sawdust is useful as a fire extinguisher. It was found to be very successful in quenching fires in oil, and much superior to sand for fires in tanks of inflammable liquids. Experiments were conducted with tanks of burning lacquer, though the same principles appear to apply largely to tanks of burning oil. The floating sawdust forms a blanket that shuts off the air from the flames; and sawdust itself catches fire only slowly, and then does not burn with a flame. The sawdust blanket was completely successful in putting out the fires in these tests. It made no difference whether the sawdust was wet or dry.

The efficiency of sawdust is greater on viscuous than on thin liquids as it floats more readily on the former than on the latter. The sawdust itself is not easily ignited, and when ignited it burns without a flame, and the burning embers have not sufficiently high temperature to re-ignite the liquid. Mixing sodium bicarbonate with the sawdust increases its efficiency materially.

A new microphone to collect sounds and convey them to the ears of partly deaf persons by almost invisible wires is so compact that it can be worn under a man's necktie.

The wheat crop of practically the entire world has suffered serious reduction during the past year, and the prospects for the coming year promise little or no increase in the production of this essential cereal.

The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson II.—The Function of Water.

Water is a necessary constituent of the blood stream, as it forms three-fifths of the total weight of the human body. Water acts as a carrier throughout the body, and is a very necessary agent in the process of digestion and elimination.

The presence of water in the blood regulates the temperature of the body. It acts as a distributor of heat where the blood flows from the warm interior to the cold exterior of the body.

The process of digestion is carried on by the aid of water. For this reason it is necessary to take a large amount, at least two quarts daily, in order to preserve health. Besides the amount required for purposes of digestion, it is necessary in hot weather to drink an extra amount in order to counter-act the loss of moisture occasioned by sweating.

Pure drinking water and an abundance of it is therefore absolutely essential to the preservation of health. Disease germs are often present in water and the best way to safeguard health is to boil the water when there is the least doubt as to its purity. Because water looks bright and sparkling it is not always safe to conclude that it is therefore free from impurities. Every care should be taken that the source of water supply is uncontaminated.

The reason that boiled water has a flat and insipid taste is because the oxygen has been driven off by the boiling. Stirring will incorporate air and restore oxygen.

A glass of water taken before meals prepares the stomach to receive food. It is especially beneficial to drink a glass of hot water before breakfast. Drinking water with the meal is not harmful if taken when the mouth is empty and not used to wash down the food. It is likely to cause an increase in weight in fleshy persons.

A glass of water after meals aids digestion. Drinking very cold water is harmful; 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit is the right temperature. As a rule people do not drink sufficient water to maintain perfect health.

Seasonable Recipes.

Strawberry Charlotte.—Make a custard of one cupful of milk, two yolks of eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two tablespoonfuls of water. Dissolve starch in water and add scalding milk. Cook for three minutes. Remove from fire. Beat in yolks of eggs and pour in a dish lined with sponge cake. When cool, cover with meringue made from whites of eggs beaten very stiff, with two ounces of sugar, and one cupful of crushed strawberries which have been folded in after the eggs are whipped.

Cherry Roll.—Make a plain pastry of one cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, four tablespoonfuls shortening, one-quarter cupful of water. Mix dry ingredients, rub in shortening, add water; mix to dough. Roll one-quarter inch thick on well-floured pastry board. Spread with cherries, stoned, and chopped fine. Sprinkle over the cherries one-half cupful of brown sugar, roll the dough like a jelly roll. Place in a well-greased and floured pan, pouring three-fourths cupful of water and four tablespoonfuls of sugar over the roll as you place it in the oven. Bake in moderate oven thirty-five minutes. Serve with fruit sauce.

Banana Cake.—One-half cupful sugar, yolk of one egg. Cream until a light lemon color, then add: five tablespoonfuls water, three-fourths cupful flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder. Beat well to mix, then carefully fold in the stiffly beaten white of the egg, bake in an eight-inch layer cake pan eighteen minutes in a hot oven. Cool, split and fill with crushed bananas.

Strawberry Pudding.—One and one-half cupfuls cold water, five tablespoonfuls cornstarch. Place in a saucepan and stir until starch is dissolved, then bring to boiling point and cook three minutes. Remove from the fire and add: one teaspoonful vanilla, one-half cupful sugar, stiffly beaten white of egg. Pour in small pudding mold, set in cool place to mold. Turn the pudding from the mold, cut with sharp knife in one-inch slices and place on fruit platter. Cover with crushed and sweetened berries.

Currant-Gooseberry Jam.—To a gallon of gooseberries use one quart of red-currant juice prepared as for jelly, and six pounds of sugar. Make a syrup with the currant-juice and the sugar; then add the gooseberries that have been stemmed and tailed. simmer slowly until the berries are a pretty clear red color, then fill into glass jars. Boil the juice down to the jelly stage, and pour over the fruit, and seal.

How Eggs Are Spoiled.

Most eggs when laid contain very few or no bacteria that would cause decomposition, and the entrance of these micro-organisms usually takes place because of carelessness or neglect on the part of those handling the eggs. One of the chief sources of infection is dirty or damp nests. Eggs, like milk, make an excellent place for bacterial growth and development and they spoil very readily when kept in dirty or unsanitary conditions. The shell of the egg is porous to admit the passage of air in and out, but it is coated with a mucilaginous matter which prevents the entrance of bacteria unless it is very old, wet, softened by moisture, or rubbed off. Therefore, eggs should not be washed, held in damp, musty places, or handled more than necessary, and should be marketed or preserved as soon after laying as possible.

THE LARGEST GEYSER.

New Zealand at One Time Had the Most Formidable Geyser in the World.

While the Waimangu Geyser in New Zealand lasted it was the largest in the world. Its name, "black water" in the Maori tongue, came from the dark column of water and debris that it threw up at every eruption. Stones and boiling water, accompanied by vast clouds of steam, rose nine hundred to fifteen hundred feet at irregular intervals, twenty to twenty-two times a month. At other times the water of the Waimangu lay in a cup-shaped depression about twenty feet deep, two hundred and forty-nine feet wide, and four hundred and two feet long.

Several hours before each eruption the lake would begin to boil violently and to send off dense clouds of steam; loud subterranean rumblings were heard. When the final explosion came, the whole lake, mingled with material from below, rose bodily; its torrential fall was destructive to a large area round about, and the slopes near by are still furrowed by the rivers of water that coursed down them. The column of water was thrown up about four times as high as the Giant Geyser, now the largest in the Yellowstone Park, throws its water, and the area of its base was about two and a half acres, in comparison with the few square rods of the American geyser.

Close by the geyser is a hill surmounted by an iron hut, about four hundred and fifty feet above the pool, where observers took refuge during eruptions. One day in August, 1903, a party was on the slope below this building watching the boiling pool. As the approach of the explosion became more imminent the guide warned them back, and all except four obeyed. The mother of one of the young ladies called to her; but she wanted to take another photograph, and answered, "Just a moment, mother." During that moment the eruption occurred, and the disobedient young lady and her three companions were swept to a tragic death.

Frost And Soil Fertility.

The rigorous winter that prevails over the greater part of Canada locks up for several months—practically from harvest to seeding time—the soil's fertility. The plant food that has been converted into available forms during the preceding summer and autumn and which is left over after the season's growth, is conserved for the crop of the succeeding year. The frost holds tight within its grasp plant food untold value—especially the more valuable nitrates so necessary for stimulating the growth of the young crop. In regions enjoying a more open winter this soluable plant food would be lost by leaching. With all their drawbacks, our severe winters, with their almost continuous low temperatures, must be regarded in their role as conservers of fertility, as an agricultural asset of no small value, one which must profoundly affect in a beneficial way our dependence upon purchased fertilizers for satisfactory yields.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Experimental Farm.

HOW MAN BECAME CIVILIZED.

Progress Came Through Primeval Man's Desire for Varied Diet.

It is a common saying that the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach, but it is not commonly known that man reached civilization through his stomach.

In the beginning of things man, a wild creature, more monkey than human, lived on roots and berries, science tells us, trying first this and that article and discovering by the "trial and error" method which was good and which was not. There is considerable evidence that he kept to this vegetarian diet for many generations, never discovering the dietetic value of meat.

Then the change came. Either the stock of herbs and wild fruits gave out in his vicinity or he got a taste of animal flesh after a forest fire, for he began to eat meat. Perhaps he killed an animal in combat and experimented on the raw flesh. No one will ever know just how he tasted it first. At any rate he liked it better than the insipid vegetarian diet and became devoted to it.

When the wild animals grew elusive and hard to kill he began to trap the beasts and hunt them systematically with an eye to providing for the lean days. Following these days the supply of animals began to diminish and he became a hunter of considerable range. Even the new fields became more difficult for him, and he hit upon the scheme of taming animals and raising them within stockades or in prison valleys so that they would be on hand for any day of need. Catching the wild boars, he within a certain number of generations produced the hog; the wild bovine herds he turned into cattle. By taming he made the modern sheep out of the mountain goats and sheep. Various kinds of birds he caught and transformed into chickens and tame ducks.

It was his stomach that he was thinking of.

Gradually he became accustomed to living near his herds. The next step was the erection of a more or less permanent abode, a home that he deserted only when his herds had exhausted the pastures in the vicinity.

Out of this pastoral age he developed the agricultural period, adding to the forage of his live stock by planting for its benefit. His motive in settling down and forming communities was largely the conservation of his meat supply.

Slowly civilization began to dawn. Thrown in company with others of his kind, he began to talk better, to live better, to think better. Tribes formed. Government became a thing to be considered. Laws were made. Justice was administered. Man had ceased to be a wanderer, a lonely man. His stomach had tamed him and laid the foundations for civilization.

When he quit making his main diet off raw meat and began cooking the animal flesh that came into his possession he not only tickled his palate but he improved his disposition. He became less savage, less bloodthirsty, more of a pacifist. The very act of raising grain, part of which he learned to eat and part of which he gave to the stock, tamed him, for by it he neglected his combative instincts, which had been called upon so strenuously during the days when he fought with wild animals, hunted them with spear and arrow.

Order Fall Fertilizers Now

For Prompt Shipment

Two Reasons Why

A Transportation Reason—So the dealer can order out his fertilizer in cars loaded to full capacity, which hold twice as much as average-loaded cars. Just half as many cars are needed—the other half are set free for other uses. Freight congestion is relieved. You stand a better chance of getting your fertilizer.

A Patriotic Reason—So all our industries, all our national resources, all our efforts can give a full measure of war-time service, and so fertilizers can have a chance to increase our national food supply.

Write for Particulars

SOIL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE *of the* NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSN.

Postal Telegraph Bldg. Chicago — Munsey Bldg. Baltimore

TO THE VICTORS OF VIMY RIDGE.

Brave, splendid men of Canada
  Who went abroad to die,
Whose bodies lie in yonder France,
  Under a foreign sky,
Who won the hard-fought victory
  On Vimy Ridge, the blest,
Safe may you lie, oh, noble men,
  And take your well-earned rest.

The blood-soaked soil which folds you
  Is pregnant with new life,
With seeds of fine and splendid Truth,
  The end of woe and strife.
For none can die more bravely—
  Their splendid youth laid down—
And all the world not better be,
  And Man not wear a Crown!

The generations yet unborn
  Will pilgrim to this shrine,
With bowed heads and hearts uplift,
  For such brave deeds as thine.

—Elizabeth Hope.

THE COAL SHORTAGE

The anticipated shortage in hard coal affecting thousands of Canadian homes may become a reality next winter if consumers delay their orders to the dealers till fall.

This is the opinion of railway men who say that while they are doing everything possible to assist Mr. C. A. Magrath, Controller of Canadian Fuel Supply, the co-operation of the consumer also is necessary to mee an undoubtedly serious situation.

The hard coal used in the east for the average furnace is imported from the United States, and the problem of supply is largely a problem of transportation. Owing to the shortage of labor and a very hard winter, the Canadian Railways last year faced a severe congestion of traffic, which was accentuated during the winter months by the demand for furnace coal.

In order to prevent if possible a similar condition next season, the railways are concentrating every effort on the supply of coal-carrying equipment. The Canadian Pacific, for instance, has decided to adapt at once and concentrate a considerable portion of additional freight equipment for coal haulage, increasing its capacity during the next six months by cars capable of hauling over a million additional tons during that period. It is withdrawing a large number of cars from other services, is adapting other types of cars, and has just put into force a new rule under which every foreign coal car is at once returned empty to the mines for fresh coal instead of being delayed by loading with return freight, although this move means added expense.

Within a few days the coal merchants will thus have prospect of rapid deliveries, but unless consumers co-operate by giving their orders to the merchants now for their winter supplies, then unloading cars quickly, the congestion experienced last winter will be accentuated and prices may rise to unheard of heights. Consumers are also recommended to be exceptionally careful in the use of coal, avoiding waste and burning wood where possible. The merchants themselves are also being asked to co-operate by having cars loaded to the maximum capacity and by promptly unloading the cars as soon as received, thus releasing them for further service.

The situation apparently is more serious in the East then in the West, owing to the accepted use of box cars in the latter territory. The supply of the open cars required in the east is, however, limited, and unless deliveries are spread more than they have been over the summer months by the recommended co-operation of consumers, the approaching winter will come with tragic force upon the Canadians in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

The coal, according to Mr. Magrath, is available. The cars, according to the railways, are coming—but will carry the coal only if the orders are known before winter puts on the brakes.

Redpath SUGAR

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

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

"The Poor Man's Potato" has become the rich man's luxury. Whether at three dollars a bushel, or twenty-five cents a bushel, potatoes are not a complete food. Two or three **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with milk furnish more real, body-building nutriment than a meal of potatoes or meat, are much more easily digested and cost much less. Shredded Wheat is 100 per cent. whole wheat, nothing added and nothing taken away—gives mental vim and physical vigor for the hot days. Delicious for breakfast, or any meal, with sliced bananas, berries or other fruits, and milk.

Made in Canada.

REIGN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Germany is Ruled by the Sentiments of the Degenerate Prince.

It is customary to look forward toward the reign of the Crown Prince of Germany with a certain amount of foreboding; but in essence, if not in fact, the Crown Prince is already on the throne, says Prof. Shaw, of New York University. It is as credible a belief that the kaiser did not want war as that the heir apparent did. The kaiser seems to have preferred his yacht to the U-boat, but the Crown Prince appears to have chosen more serious pastimes. Just when the kaiser abdicated psychologically in favor of his son is not a matter of recorded date, but the fact remains that Germany of to-day is ruled by the sentiments of the Prince.

The kaiser is a reminiscence, the Prince a harsh reality, and it is the decadent spirit of the Prince which appears, not only at Verdun but all along the Hindenburg line and in the wake of von Tirpitz and his U-boat-age. Germany, then, is urged on by the thoughtless impulses of the Crown Prince, while the function of his father seems to consist in expressing regrets for German ruthlessness and in offering prayers for German success. The virtual and psychological ruler is a young man whose attitude toward life can hardly be understood by us without suggesting analogies to Harry Thaw and Dr. Wafte.

Critics of national ideals will be unjust with Germany, which still has a place on earth, and false to themselves if they indulge the fond assumption that Germany is false and bad, while all other nations involved in the war are true and good. The difference between Germany and the other nations lies in the fact that the others went to war with the best that was in them to the front, the worst to the rear. France was ready to subordinate national levity to the serious business of defending its implicit ideals. After undue delay, England decided to subsume snobbery and selfishness for the sake of thrusting forward its standard notions of civilization. In our own country, we have just begun to let the cardinal ideal of national life take the place of jingoistic talk, stock jobbery and stock robbery. That is, where the other nations have succeeded in fighting according to the best, Germany has taken counsel with the worst.

WOULD YOU HAVE HEALTH?

"Eat less and Breathe more.
Talk less and Think more,
Ride less and Walk more.
Clothe Less and Bathe more.
Worry less and Work more.
Waste less and Give more.
Preach less and Practice more."

Lead suitable for the casing of tea is needed at Amoy, China. European dealers formerly supplied this product.

Grape-Nuts

Made from choice whole wheat and malted barley, this famous food retains the vital mineral elements of the grain, so essential for balanced nourishment, but lacking in many cereal foods.

From every standpoint—good flavor, rich nourishment, easy digestion, convenience, economy, health from childhood to old age—Grape-Nuts food.

"There's a Reason"

WILL THE JEWS RETURN?

Under a Stable Government the Holy Land May Again Prosper.

It is one of the romances of history which will be noted more particularly when the hurly-burly of the war has ceased, that the advance of the British force which took the town of Gaza was across the very wilderness in which the Children of Israel sojourned for forty years ere they reached the Promised Land. It is not improbable that the world will learn some morning of the fall of Jerusalem, the accomplishment of a task which has been in hand, off and on, for seven hundred years.

The present derelict state of the Holy Land must not be regarded as its natural aspect. There can be no doubt that in the Bible days it was one of the most fertile lands in the world. That was when primitive implements were used in agriculture. How much more fruitful might it be to-day under the stimulus of modern methods?

Ancient prophecy says that after Armageddon the Holy Land shall be restored to its ancient people, the Jews, and it certainly looks as if the fulfilment of this promise were at hand, or, at least, its practicability. If a stable government under the British or French be established, there can be little doubt but tens of thousands of Jews will return to the Old Country.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Can be Averted by Feeding the Starved Nerves With Rich, Red Blood.

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, red, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying out for pure blood and the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to make new, rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says:—"Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through 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.

STRANGE JAPANESE CRAB.

A Remarkable Example of One of Natures Little Jokes.

Nature is not ordinarily to be accused of trying to be funny, but once in a while she seems to indulge in a bit of humor on her own account.

Of this a very remarkable example is found in a species of crab plentiful in Japanese waters. It bears on its back a Japanese face. It is the face of a fierce warrior of old Japan.

The Japanese have a tradition to account for this curious phenomenon. The story harks back a few centuries, to a period when the seas that wash the shores of their archipelago were much beset by ferocious pirates.

To put a stop to their depredations a fleet of fighting ships was prepared, and there presently ensued a battle of the most desperate kind with the pirate fleet—the buccaneers being formidably organized.

The pirates were defeated, their ships sunk; and, no quarter being given, they were wiped out to the last man. That was the end of organized piracy in those waters.

So far, the story is historically authentic. One is at liberty to believe or not the theory entertained by the Japanese to this day, that the souls of the men slaughtered and drowned in that battle entered the bodies of crabs.

If you discredit the idea, they will show you the crabs, every one of which has the face of a Japanese fighting man on its back. Furthermore, the face, with its bloated features, is that of a drowned man.

A curious point about this taira crab, as it is called, is that it has a set of supplementary legs, by the help of which, if it happens to be turned over, it can run swiftly on its back.

The Real Dress.

Whatever the fashionable tailor may say, the really well-dressed man of to-days wears khaki.

The needed repairs for the mower and binder will cost no more now than later, and may, if ordered now, saves costly delay.

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, with guarantee, or 6 boxes for $5, postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., Dept. W., 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

For Play and Pleasure

In a short-sleeved shirt and a pair of overalls a small boy can start out to do most any of the things he wants to do, such as making a railroad, digging a trench or even fighting the enemy. The overalls illustrated are McCall Pattern No. 7824, Boy's Overalls; in two lengths. Cut in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents. Boy's Shirt Blouse No. 6420, in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 10 cents.

A fashionable combination of plain and plaid gingham is shown in this cunning frock. This is a practical as well as a very smart model for a vacation frock for a small girl. McCall Pattern No. 7766, Girl's Dress, in 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

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

Glove Dust Cloth.

Make a new dust cloth with an attached glove and you will not have grimy fingers and nails after dusting. Sew a piece of the goods eight inches square in the center of the cloth, leaving one edge free. Mark the shape of your hand on this square with chalk or pencil and sew with the machine around the mark, having the wrist on the side left free.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

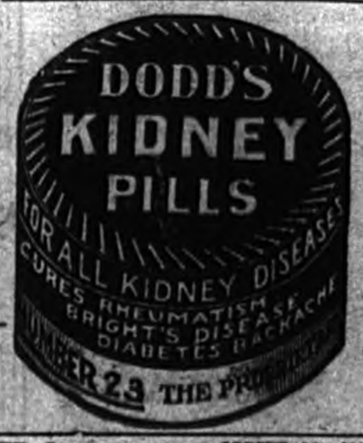
Awful Loss.

Gertrude, aged 3, sat in her high chair at the dinner table turning about in her fingers a small ear of corn from which she had been nibbling a row at a time. Suddenly she burst into tears.

"What is the matter, dear?" ased her mother.

"I've lost my place!" sobbed the little one.

Land worked this year for the first time will be in better shape another year, providing it is cultivated the entire season, keeping the weeds out and the ground as mellow as possible.



CHILD-LOVER'S SONG.

O Thou who giv'st what most I prize—
The love of little children!
No gem so precious in mine eyes—
The love of little children!
What hand but Thine could e'er impart
The love of little children?
No wealth as this can fill my heart—
The love of little children.
How fair the hour that first begot
The love of little children!
How dreary the day that lighteth not
The love of little children!
Within mine inmost soul inwrought—
The love of little children;
Oh, sweet beyond my sweetest thought—
The love of little children!

—Gerald F. Joy.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Watch for overloading, overspeeding, ill-fed and badly harnessed horses, for warm weather is with us, when the horse feels these cruelties more than at any other season of the year.

A late spring, labor shortage and the extra amount of land to be broken up for fall seeding will reduce the area planted to roots in Britain this year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A Father's Influence.

The superintendent of a boys' reformatory characterizes the homes as the "first institution for the production of good citizens." He emphasized the influence of a father on the life of the boy, and declared that the mother can not discharge the duty of both parents. A medical examiner in another state declares that of ten cases of youthful delinquency nine can be traced to lack of parental control; the medical examiner finds it the same with accidents. Hanging around a railway yard and "cutting behind" a passing vehicle may be only what father did when he was a boy, but railway yards have grown more crowded since his time, and a high-powered automobile is not quite the same thing as the grocer's wagon.

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Learn to Swim.

Swimming is an accomplishment of more importance to men, women, boys and girls than any of the other sports, yet comparatively few can swim. As it is easier for children to learn than it is for adults, they should be given the opportunity whenever possible. They love the water, as a rule, and if there is no body of water near at hand, let them don their bathing suits and go out into the summer rain for a frolic. As the suits are easily made at home, the children could afford to have them ready for a rainy day, especially as they save good clothes and furnish so much genuine fun. On an extremely hot day, thus equipped, they may frolic in the back-yard with the hose.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Good Citizens.

Oh, give us men with visions clear;
With rugged hearts, who know no fear!
Great men of prescience, brave and bold;
Unshaken by the lure of gold;
Who fight for truth, whate'er their fate;
The men, O Lord, to make a state.

When Your Eyes Need Care

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

He'll Get Even.

"You've had plenty of rain in your section."

"Yep, Hurt my crops, too."

"Will you lose much money?"

"No; I'll break about even by hauling autos out of mudholes."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

English manufacturers have developed a steel for cutlery that is said to be nonrusting, unstainable and untarnishable.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered. Book 3 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

For Pimply Faces Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Samples Free by Post

A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and [illegible] hair, red, rough hands and [illegible] shes, these fragrant emolli[illegible] are wonderful as well as ideal for the toilet.

For free sample, each address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. M, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT CLEANS DISINFECTS

FRIENDS.

The friends that love us always,
When we go their way or not,
Are the friends that hearts remember
When the others are forgot.
The friends that stick the closest
When the trouble grows the worst;
The friends that love us always
Just the way they did at first.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

To Canada.

And thou, my country, write it on thy heart,
Thy sons are they who nobly take thy part;
Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine,
Wherever born, is born a son of thine.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N.J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILFORD T. CUMMINGS, 322 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

City Eye Specialists Tell How To Strengthen Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

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

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Blepharitis Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and ephiphora. Her eyes when not congested had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used this treatment and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100%. I have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy I have prescribed for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious opthalmic diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for enucleation seemed imperative. Before resorting to the operative treatment I prescribed Bon-Opto and in 24 hours the secretion had lessened, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your collyrium. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. I always instil Bon-Opto after removal of foreign bodies and apply it locally to all burns, ulcers and spots on the eyeball or the lids for its therapeutic effect. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the vision is rendered more acute, hence the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Conner says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe strain arising from protracted microscopical research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or misfit glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores; also by G. Tamblyn and T. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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Brownsburg Again.

—:o:—

THE SCHOOL HOUSE AND GROUNDS at Brownsburg were the scene on Saturday last of a very successful "Patriotic Festival" held under the auspices of The Returned Soldiers Committee and the Patriotic Collecting Association. The idea this time was carried out to resemble an English Country Fair, with side shows, dancing shooting and the usual attractions On this occasion much ingenuity was shown in the contrivance of the side shows. One in particular was an aeroplane, a big affair which descended gracefully every time a bulls eye was scored on the 22 rifle target. It was much admired and added considerably to the success of the shooting section of the entertainments. Another innovation was what was styled a "Bobby Dazzler", it occupied a large room in the school house and was well patronised. The arrangement was a mixture of X Ray illusion and visual or optical triumph over solid matter. In other words, you could see through a solid brick, while a bottle of water was quite impenetrable. The arrangement of the lenses and lighting was contained in two big gun shells. It evoked much speculation and amusement and many wild guesses at its secrets were made and various scientific and other—mostly other—explanations ventured upon, but with the result that its secret still remains in the possession of its inventor, Mr. Charles Freeth. An exhibition of shooting was given during the afternoon by Lieut. Morris of the D. C. Co. and his proficency and skill were much appreciated He is a marved both with the rifle and shot gun The ease with which he manipulated them was regarded as little short of legerdemain or connivance with unseen influences. But there was no illusion about his work, it was sheer skill and magnificent marksmanship

Under a mammoth tent many gallons of ice cream vanished, the day being fine and warm. Food and refreshments were plentiful, and a row of well decorated stalls, presided over by a bevy of ladies, presented every variety of bazaar goods and fruits, and formed a distinct attraction.

Considered as a variant of the Brownsburg Annual Picnic the Festival Bazaar comes out a prominent success in all respects, including the financial aspect (details of which will be given later) and it is acknowledged that all records have been easily beaten.

The Brownsburg Roll of Honour was prominently shown and a well executed photagraphic miniature of it was on sale. The Roll of Honour contains the names of all the boys who have gone overseas or are in training for service at the front, and it is worthy of mention that out of the eighty names it bears there are two who have already won the Military Cross for heroic deeds. Brownsburg is intensely proud of her soldiers.

A special Committee managed the events of Saturday, and they acquitted themselves splendidly, but it is not giving away any secrets to say that when anything is afoot in Brownsburg the Committee seems to consist of the population en masse Carefully thought over this will be found to be the nutshell wherein lies the success of all their projects.

"NOW THEN, ALL TOGETHER" is there heraldic motto

En Passant.

—:o:—

We have it on the authority of Bumble that "the law is a hass." The statement has been so often quoted and so generally taken as read, without debate, that we should have a stiff job in disputing it, besides, the weather is too warm. Anybody who thrusts hot arguments down a fellow sufferer's throat in this weather is no friend of the ice cream vendor; He must be one of those assinine individuals who take upon themselves more trouble than they can shift off when their backs get tired. It is strange how troubles grow. Like weeds they seem to sprout out of stones, while the delicate plants of peace and ease resist intensive culture and languish under the blue glass treatment. You remember the patriotic Scotchman "somewhere in the south" who regarded his garden incomplete without a thistle, his national emblem, in it. He sent home for one, planted it, feasted his eyes upon it as it grew, and cherished the "Touch me wha dare" feeling it inspired in his heart. That was all right for him, but the thistle down got abroad, and in season or two there were so many thistles in the district that the other crops were crowded out, even the price of oatmeal and whiskey went up. Of course the Scotchman's neighbours were indignant and in their anger said unkind things about asses and thistles both in the same breath, an association which seems quite natural

* * * *

Laws are made by law ers. The farmer grows wheat. The currier makes leather and the Doctor puts the P to all our "Ills". That sounds all right and as it should be, yet some parliamentarians voters who do not hesitate to believe all lawyers to be rogues prefer to vote for lawyers as their representatives That appears to be illogical asinine, unless they think there is something in setting a "Thief to catch a thief"

However, while keeping on the outside edge of the argumentative dictum that "The Law's an ass" it would be as well to admit that there are times when it is not such an ass as it looks.

I hold no brief for the law, nor for lawyers, neither do I consider all lawyers to be rogues. A pickpocket is not a house-breaker, nor a shipping contractor a pirate, although they may have similar instincts and common interests A lawyer may easily develope into a rogue by association, by constant contact with his best customers or by a too absorbing devotion to the interests of his clients whose ignorance of the law is a different thing altogether from innocence.

* * * *

By the way, it is a tenet in the legal usages that ignorance of the law is no excuse or defence against incurring the penalties of its violation. That puts administration upon safe ground showing that the law administered by justice is impartial. The allegory is good Justice blindfolded, holding an equal balance in one hand and a drawn sword in the other gives a beautiful stained glass effect to the administration of the Law, and adds to it an atmosphere of rectitude, stern and unassailable The flaw in the ideal representation is found in the suspicion that Justice is administered by blindfolded Law, which of course switches the view point to a direct opposite,—from Law by Justice to Justice by Law

I sometimes think it unfortunate that Justice, from an adminstrative point of view, should be blindfolded. To say that "Justice is blind" is as bad as saying that "The law is an ass" For the impartial dispensing of law I submit that Justice requires good eyesight, capable of taking all details as completely as the most rapid rectilinear yet to be discovered, and I would not unduly criticise a picture of her, more matured by age wearing a pair of gold rimmed spectacles. However much we remodel the central figure, whether it be Justice or Law who wears the eye bandage, the symbol is impaired, it not destroyed, by the idea of blindness It is incongruous with the level scales and the clean cutting sword. If the dispenser is blind give her a "warranted" spring balance and a key hole saw. She won't see the difference, she is blind.

* * * *

"The Law and The Prophets" are getting a big share of public attention just now. By the Law I mean the Military Service Act recently passed, which will be put into operation very soon, and by the "prophets"—well, you can pick them for yourself and act accordingly. There is plenty of variety,—plain or coloured to suit the expectations of the most sensational. Some predict flagrant violation of the law and defiance of its penalties. Some vowing they will never consent. Some protest that death would be more welcome than unwilling compliance. Some foresee the downfall of Canada—because of the steps being taken to win the war, and others predict a triumphant outcome "From the wild wilderness of warfare," if they are permitted to sit on the fence and look on Then there are those who promise that if you will put off the evil day, push it back out of sight—next year—after the election—or refrendum it will never come at all. The dread day must never dawn, in Quebec———Don't worry. The die is cast. "There's no compulsion but you must" Justice, open-eyed, will give her awards: she will see eye to eye with Law, irrespective of prophets and their mendacious ravings. Equality will have its real meaning and application when all are called upon to appreciate and accept their fair share of the responsibilities of common manhood.

* * * *

"CARRY ON CANADA"

LINKSMAN.

Plans Working [illegible] for the Ottawa [illegible]

—:o:—

Many Applications for [illegible]ce in Buildings, Splendid Midway and Special Attractions.

President Stewart McClenaghan, Secretary J. K. Paisley and other officers of the Central Canada Exhibition Association are delighted with the way plans are maturing for the big Ottawa Fair, which takes place September 8th to 17th next It is freely predicted that the Ottawa "Ex" will be one of the finest on record In any event the class of exhibits will be up top. This is already assured by the influx of applications for space.

The popular Aberdeen Pavilion will be [illegible] with a wide variety of attractive exhibits by the leading merchants of the capital. This is always one of the features of the fair and this year promises to excel itself.

The Pure Food Show will again be located in Howick hall and it is no exaggeration to say it will be the finest of the year in Canada. This is something which made an immense hit last year and which should be viewed by every visitor to the fair. In the different annexes of Howick hall will be the Children's Welfare Bureau, conducted by the Ontario government; the baby show; the moving picture show and other incidental attractions.

Manager Paisley also announces that arrangements have been made for band concerts each afternoon and evening. The midway will, of course, prove of sufficient quality to prove the Mecca for everyone, and in front of the grand stand there will take place, afternoon and evening, vaudeville performances, contributed by leading artists, recently engaged by the Attractions Committee. The majority of these entertainers will come direct from the New York Hippodrome and the W[illegible] circuit. A big feature will be the fire fighting and life-saving demonstration by the Ottawa fire department. In addition, there will be the horse show, horse races, and in the evening each day's performance will be conclude with a magnificent exhibiton of fireworks, coupled with the military spectacle, portraying the heroic capture by the British, under General Maude, of the fortress of Kut El-Amara.

Harvesters Excursion.

—:o:—

Fifty thousand farm laborers are wanted in Western Canada to harvest this year's crops, according to advices received by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg. This year's crop will be of utmost importance to the cause of the Allies in the successful prosecution of the war. A sufficient food supply will help as much as a sufficient supply of men and munitions To harvest the 1917 crop is one of the most urgent duties that this country now has to face. Every man who goes out into the wheatfields and helps to cut and thresh the grain will be "doing his bit" just as much as if he were actually in the trenches. Owing to the large number of enlistments from that section, Western Canada, the big breadbasket of the Empire, will need more harvesters this year than ever before. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now arranging for two harvesters' excursions from Montreal to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta These excursions will be run on August 16th, and 28th, with a through service Special rates will be given, namely, $12.00 to Winnipeg and $18.00 return, and a rate of one half cent per mile each way from Winnipeg to all points on the C. P. R. East of Calgary, Edmonton and Macleod. Further information as to these excursions can be obtained from all C. P. R. ticket agents.

J. S. GILES, Agent.

School Municipality No. 1 Grenville Township.

Scholastic year ending June 30th, 1917.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Valuation of school municipality, $161045, and 15 mills on $	$2480 90
Arrears to June 30th, 1916	589 50
Monthly fees for current year	64 00
Interest on arrears of taxes	35 42
	$3149 82
Current years assessment coll	$2188 87
Current years monthly fees coll.	33 50
Arrears of taxes collected	272 44
Interest on arrears of taxes coll.	17 98
Assessment, Arrears, Fees, and interest remaining uncollected June 30th, 1917	637 03
	$3149 82

Abstract of receipts and disbursements of the Sec-Treas. from the 1st July, 1916 to the 30th, June 1917

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, July 1st, 1916	$172 39
Current years assessment coll.	2188 87
Current years monthly fees coll.	33 50
Arrears of taxes and fees coll.	272 44
Interest on arrears of taxes and fees collected	17 98
Government grants received July 1st 1916, to June 30th 1917	359 37
Temperary loans July 1st, 1916, to June 30th, 1917	550 00
	$3594 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Teachers salaries current year	$2265 30
Paid for fuel, cleaning and sweeping schools	266 78
Paid for repairs	3 00
Paid insurance on school buildings	29 50
Paid Trustees portion of taxes levied on Incorporated Coy's.	263 92
Paid temporary loan and interest	364 50
Paid for books improvement of school librarys	41 00
Paid Secy-Treas. salary	120 00
Paid Miscellaneous items	6 64
Paid postage and war tax	20 31
Paid general government of municipality, stationary, carting, teachers, advertising etc.	37 84
Cash on hand June 30th, 1917	235 50
	$3694 55

FINANCIAL STANDING OF MUNICIPALITY.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$235 50
Arrears of taxes and interest due June 30th, 1917	637 03
	$872 53

LIABILITIES

Temperary loan	$250 00
Amount of doubtful and uncollectable taxes and arrears	98 58
	$348 58
Net amount of assets over liab's	$523 95

A. R. ROBINSON, Secy-Treas.
Calumet, Que. July 4th, 1917.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW OIL-BURNING ENGINE

Lord Shaughnessy Inspects Latest Construction From C.P.R. Shops

A NEW Decapod locomotive, just turned out by the Angus Shops for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been inspected at Montreal by Lord Shaughnessy and a number of interested railway officials.

What strikes one most about this wonderful engine is the comfort and safety under which the engineer drives his train, and the ease with which so many tons of machinery can be operated from the luxurious shelter of a protected and cushioned cab. The locomotive engineer is not a machine but a human being, his cab is to some extent his home, and up-to-date railway managements are recognizing this by providing him with pleasant quarters. There is no doubt sound policy in this, for the less disturbed he is by weather, or other physical condjtions, the more care he can devote to the locomotive and the train itself. Under the severe climatic conditions which sometimes prevail in the mountain divisions, this naturally conduces to safety, and so far as the locomotive engineer is concerned Safety First and Comfort First go hand in hand.

The interior of the cab, which is roomy and well ventilated, has spring cushioned seats which can be moved on a slide, while the sliding arm-rest on the window is also comfortably cushioned. A coat cupboard with swinging pegs takes care of the surplus clothing. The windows are double sashed with storm windows for winter and are constructed with small panes—a great advantage, as they are more easily and quickly replaced and occasion less discomfort if broken. A wind deflector enables the engineer to see the track without hurting his eyes, while a wind deflector on the roof of the cab stops the back draught and keeps the cab free from dust. The cab itself has double ventilators and is pleasantly warmed in winter through having the insulation on the boiler head made in panels which can be easily lifted out. The roof is painted a cool green, and cool green shades cover the lights, while the eyes are further protected by a deflector on the fire door which eliminates the glare. The water gauge is protected with a screen in case of the glass breaking, and, indeed, every possible device that human ingenuity has so far invented has been provided for the safety and comfort of "the man behind the gun."

A great improvement is the power reverse gear worked by air, as easy to work as the handle of a sewing machine, which eliminates the old heavy hand lever and reduces the physical strain upon the engineer.

So far as the exterior of the locomotive is concerned, this has been designed so that repairs can be made without the men having frequently to go inside or under the engine. One of the old worries of the engine crew is removed by a new type of air strainer, drawing cool air into the pump which requires little or no attention. A noticeable feature of the exterior is the Laird crosshead, an old type revived because it ensures such excellent lubrication and is easy to maintain. A safety strap is applied to the guide bar to prevent it from dropping. The guide is self-centering and maintains alignment better than the ordinary guide, while the leading driving wheel is flexible with one inch extra sideplay and is provided with wedge play to ensure proper guiding. The engine truck is provided with side resistance procured by a sliding inclined plane, and here again the safety of the engineer is considered in the safety clamp which prevents the tank from sliding forward on to the cab in case of collision.

Twenty-five such Decapods are under order for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will be in service on the mountain division. Maximum power for minimum weight is the keynote of their construction. The locomotive itself weighs 125 tons, the tender 82.5 tons, loaded, while the tank capacity is 3,200 gallons of oil and 7,000 gallons of water.

Notwithstanding high prices of materials, the Canadian Pacific has continually added to its cars and engines, having built 1,500 cars last year and another 2,000 under construction at the present time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Canadian Pacific Railway

Farm Laborers TO WINNIPEG

$12

Plus ½c. per mile beyond

Excursions, August 16 and 28, 1917

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East

FARE RETURNING: ½c. per mile to Winnipeg plus $18 to starting point.

No change of cars between East and West on C.P.R.

For information and Tickets apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute, or nearest C.P.R. agent.

SHREWSBURY.

Miss Seward and Mr W. Horwood of Montreal, are at present visiting Mrs J. A. Good

Mrs. J. Shute and children, of Montreal are spending some time with her sister Mrs. J. Clifford.

A Ball will be held in the Orange Hall Shrewsbury, Thursday August the 23rd Proceeds to go to the Red Cross

Miss Olive Laverdure and Miss Grace Robinson, who have been visiting the latters home, has returned to Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Laverdure and Mrs Lewis, of Montreal, who have been visiting at Mr. G. B. Robinson's, have returned home.

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Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes—for quality

at any Invictus agency

INVICTUS

The Store of Reliability and Quality

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

Correspondence

France, June 30th, 1917.

Dear Friends,—

I wish to thank my friends of the S.S.S. Club very much for the nice parcel received from them a few days ago, and pleased to see that our friends at home have not forgotten the boys out here. Just at present I am out at a rest camp for a few days, but expect to get back to hard work very soon, as it is getting very active along this part of the line, although we are about twenty miles from the trenches we can hear the gun's rumbling away and at times they get so noisy you would think they were only about half a mile away

This is a terrible country for rats so feel sure you girl's in Lachute would not care to spend much of your time here. We have great sport at times chasing them around the old dugouts, but not so pleasant when they crawl over your face at night and any time of the night we can count eight or ten running around our dugout. Had a talk with some of the boys from home a short time ago, they are all in good spirits, and here to see the war through, but all looking forward to the day when they land back in good old Canada again.

Must stop now, thanking you all once again. I remain,

Very Sincerely, C. McFAUL.

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

With Canadians At The Front

On the British Western Front in France.—A field battery in action.

The great British advance in the West.—Yet another instance of a crucifix escaping injury from shell.
—Photos by courtesy of C. P. R.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE

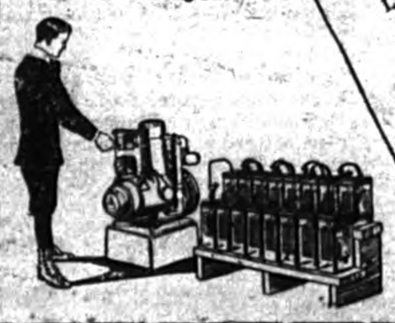
Here's a letter from a local user of DELCO-LIGHT

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—
We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us.
There are lights all over the house, porches, wash-house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.
Delco-Light furnishes power to run 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,
R. R. No. 8.
(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 betters living conditions and pays for itself.

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



No. 208 at **$390.00** *No. 216 at* **$465.00**

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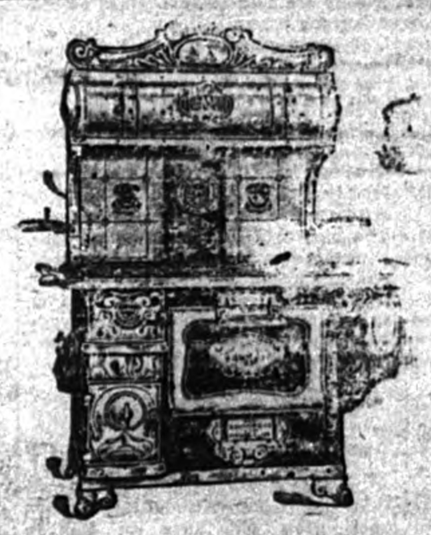
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

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



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

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 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, $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 $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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th
EVERY
TUESDAY
"ALL RAIL"—also by
THURSDAY'S STEAMER
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Your Future is in the West
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Farm Laborers
$12.00 to Winnipeg
Plus half a cent per mile beyond
RETURN—Half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $18.00.
THROUGH TRAINS LEAVE LACHUTE
AUGUST 16th and 28th.
Best of Equipment — Lunch Counter Cars.
Special accommodation for women.
For tickets and further information, apply to Mr. J. W. Gall, or depot ticket agent, Lachute, or write Gen. Passenger Dept. Montreal.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.
Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,637,873.49

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

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Buy where Prices are Lowest on . . . . .
Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
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Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
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Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works
MacDonald and McColl Proprietors
Headstones and Monuments of all kinds
Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 23.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors
Main Street, Lachute

"GOIN' 'OME," AN EPIC OF THE TRENCHES

By Patrick MacGill.

I want to go 'ome,
I want to go 'ome,
I don't want to go to the trenches no more,
Where the bullets and shrapnel do whistle and roar.
I want to go over the sea,
Where the Allemong can't get at me,
I want to go
I want to go
I want to go 'ome.

Spudhole finished his song, adjusted his equipment braces, lit a cigarette and leaned his elbow on the parapet and looked at me.

"Sixteen months," he said, emphasizing each word. "Sixteen ole bloomin' months, and this the first leave. I never thought I wanted a trip to Blighty as much as I do now. Sixteen months!" he repeated. "Sixteen 'ole months!"

"You aren't nicknamed Spudhole for nothing," I remarked.

"I haven't got a clean sheet, I'll say that," he answered. "It's as dirty as if it was on the bed of a chimney-sweep. S'pose I couldn't expect leave wiv a reputation like mine. It's not in keepin' wiv regulations. But all the same I do want to go 'ome. Just for a visit."

He sat down on the firestep, leaned his back against a sandbag and folded his arms.

"Seven days leave!" he muttered. "And off to-night. Blimey 'twon't 'arf be some doin's. Wot'll I do when I get to the old Snoke? Nuffink much, I s'pose, for wot wiv one thing and annover I'll not be able to do nuffink. Then there's my bird as 'as a barrer off Walworth Road and then——. But wot's the good o' talkin'? Wots the time?"

"Twelve o'clock," I said, looking at my watch.

"I leave 'ere at 2," said Spudhole. "Then to the rail 'ead and then Blighty. 'Ere, isn't it funny that this 'ere leave is my first for sixteen months?" he asked. "Other blokes——"

"Oh, but your sheet!" I said.

"But wot were my crimes?" said Spudhole. "Not much in any o' 'em. I did pinch the apples in the farm at Mazingarbe, but was I the only one?"

"The only one run," I remarked.

"And the 'en that came into our billet at Bethune," said Spudhole. "I didn't catch it, though I killed it. And that scrap on the parade ground when I blacked stumpy 'Iggles' two eyes for 'im, and us 'aving a month's rest back at Cassel. I spent a good part of that rest in jankers. And then in camp in Blighty 'fore we came out 'ere when I 'ops off ter Lunnon, what did I get? Seven days, Spudhole. And then——"

"Please don't enumerate them all," I said.

"O' right, matey," Spudhole answered. "But tell me, wot is the time now?"

"Ten past 12," I said.

"Time's long a passin' this mornin'," said Spudhole. "Yer watch is as slow movin' as a tank. But 2 o'clock and Blighty! Hip! hip! hooray!"

He rose to his feet, danced a step or two in the muddy trench, then got up on the firestep, gripped his rifle, slipped it over the parapet and fired at the enemy trench. One, two, three; half a dozen rounds sped over No Man's Land in quick succession.

"I'm biddin' good-by to the Boche," he said. "I almost love 'im to-day.

"Hey, Tom, you're lookin' glum. Wot's wrong wiv ye?"

He was speaking to old Tom Green, who had just entered the bay. Tom, a man of thirty-five, who belonged to our platoon, was indeed looking glum.

"Well, wot's wrong wiv yer, Tom?" Spudhole inquired. "Bad noos?"

Tom pulled his helmet down over his eyes, and his eyes looked fixedly at Spudhole's bayonet.

"The news is not at all good," he said. "I had a letter wiv last post, and little Betty, my only kid, is not well. And she's such a pretty kid, you should see her! And she's been allus delicate, too. Her cheeks are so thin. It'll maybe be decline, for it's in the mother's people. It's so 'ard not bein' able to see her.

"Why not apply for leave?" I said.

"It's no good," said Tom. "I've been only out 'ere for three months, and others——"

He walked away and disappeared round the traverse.

"I'm sorry for ole Tom," said Spudhole when the man left. "And a kid too. It's 'ell, that's wot it is.

He lit a cigarette and puffed it viciously. His brows contracted until his eyes became mere pin points and he stared fixedly at me. At last he spoke.

"Why shouludn't I?" he said. It doesn't matter. Wot's the time?" he asked.

"Ten to one."

"I must see the orficer now about goin' away," said Spudhole, and he left me.

Fifteen minutes later he came back, swearing violently.

"Wot d'ye fink o' it?" he yelled. "The 'eads, blame 'em! 'ave cancelled my bloomin' pass. Won't allow me ter go 'cos my sheet is so bad. One doesn't get no chance 'ere. I'm sick of the blamed doin's, sick, bloomin' well sick!"

"Who is going instead of you, Spudhole?" I asked.

"Ole Tom, 'cos 'is kid's so queer."

I looked at Spudhole, and a queer lump rose in my throat. I gripped him by the hand and felt almost on the point of tears.

"Brazen it out as you will, Spudhole, I know what you've done," I said, choking a little.

"But my sheet is not clean, any-'ow," he muttered in a lame voice.

"But your heart's good, matey," I said.

Tom Green went home that night and the platoon commander saw that Spudhole went a fortnight later.

What the C. O. thinks of Spudhole I do not know. One thing, however, I do know, and that is this: When the officers raised a collection toward Spudhole's expenses on the journey home the C. O. topped the amount collected with a twenty franc note.

EAGLES THAT CHANGE

National Flags Will in Some Instances Undergo Alteration After War.

The standard flags of nations will undergo some slight alteration when hostilities cease. One alteration has already come about; the Russian double eagle, national emblem of the Romanoffs, is no more. The eagle, of course, is the symbol of imperial power.

The artist who designed the Russian double-headed eagle killed his models himself. Two fine chickens were sacrificed for the purpose, and he himself posed them for the design. When the sketch was finished, he and his friends are said to have dined off the unfortunate birds.

There now remain five national eagles—the two-headed birds of Austria and Serbia, and the single eagles of the United States, Mexico, and Germany. Both the Mexican and the U.S.A. birds are excellent life reproductions, the United States being perfect in detail owing to an amusing criticism passed on it some years ago. The bird then in vogue had a superabundance of plumage about its legs, and newspaper agitation for the abolition of its trousers caused it to be shorn of its glory. It is consequently now depicted as an extremely sober-looking creature.

"OLD WOMEN" THEN.

Age of Twenty-Nine Regarded as Decrepit in the 18th Century.

In the eighteenth century women soon grew old, says an English writer. At the age of twenty-nine Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI., gravely discussed the question with her modiste, Rose Bertin. She would soon be thirty. Her idea was to change her manner of dress, which inclined too much to that of extreme youth. In consequence she should wear no more flowers or feathers. The glorious Georgiana, the Duchess of Devonshire, complained to the French ambassador that she was already seven and twenty years old. "Consider," said the glorious one, "what an age that is!" to which the ungallant ambassador replied that "in France at seven and twenty a woman was considered elderly."

More horses, heavier horses, horses better prepared for work and fed for work will go far toward increasing and cheapening production per acre or per ton of crop.

THE ANTWERP ROAD.

In October, 1914, Henry Van Dyke Witnessed the Scene He Here Describes.

Along the straight, glistening road, through a dim arcade of drooping trees, a tunnel of faded green and gold, dripping with the misty rain of a late October afternoon, a human tide was flowing, not swiftly but slowly, with the patient, pathetic slowness of weary feet and numb brains and heavy hearts.

Yet they were in haste, all of these old men and women, fathers and mothers and little children; they were flying as fast as they could; either away from something that they feared or toward something that they desired.

For that was the strange thing — the tide on the road flowed in two directions.

Some fled away from ruined homes to escape the perils of war. Some fled back to ruined homes to escape the desolation of exile. But all were fugitives, anxious to be gone, striving along the road one way or the other, and making no more speed than a creeping snail's pace of unutterable fatigue.

I saw many separate things in the tide, and remembered them without noting.

A boy straining to push a wheelbarrow with his pale mother in it, and his two little sisters trudging at his side. A peasant with his two girls driving their lean, dejected cows back to some unknown pasture. A bony horse tugging at a waggon heaped high with bedding and household gear, on top of which sat the wrinkled grandmother with the tiniest baby in her arms, while the rest of the family stumbled alongside—and the cat was curled up on the softest coverlet in the wagon. Two panting dogs, with red tongues hanging out and splayed feet clawing the road, tugging a heavy laden cart while the master pushed behind and the woman pulled at the shaft. Strange, antique vehicles crammed with passengers. Couples and groups and sometimes larger companies of foot travellers. Now and then a solitary man or woman, old and shabby, bundle on back, eyes on the road, plodding through the mud and the mist, under the high archway of yellowing leaves.

All these distinct pictures I saw, yet it was all one vision—a vision of humanity with its dumb companions in flight—infinitely slow, painful, pitiful flight.

I saw no tears, I heard no cries of complaint. But beneath the dumb and patient haste on all those dazed faces I saw a question:

"What have we done? Why has this thing come upon us and our children?"

Somewhere I heard a trumpet blown. The spikes on the helmets of a little troop of soldiers flashed for an instant, far down the sloppy road. Through the humid dusk came the dull, distant booming of the unseen guns of conquest in Flanders.

That was the only answer.

TOMMY'S POST-BAG.

Report of the British Postmaster-General Gives Interesting Figures.

Some wonderful figures of the work of the British post-office are given in the report of the Postmaster-General for Great Britain for 1915-16. Of 70,000 employes who have joined the colors, 3,000 have fallen. The Victoria Cross has been won by two postmen; eight officers have received the D.S.O. and twenty-five the Military Cross; 126 men have gained the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and 62 the Military Medal; while 201 have been mentioned in despatches.

The post-office collected nearly 11,000,000 letters and 875,000 parcels weekly for the troops abroad and handed them over to the army. It distributed £2,200,000 weekly in separation allowances to 2,700,000 persons.

Parcels sent to prisoners of war abroad, mostly in Germany, averaged 82,000 a week, while 15,000, mostly from Germany, were received for prisoners in England. Money orders numbering 91,570, and representing £56,900, went to British prisoners in Germany, and 96,900, representing £97,300, came to enemy prisoners here.

AN IDEAL ISLE OF EXILE.

Better Even Than St. Helena as a Safe Place of Exile for the Kaiser.

The idea of banishing the Kaiser to St. Helena in the event of an Allied victory is often a favorite source of imaginative exercise in England. The conception is grounded in historical precedent, and the remoteness of this little island is still an important asset, as it was in Napoleon's day. St. Helena is familiarly regarded as the most isolated inhabited land on earth.

As a matter of fact, however, St. Helena's seclusion is far surpassed by its nearest, yet far distant neighbor, Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic. Excepting the polar regions, this little-known "colony" of England is the most inaccessible spot in any ocean. Curiously enough, a great war was partly responsible for its present isolation.

Tristan, which is one of a group of three small islands, lies in the South Atlantic on latitude 37 south and longitude 12 west. It is 2,000 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,500 from St. Helena and 4,000 miles from Cape Horn. The first permanent settlement on the island was made by Thomas Currie, an Englishman, in 1810. Some of the latter settlers came from Cape Colony, a few from Italy and Asia and from shipwrecked vessels. It was Americans, however, who gave a fleeting glimpse of prosperity to Tristan when they used it for a port of call and repair station in the great whaling days before the Civil War.

In that struggle, however, the Confederate sea raiders destroyed American pre-eminence in whaling forever. No regular liners, and even few tramps and sailing vessels, call at Tristan to-day; the population, who keep a few sheep and cattle and grow some wheat, potatoes, peaches and apples, now numbers but ninety-five souls. They navigate between the three islands and are daring sailors. Sheep wool furnishes the islanders with clothing material. Occasionally they are visited by a British ship bringing needed supplies.

The islands were discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese admiral Tristan, or, more properly, Tristao da Cunha, on a voyage to India. They rise from a submarine elevation, which runs down the center of the Atlantic, and on which are, likewise, situated Ascension, St. Paul's Rock and the Azores. The average depth on this ridge is about 1,700 fathoms. The depth between the islands is in some places 1,000 fathoms. Tristan, the largest island, has an area of sixteen square miles, is nearly circular in form and has a great volcanic cone, 7,000 feet high, usually capped with snow in the center. On all sides of the island, but one, rise precipitous cliffs from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high.

On the whole, Tristan da Cunha would be a reasonably safe place of exile for a certain present-day dweller in Potsdam.

HOW SOLDIERS MARCH ASLEEP.

So Used to Marching Their Secondary Memory Keeps Them in Line.

The phenomena frequently seen in the current war of weary soldiers marching steadily and in step with their comrades, although they are sound asleep, can only be explained by examining their brain chambers of secondary automatic actions. Each human being of normal intelligence performs a host of these secondary actions, depending totally upon his unconscious memory to guide him. The hand carries food on a fork to the mouth while the mind is occupied with the morning paper. The body keeps itself erect and maintains its equilibrium while the mind is bent upon business problems.

The soldier trained in walking far more thoroughly than the civilian finally becomes so habituated to the movement that he can permit his secondary memory, totally independent of his primary memory, to guide him in the marching column while he dozes off and gains necessary rest.

Cavalrymen who have become veterans in the saddle can to a less degree permit themselves to sleep, for their habit of sitting firmly on the horse has not except in rare instances, been formed so young as the infantryman's action of walking. Consequently the horseman has to make more effort to maintain his equilibrium.

The AUTOMOBILE

How to Protect Car from Thieves.

A car properly locked up or left with a responsible garage keeper is reasonably safe. The danger comes from leaving the car unattended in the street. Many a man has left his machine with hardly a thought as to its safety and never has seen it again.

The motoring public, however, is gradually awakening to this danger, and so a few suggestions will be of interest. First the owner must be impressed with the necessity for taking some such precaution, as he will not make the effort unless he realizes the need of it.

Many ignition systems have locks on them and the owner carefully locks the switch and removes the key, ignorant of the fact that a good blow from a hammer will break the lock. Devices provided with a good arrangement of tumblers are not open to this objection. But it is easy enough to raise the hood of the engine and remove the wires leading to the lock. This is not so difficult a trick as one might imagine. A man leaves his automobile at the curb near a restaurant while he and his friends go inside. It is evident they intend to stay inside from fifteen minutes to an hour or more. A thief walks out of the same restaurant, goes up to the car in a businesslike manner, raises the hood, fixes a couple of wires with a pair of pliers, starts his motor and drives off. Even a policeman watching him would suspect nothing. Yet the thief has made a clean getaway with an expensive car and left no clew.

The best safeguard is to remove some important part of the ignition system or to disconnect the wires in some place that is not easily accessible. For instance, removing the distributor brush is one of the best. If car is equipped with a magneto the collector-ring brush and the rod connecting it to the distributor should be removed. Any of these will make a gap in the circuit, which is not easily bridged, as the thieves have not yet acquired the habit of carrying these extra parts with them.

Another way is to use a special switch controlling the starter current. Have it concealed under the cowl dash, where no one would expect such a thing to be placed. Use one capable of carrying 100 amperes and run your starter wires to it. With the safety switch open and the starting handle locked in the tool box, the thier will not experiment very long.

Another safeguard that employs none of the above methods is to lock the gasoline valve in the closed position.

Japs Carry Pocket Stove.

Many a benumbed soldier of Nippon saved his life during the Russo-Japanese war by the use of a kwairo (pocket stove). To-day Russia, profiting by the experience of her former enemy is importing these stoves from her ally in great numbers for her troops. Delicate schoolchildren in Nippon keep a stove in their clothing during the winter months while in the class-rooms.

The fuel used is put up in the form of a sausage. It is lighted and forced into a small tin container, which has the outward appearance of a metal cigar case. Fuel sufficient for one loading of the stove costs about one-sixth of a cent, and will last approximately three hours, giving considerable warmth to that part of the body near which it is applied. There is considerable rivalry in the empire to see who can invent the best fuel for the stoves. It must emit neither smoke nor odor. An efficient fuel is made of hemp stalks, a bundle of them being placed in a hole in the ground, then lighted and smothered so as to smolder without air, until turned into the desired size and shape. Finally the fuel is inclosed in a special kind of paper without which the fuel would not burn successfully.

Illiteracy in Spain.

In many villages and small towns in the interior of Spain no one knows how to read or write. There are in Spain thirty thousand rural villages without schools of any kind, and many thousands which can be reached only by a bridle path, there being no highroads or railway communication of any kind. Attendance at school is voluntary not obligatory. Seventy-six per cent. of the children in Spain are illiterate.

There is a great complaint about the shortage of help in manly lines of effort, but no one has discovered as yet any lack of bosses.

Barriers extending along the ground from one or both sides of a recently patented roadway gate enable an automobilist to open or close the gate merely by running his car over them.

No single item contributes more toward economy in the preparation of food than the spatula for scraping bowls. If possible two sizes of this flexible two-sided knife are desirable.

A new attachment for telephone receivers permits the hearer to write while receiving the message, as he is able to hear with both ears at once and yet not obliged to hold the receiver in his hand.

WATER!

In the Western Dry Lands of Australia a Foreigner Would Perish.

No man who has not mastered the last subtleties of bushcraft should penetrate alone the western dry lands of Australia says Mr. Norman Duncan in his book, Australian Byways. A Canadian woodsman would find nothing in his experience to enlighten him. A North American Indian would perish of ignorance. A Bedouin of the sandy Arabian deserts would die helpless. Australian bushcraft is peculiar to itself. It concerns itself less with killing the crawling desert life for food than with divining the whereabouts of water in a land that is as dry as a brick in the sun. In the midcontinental deserts when sun and dry winds suck the moisture from deep in the ground and all the world runs dry, the aboriginals draw water from the roots of small desert trees by cutting them into short lengths and letting them drain drop by drop into a wooden bowl. But there may be no water trees or the roots may shrivel and dry up. What then?

"Ah, well," said the bushman, "they do with what they have."

"What have they?" I asked him.

"They lick the dew from the leaves and grass!"

It is related by a celebrated Australian traveller, Baldwin Spencer, that, having come in a dry season to a dry clay pan, bordered with withered shrubs, his company was amazed by an exhibition of aboriginal craft. There was no water, no moisture within miles, and the clay was baked so hard that to be penetrated at all it must be broken with a hatchet. A keen native guide presently discerned little tracks on the ground—faintest indications of life, apparently—and, having hacked into the clay to the depth of about a foot, unearthed a spherical little chamber, about three inches in diameter, in which lay a dirty yellow frog. It was a water-holding frog and it was distended with a supply sufficient, perhaps, to enable it to survive a drought of a year and a half. And the water was pure and fresh. Being heartily squeezed, these frogs may yield a saving draft to lost and perishing travellers.

"Find a blackfellow," said our bushman, "and you'll get water."

"What if the aboriginal is obdurate?"

"Ah, well, if he won't tell," the bushman explained, "you rope him by the neck to your saddle. When he gets thirsty he'll go to water right enough!"

When a man knows his own imperfections he is just about as perfect as it is possible for a man to be.

The Doings of the Duffs.

Farm Crop Queries

Henry G. Bell.

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.

Question—C. B.:—What is your opinion regarding summer-fallowing? On what does success depend?

Answer:—Summer-fallowing is an efficient practice of getting rid of troublesome weeds, if the soil is tilled sufficiently often so as to cut off the young weeds as they sprout. It also stores up moisture to a considerable extent and if the soil is fairly full of organic matter, it conserves plantfood for succeeding crops.

Success of summer-fallowing depends upon working the surface of the ground sufficiently often to prevent the escape of moisture and to prevent the growth of weeds which exhaust the moisture and plantfood of the soil. The ground should be plowed early in spring, disked and harrowed immediately after plowing, and harrowed and disked sufficiently often to keep the surface clean and open.

Question—L. J.:—Can one pasture new seeding for a while this summer and then turn the cattle out and cut a crop of clover seed? The wheat on this field was thin last year and while the clover came up evenly and made a splendid growth it was weedy in places and for that reason I do not want to cut it for hay.

Answer:—It is possible to pasture new seeding if there is sufficient clover growth, granted that the soil is not a heavy clay type. If the soil is heavy clay, pasturing with heavy stock will tend to tramp the soil together, so that the clover setting will be smothered out. I am afraid you will find the weed seeds among the clover seed a greater detriment than the weeds in the hay. They certainly reduce the value of the seed. Cutting the crop for hay will do a lot towards killing out the weeds.

Horse Sense

Baking-soda relieves the distress of colic by getting rid of the gas.

Poor teeth prevent a horse making full use of good feed. It may be necessary to file the teeth down in old horses, so the grain can be properly ground.

A mixture of equal parts of the tincture of iodine, turpentine and sulphuric ether, applied once a day for several days, is said to be death to splints which are forming.

As long as a horse can chew well, meal is a poor feed for him. It is eaten too fast and sticks in the horse's throat. Give the animal a chance to use his grinders. That is what they are for.

Maybe you think you can save time by feeding the horse enough in the morning to last all day. That is a good way to make a job for a horse doctor.

If the yearlings are slow to shed and seem to have little appetite, try doctoring them for worms. Mix three drams of powdered iron sulphate and three drams of gentian root. Use this dose twice a week if necessary.

Sheep Notes

Sheep become assets on thin, hilly land.

Don't expect to sell the increase of the flock for breeding stock until thoroughly experienced in breeding.

The smaller the flock the better the sheep will do. One sheep per acre is the limit and often that is too many.

Pretty soon the gadfly will emerge from manure piles and begin to torment the sheep. Be ready for it. Smear the sheeps' noses with tar.

Don't keep sheep and horses in the same field. Some of the sheep are almost sure to be hurt when the horses run.

Sheep detest odors in drinking water. If a tank is used for watering, clean it often.

Mix enough sulphur with the salt to give it a yellowish tinge. Keep the salt boxes filled all the time.

A long-range gun is one means of solving the dog problem and making sheep raising more profitable.

Sheep are now doing well. Wool never brought such prices.

GIVE THE BOY HIS OWN ROOM

The Possession of a Comfortable Room Where He Can Keep His Treasures Will Do Much to Safeguard Your Boy in the Haven of His Home.

Why is it that the boy of the house is usually sentenced (I use that last word deliberately and I believe appropriately) to the least desirable, most uninviting room in the house, not infrequently two of them being packed in together for no reason than to save trouble caring for two rooms instead of one? Not only is the boy's room rather doubtfully located and of shoebox dimensions, but it has a sorry habit of being meagerly furnished or else crowded, being used as a sort of dumping ground for the cast-off furniture from the rest of the house. Anything seems good enough for Bill because, mother reasons, he hardly knows one piece of furniture from another; has no conception of good or bad taste, nor is he appreciative of beauty. Isn't he? Perhaps he couldn't express it in so many words, but—oh, well, let's begin at the beginning.

The thing of first importance is that a chap should have a room of his own if possible. The kind of room and the location are secondary matters.

Some one has happily described one's own room as "a home within a home." It is more—a haven. The house may be seething, our loved ones may for the time misunderstand (and who so often misunderstood as the average boy?) but with closed door in our very own room we can breathe thankfully,

"I've shut my door and I am all alone,
Here in my room all fragrant with my better self,
* * * * * *
Outside, the strife and struggle and the strain;
In here there's peace and quietude and strength,"

and come out with new poise for the living of life among others. And that is what a separate room means to a boy, too, though he would scorn to express it so poetically.

With his own room the boy will have an opportunity to express his individuality. He should be allowed to hang up posters, pictures of sports heroes, pennants and banners, and the many other tremendous trifles in which boyhood revels. Nearly every lad has a collection of colored stones, coins, butterflies, or something. This collection he should be allowed to keep in his own room, where, safe from unsympathetic fingers, he may proudly keep it upon display upon a shelf or table or in a little cabinet. It is his room, remember, and he should be allowed to keep his treasures in it, provided they are sanitary and that he keeps them in reasonable order.

Pride in a room is the best incentive to orderliness. A boy cannot be expected to take pride in a shoddy or shabby room, where the furniture is totally unsuited or is of various woods and finishes and, therefore, unrelated. Did you ever know a boy who did not love to paint? If it is not possible to have matching furniture for his room, suggest to him that he first remove the quarreling finishes from the variegated articles with some commercial paint remover and then paint it all the same color. Pride? That boy will take a tremendous pride in his room. Just think of showing "the fellows" a room full of pretty furniture painted by himself!

To make order as easy as possible, the room should never be crowded. The essential pieces of furniture are a bed, single or in couch form if the room is small, a bureau or chiffonier, two easy chairs for himself and a possible guest, a desk, and a bookcase, if the youngster can be trusted not to get up and read in the middle of the night—as some have been known to do.

Rather than an ugly old carpet or a shoddy rug, place one or two small rugs upon the painted floor. If the room happens to be large he should be allowed to keep other things in it besides those mentioned, but always with the stipulation that he keep a reasonable amount of order. A room screen is fine for a fairly large room, as it can be made to partition off a corner for a study or den.

It does seem that most mothers cannot help being annoyed by their sons' tastes in "art." The treasured posters are eyesores, the worshipped field heroes are an abomination, the pennants are dust-catchers. But please, oh, please, don't throw those things away or bundle them away out of sight! They do mean so much to a boy, at least for a while. He will throw them away himself when they are outgrown. It is wise to give him really good pictures that he will like, such as Howard Pyle's colorful pirates, Remington's superb Indians and cowboys, or the inspiring picture of Sir Galahad. These are all well executed subjects after his own heart, and soon, by comparison he will see the tawdiness of his chosen prints.—R. S.

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Poultry

When birds drop over as if paralyzed, the trouble is heat prostration, caused by pressure on the brain.

To prevent this, provide protection from the sun and avoid overcrowding; keep bird cool and apply cold water to the head.

At this time of the year broody hens are in the majority and cause no little trouble to the attendant. While it is advisable for those who do not run incubators and brooders to set every broody during the entire summer, at the same time there will be many broodies that can not be utilized. How to rid them of the hatching fever has been the cause of many experiments by farmers and poultrymen.

It is to be regretted that some of these methods are extremely cruel and should not be allowed. In one instance noted recently a hen was tied by the leg with a piece of rope to a post; in the other instance the hen was being immersed in a pail of water. In both these cases the hens became excited, and the theory is that in this excited state they forget their broodiness. While that may be so to a certain extent, it is equally true that excitement often makes nervous, scary hens; and in the case of fat hens it is not uncommon to have them die from fright, or meet with some severe injury. A more humane treatment is to place them in separate coops without nests, or in a flock where they are kept outdoor the entire day and permitted to roost in a house only at night.

Kindness should be an order that is never violated.

Keep the summer chicks growing. Provide shade. Give the youngsters all the range possible. Exercise is the best tonic growing stock can have.

This is considered a good month for caponizing.

There is still a good market for young ducklings and soft roasting fowls.

If breeding is finished, the males are best removed from the pens until after the molting season.

July is the month in which rats, minks, 'possums and weasels do their most deadly work. Be on the lookout. When their presence is discovered dig after them; give them no quarter.

Cuts Labor in Half

Do you first disinfect, and then go over all surfaces again with whitewash in order to keep your stables, dairies and poultry houses bright, cheerful and free from lice, mites, fly eggs and the germs of roup, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders, etc.?

Such a method is a waste of time, money and labor. Use Carbola instead—it does the two things at the same time. It is a disinfectant that dries out white—not dark and colorless—and gives much better results.

CARBOLA

is a mineral pigment combined with a germicide twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid. Comes in powder form, ready to use as soon as mixed with water. Applied with brush or sprayer, will not clog sprayer, flake, blister or peel off nor spoil by standing. No disagreeable odor. Absolutely non-poisonous. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The Dairy

Kindness is a cheap supplement to the ration and produces big gains in milk flow.

Keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails.

The cow giving the richest milk does not necessarily bring the biggest cream check. It is the total amount of fat produced that counts.

Heavy milkers due to calve during July should be milked once or twice a day for a couple of weeks before calving, if the udder is distended. This attention may prevent the loss of a valuable cow from milk-fever, or injury to the udder, which makes a cow almost worthless for milking.

When the butter granules do not form after churning a reasonable time, try putting a small amount of table salt in the churn. A little warm water has the same effect of hastening the granules. Too much warm water makes soft butter.

Memory is rather an uncertain thing to depend on to identify the calves that are taken away from their mothers and raised by hand. When the question of ownership or parentage is raised, it is much more convincing to have each calf marked with a metal tag fastened to a strap around the calf's neck. Records are half the value of a good herd.

Sunlight for the Cellar.

There is a mistaken idea that a house is warmer if the cellar is not under the entire building. The argument is that there are no windows with crevices to let in the cold air. That may be true concerning the cracks next to the frames, but without doubt there will be dampness where the ground has not been excavated. Then the first-floor joists are nearer to the frost in the earth in the winter.

Set the first-story beams well up from the grade, not less than 24 inches from the soil. If there is a distance of 30 inches between it is still better.

Excavate for a basement beneath the whole house, and do not be afraid to provide sufficient windows. There is nothing quite so dingy as that dark and damp space under the house. The expenditure of a few dollars would have made it light and cheerful. Do not try to bar the sunlight.

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

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

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

May:—1. It is not good form to wear face veils in the evening. The only excuse for a veil at night is when one is motoring. 2. Since your friend has invited you to her party and asks you to bring a man with you, it would be quite proper to write to a man whom you knew well and ask him to go. Word the note thus: My Dear —: Miss — is giving a little party next Friday evening and has asked me to bring a man with me. Would you care to go? If you can, let me hear as soon as possible, and stop for me that evening at 7.45 o'clock. Very sincerely, May— . 3. To clean a straw sailor hat try the following: Dissolve one teaspoonful oxalic acid crystals in one cupful boiling water, and, after brushing the hat thoroughly to remove all dust, lay it on a flat surface and scrub with this solution, using a small brush for the purpose. Work rapidly, beginning with the crown; rinse in cold water, wipe dry and place on a flat cloth in the sun to dry. Do not let the hat become thoroughly saturated with the water.

Gardener:—Try cayenne pepper to rid cabbage heads of worms. Sprinkle the cabbage as soon as the worms appear. A remedy for cutworms and onion grubs is to mix the seed with sulphur before planting. This may be used with seed corn also.

Mrs. C. L.:—To make an endless clothesline fasten two grooved wheels wherever you want your line and stretch a wire line around the wheel. As you hang up each piece of clothing you can turn the wheel and thus make room for the next piece directly in front of you. The clothes may be taken from the line by this same convenient method, which saves many steps and is also a boon in case of rain.

E. T.:—A widow when preparing for her second marriage should drop the name of her former husband and have her household linen marked with her maiden name. Linen procured after her marriage should be marked with the name of her second husband.

Frances:—The following are suggestions for your Sunday school picnic. You can have the usual races, some of them for the younger folks, others for the older persons. Fighting for the flag is a particularly timely game for the younger boys and girls. You will need about a dozen medium-sized cotton flags of the inexpensive kind. One flag at a time is placed upright in the ground and six girls or boys start in a race to obtain it. Give them some handicap. The boys can race with potato sacks, while the girls can race blindfolded or running backward; or the boys might race crawling on their hands and knees and the girls hopping on the right foot. Another way to race is to go as partners, each holding onto the opposite ends of a clothespin. Of course, the flags captured by each are retained. Ringing the Victory Bell is another good game. Form an arch of three cross poles, rising considerably above the heads of the company. Imbed the uprights in the earth and nail the crosspiece firmly on. Then decorate the arch with red, white and blue bunting and from the top bar hang a large bell. The game consists in hitting this bell with balls which are provided, each player being given three or more throws in a round. The tape race is fun. Have as many lengths of tape as there will be players and have all the tapes about the same number of feet—ten or twelve—then provide several pairs of sharp scissors. Attach all the tapes to a fence. Four or six players may contest at once, according to the pairs of scissors available. The contestants hold the loose ends of the tapes, which they draw out taut. At the signal each player begins to split his tape up the center line with the scissors, the player arriving at the end which is tied winning the race. After each set has tried, match the winners for the final decision. This would be suitable for the older guests. Another race consists in pushing four pebbles over a prescribed course with walking sticks. All four must be rolled at once, each in turn.

X. Y. Z.:—The engagement ring is put on over the wedding ring and thus guards it. The former is removed before the ceremony, leaving the finger free. Then the bride slips back the engagement ring at her first opportunity.

W. B.:—To restore the color of black kid, mix ink with the white of an egg and apply with a soft sponge. To clean white kid, dip a clean white flannel cloth in a little ammonia and rub lightly on a cake of white soap. Rub the soiled parts gently, changing the cloth as soon as it becomes soiled. To polish tan shoes, wash the shoes clean with a sponge and warm water. Wipe with a dry cloth and let dry. Then rub freely with the inside of a banana peel. Wipe carefully with a dry cloth and polish with cotton flannel. Patent leather shoes should not be "polished" in the strict sense of the word. Apply a mixture of one part linseed oil to two parts cream to the shoes, rubbing it well in with a soft flannel cloth. This will keep the leather soft and it will not crack as readily.

Joe:—Even though you have not yet met the bride, the present should be sent to her. Wedding presents are never sent to the bridegroom.

Tommy's Stamp Book.

When through my book of stamps I look,
What wondrous things I see!
It's dearer than the storybook
My mother reads to me.

With great delight ten times a day
I stop my play to glance
Upon these stamps of Paraguay,
Greece, Italy and France.

They beam on me in every hue
That in a stamp is seen—
In crimson, lavender and blue,
And cardinal and green.

I look upon the book with pride
To see its pages fill;
And yet I am not satisfied,
And shall not be until

The postman pauses in his tramp,
And in his outstretched hand
I see a letter with the stamp
They use in Fairyland.

The Fairy of the Roses.

Most people thought the old lady who lived in the house that stood all by itself was very queer and very cross; but Alline said she was cross only because she had rheumatism, and that if you could get her to tell a fairy story she would forget all about the pain, and be just as pleasant as anything.

"I'm going to her house now," said Alline, "for she promised she would tell me to-day about the fairies of the roses."

"Can you see that rose tree?" said the old lady, when Alline was comfortably seated on a stool beside her. "Well, it is owned by a fairy who, like the old woman who lived in a shoe, has more children than she knows what to do with. She is so dreadfully afraid of having anything happen to them that she has shut each one up tight in a rosebud. There they will stay until they grow big enough and strong enough to burst the buds open, and then each one will fly away."

"And where will they go?" asked Alline.

"That I cannot say," answered the old lady; "there are so many of them, and they choose such different places. They are also very fond of disguises—sometimes one might take them for butterflies, at other times for humming birds. Often, when you can't see them at all, you can find out just about where they are by listening."

"Oh," cried Alline, "what do they say?"

The old lady shook her head. "Who can tell what they say? If that were possible, mortals would perhaps be wiser than they are. You can often hear them either whispering among the leaves—though there are some who will tell you it is only the wind—or singing by the brook a little tinkling song."

While the old lady and Alline were talking, a sudden shower that had come up passed over, and the sun shone again in all its warm brightness. The birds began to sing, and in through the window darted a humming bird. It darted right out again; but not before the old lady and Alline had both seen it.

"Alline," the old lady said, "a bud on my rose tree looked this morning as if it might be pushed open soon. Go to the window and see if the fairy hasn't come out."

Alline ran to the window. "I see a great white rose," she said. "That little humming bird must have been the fairy. Oh, I'm so glad we both saw it!"

Hogs

If you believe in good roads, pave the way over which the pig must travel to become pork.

A small pen built close to the sow's pen, with a hole through which the pigs can pass and eat grain by themselves, will encourage them to eat grain much sooner.

Alfalfa is one of the best pastures for growing pigs. Sweet clover is one of the earliest pasture crops on which pigs thrive almost as well as on alfalfa. Rape is a good forage crop which is ready six weeks after planting. It can be sowed in the corn at the time of the last cultivation.

Dead pigs at farrowing time result from the sows climbing over a piece of two by four in the door of the hog house. The remedy is apparent—take out the cross piece.

A small amount of soft coal for the hogs to eat is a good thing. Too much is constipating.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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 accesories.

Paroid Roofing.

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G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

You Get them at DEACON'S! What?

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

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

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

The Farmers Supply House

That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, Sweat-pads, etc. Tudhope Buggies and Expresses.
Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes
Rennie's Seed Corn
Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates. Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns. Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Waggons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

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

Russell Rodgers, Lachute

Have you tried the Victor Tungs-tone Stylus Needles

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

Victor Victrolas $21.00 to $400.00

Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents. 12 inches $1.50.

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

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

Spring and Summer Suits.

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

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000
Rest.....4,750,000

95 Branches in Canada

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Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

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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.

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Main Street, Lachute.

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For The Following

Semi-Ready Tailoring.

Both Stock and Special Orders.
Boys' Wear Better Suits.
Peabody's Overalls and Shirts.
Eartern 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

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Automobiles

The Car I have been telling you about is

The Metz

Celebrated Geerless Transmission Car
2 and 5 Passenger

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer, LACHUTE, QUE.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
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Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.
Main Street,
Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
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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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917. — NO 29

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineaphles, 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

—:o:—

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

—:o:—

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

LOST,—A black satin Scarf with border of ruching, between Clyde St. and C. P. R. Station, August 6th.

Finder please return to,
MISS CARR, Lachute.

NOTICE,—All persons who have not paid their Dog Tax to the Township of Chatham, before the 20th day of August inst., legal action will be taken, with a penelty of $10 00 without any further notice.

Given this 9th day of August, 1917 by
ALBINI LAMARCHE,
Sec.-Treas. Municipal Council of the Township of Chatham.

DRESSMAKER wants sewing; suits, dresses, or childrens clothes. Terms reasonable. Apply,
MRS. A CHAMBERS, Brownsburg

FOR SALE.—Two round tents in good condition, 12 feet in diameter, original price $50 each, selling for $15 each. A. P. PAQUIN, Phone 105.

Books for Sale.—A number of books from 5cts. to $1.25, will be sold out to clear at 20cts to 25cts. They are real snaps at the price.
W. ST. JACQUES, Main St. 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.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at ow prices. Lovely goods $4 75 up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

BIRTHS.

WOOD,—At Winnipeg, on Aug. 10th, 1917, to Prof. and Mrs. G. W. Wood a daughter.

East Settlement Social.

There will be a Social in the East Settlement Church, Thursday, August, 23rd. Admission 35cts children under 12 years, 20cts. Refreshments served. Home-made candy for sale. Funds to go in aid of the Red Cross

CAPT. L. M. HOOKER.

Word reached Lachute this week that Capt. L. M. Hooker of the 14th. Can. Batt. had been wounded. A late cable received from himself announces that he is at Poslyn, France, and is up and feeling well.

PRIVATE E. M. JONES.

Mr. and Mrs Matthews Jones, of Lachute, have been officially notified by the Department of Militia in Ottawa that their son, Pte. Edward Matthews Jones, was admitted to the No. 5 Field Ambulance on August 1st, suffering from gas poisoning Pte. Jones enlisted in September of 1915, with ten or twelve other Lachute boys in the 73rd Battalion under the command of Lieut-Col. Peers Davidson. Since that time three of them have been killed in action, and several others have been mentioned in the casualy lists for one reason or another. Pte. Jones was eighteen years of age when he enlisted and had for three years prior to enlistment been employed in the office of the paper mills at Lachute. He had but just returned from a leave of absence spent in England and Scotland, when he was reported a casualty.

Methodist Notes.

The Methodist Sunday School will meet next Sunday in open session at eleven thirty a.m.

The Quarterly official board of the Methodist Church will meet next Monday night in the school room. A good attendance is hoped for.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at Brownsburg Methodist Church next Sunday afternoon Preacher, Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A.

The Union Services will be conducted next Sunday in the morning in the Methodist Church, in the evening in the Baptist Church. In the evening the Rev. F. J. Hayden will give an address on Rev. G. Matheson's Hymn, "O love that will not let me go" The Hymn will be sung as a solo by Mr. Stanley Goldsworthy. All are welcome.

Correspondence

—:o:—

France, July 19th, 1917.

To the S.S.S. Club.

Dear friends,—

Just a few lines to let you know I received the parcel O. K. and wish to thank you for it. We are having good weather. The boys are all well and looking good. Well I must close. Thanking you all very much,

I remain
Yours truly,
841787 PTE. J. C. JONES.
2nd Can. Tunneling Co, France.

DEATHS

CAMERON,—At Pierpont, S. D. on July 24th, Caroline McFadgen, wife of the late Dougald Cameron, formerly of Stonefield, Que.

In Memoriam

MATTHEWS,—In loving memory of Mrs. Harvey Matthews, who departed this life August 15th, 1916.

Inserted by her family.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

—:o:—

Mr. Jas. McNeish is spending a weeks vacation in Montreal.

Mr. Thos. Boa, of Montreal, is visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Winnie Kyle, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Ruth Rodger.

Miss Sybil Arthur, of Belle Rivere, is the guest of Mrs. A. McPaul.

Mrs. Currie, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks in St Andrews.

Miss Margaret McKimmie is visiting Mrs. Hume at Hill Head this week.

Miss Hilda Wheatley, of Lakeside, is the guest of Mrs. M. Jones this week.

Miss Eva Deacon is the guest of Mrs A. Middleton Lake Louisa this week.

Miss Jean McAllister, of Chute au Blondeau is the guest of Miss A. Hay

Miss Lily Robinson, of Montreal, is the guest of her mother for a short visit

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of Montreal, spent a few days last week at Clear Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. McFarlane, of Ste. Annes are guests of Mrs T. Barron this week.

Miss Hattie McCoy left on Thursday for a few weeks visit at St. John, N. B.

Messrs. Ervin Centre and Willie Cruise, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss K. Kelly, of, Dublin, Ireland, is the guest of Mrs. H. Murray this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong, of Lachute Rd. spent Sunday at Lake Louisa.

Miss Eva Patterson, of Mille Isles, was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Patterson this week.

Mrs. Henry Hammond and daughter Viola, spent a few days in Hawkesbury last week.

Miss Winnie Denman, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. A. Graham this week.

Mrs. Eugene Lafive and children, of Montreal, were visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Myrtle Arnold and Mr Frank Arnold, of Grenville spent the week-end in town.

Mr. P. W. Alexander spent the week-end with his family at Ceder Crest, Shawbridge.

Miss Katie Jones spent a few days in Brownsburg last week the geest of Mrs. Wm. Stewart.

Mrs. Forsythe left on Monday for a months visit with her sisters at Toronto and Cobourg.

Miss Alice Tucker, of Montreal, is the guest of her cousin Miss Bella Cunningham this week

The Misses Margaret Tolhurst and Jessie Earle, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Earle.

Mrs. Geo. Coghill and son, of Montreal, are the guests of Miss H. Matthews for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs Larue and Miss Denman of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Chas. Bradford this week.

Mrs. Guilbard, of Toronto, who has spent the past 2 weeks in town returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Beech and sons, and Miss I. Spear, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Yelland this week.

Mrs. Stevenson and family, of Smith Falls, are guests of Mrs. G. Creswell Clear Lake this week.

Mrs. Wm. Staniforth and children have returned home from a months visit at Lake Louisa.

Mrs. H. Way returned home on Friday last after a pleasant visit with friends in Lachine.

Mrs. A. Forbes and daughters, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Jas. Gall Clear Lake this week.

Mrs. J B. Menzies has purchased the home in which she now resides on Grace St. from Mr. Masson.

Miss McDonald, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Prettie, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Wm Mitchell this week.

Mrs A. Rice, Miss Myrtle Rice and Miss Mary McCaw, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Rice this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, and Miss Katie Read spent Monday at Lake Louisa guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Mrs. (Rev.) F. J. Hayden and Mrs. P. W. Alexander are still at Cedar Crest, Shawbridge, on their vacation.

Mr. C. B. Hollowey, of Toronto, is spending a two weeks visit the guest of his aunt Mrs. J. R. Bakin, Hill Head.

Mr. Geo. Hunter and daughter Myrtle left on Monday for Los Angelos, Calif. where he will in future make his home.

Mrs. W. J. Healey and daughters of Ottawa, and Mr. Burnett, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J S. Giles this week.

Miss Ruby Hampton and Mr and Mrs. McAskell, of Montreal, are guests at Mrs. Hopes cottage, Lake Louisa this week.

A Lawn Social and Concert will be held in the Beech Ridge School, on Tuesday, August 28th. See posters later.

A new barber shop has been opened on Main Street, in the property owned by Mr. Wm. Berry, west of the Bank of Ottawa.

The Misses A. and E. Cooke returned to Montreal on Sunday.

Mrs. W. C. Charland, of Montreal, is visiting her sister Mrs. T. Marcil.

Miss Annie Pollock is the guest of Mrs T. McOuat at 16 Island Lake.

Mr and Mrs. F. Griffith, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. John Barley this week.

Miss M. Scott, of Cambria, was the guest of Mrs Jas. Drysdale for a few days last week.

Miss Nina Wray has returned to the city after spending a pleasant months visit with friends in Louisa.

Some twenty-five of our young men from Brownsburg and Lachute left on the Harvesters excursion this week.

Mrs. Geo. Smith, has returned to Martintown after spending a months pleasant visit with her niece Mrs Robt. Watson.

Rev. F. J. Forsythe is spending two weeks at Clear Lake and is accompanied by Masters E. Ryan, H. Morrison, G. and L. Cruise.

Ptes Norman Cleland and Thos Foster have received parcels from the S.S S. Club, and wish to thank the Club very much for them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E Arnold and son of Grenville, and Prof. Kneeland, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Summerville on Sunday last.

Mrs Deacon and family, Mrs. Bruneau Miss Campbell and Mr H. Burwash, of Ottawa, were guests at Mrs. H. Burwash Clear Lake, on Sunday.

Mr. F. Jordan left on Saturday for his home in Belleville. Ont. owing to the death of his sister Mrs. Tripp, who passed away on Friday last.

The Misses J. Bovin, A. Clarke, L. Cooke, also Messrs. U. Boivin, A. A. Clarke and A. Cooke were the guests of the Misses Marcil this week.

Miss Louise Bradshaw, of Montreal, has returned home after spending the past two weeks the guest of Mrs. Geo. Calder, at Sixteen Island Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ray, and Miss Beamish, of Be Kalb Ill, and Mr. and Mrs. H B. O'Neil, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McPaul this week.

Mrs. Mossman Gall and sons are spending a few weeks at their summer home Clear Lake Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and baby were their week-end guests.

Miss Grace Boyd left on Thursday for a two week's visit with friends in Cobalt and Sawtika, and was accompanied to Montreal by her sister Alice who will spend the week-end.

Mr and Mrs. Campbell and infant baby, and Miss Agnes Gammon, of Lachine, returned home on Sunday last, after spending a very pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. Gammon.

Mrs. Geo. Christie, Miss Howard and Miss Norah Christie returned from Old Orchard on Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and daughter, of Buckingham, were in town for a short visit on Monday.

Mrs. McLaughlin, and children, of Schenectady, N. Y. are guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Banford. Miss Winnifred Banford has also returned home after a pleasant 7 weeks visit with her sister.

At the close of the Sacramental Service last Sunday morning in the Methodist Church, the Minister spoke with regret of the impending removal of Mr. and Mrs. Hunier and family, who intend going back to California their former home, and wished them God-speed, in the name of the Church and Congregation.

A grand Harvest Festival will be held (D. V) at Louisa, under the auspices of St. Aidan's Church, on Thursday Aug. 23rd. Thanksgiving service in the Church at 10 a.m. Dinner in Hall at 12 noon. Sale of Ladie's work in afternoon. A good programme of sports is being arranged. Competition open to the world. Dinner 35cts. Ice cream etc, at usual prices.

Fire at Isle-au-Chats.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, of Isle-au-Chats was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Just how it happened is a mystery as there had been no fire on since seven o'clock in the morning and there was nobody at home except the hired boy, the family being away visiting in Carillon. The alarm was given about ½past one, but the house was at that a mass of flames and nothing was saved. No insurance was held so that everything is a total loss.

Bible Society Notes.

The Secretary of the Lachute Branch has mailed a number of descriptive pamphlets, statistical statements etc, to residents of Lachute and vicinity, with a view to paying the way for the collectors, who will make their annual call within the next ten days, and it is hoped that the reading of the interesting information contained in these leaflets will result in increased and new contributions. If the collector fails to call on anyone desiring to contribute to the funds of this great institution, their gifts may be left with the President, Rev. F. J Hayden, or with the Secretary S. Goldsworthy.

The Annual Meeting has been arranged for Tuesday evening, September 11th. Further announcement will be made in this connection, but it is hoped that the date will be kept open, as a most interesting address on the work of the Bible Society in relation to the War will be delivered at that time.

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 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 Recreations of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gift 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 PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gunard

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

SIXTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

"I will show you the room where the vault door stands behind a curtain. Here is a secret door," continued Duke Hestor, as he pressed a carved rose on the wall panel.

Duke Hestor and Pat stood for a moment looking into the room. With his back to the intruders, the king sat in deep meditation. Silently indicating with his hand, Duke Hestor pointed to heavy draperies that hung against the farther wall of the king's library.

Then he drew the girl back from the opening where they stood, and let the panel slide noiselessly into its original position.

"Behind those drapes is the door of the vault," said the duke.

Pat departed from the palace by a secret entrance, tossing the purple mask into a vase of flowers near the walk. She knew that if Sphinx Kelly were to pick it up, he would know that again were his wits in conflict with the most beautiful mystery in all Paris.

As Pat passed along the streets her rare beauty made her the object of undisguised admiration.

Pat went straight to the meeting-place of the People's league.

"I am going to the king," she said, "in your behalf, and to do the work you expect of me. Let there be no trouble until I speak to you again from this platform. I make no promise, but I believe that when you next hear the sound of my voice in this hall that I can tell you the queen's behests have been fulfilled."

There were wild shouts and thunderous applause.

"I Will Show You the Room Where the Vault Door Stands."

When Pat again called at the palace she went in the name of the People's league. She demanded that the king should give her an audience. She was ushered into the room where she had conversed with Duke Hestor, and told to await the king's decision.

To divert suspicion, Pat moved about the room as if in curiosity, examining the paintings and decorations on the wall. She knew that her chance might come at any moment, and keeping a sharp watch on every door, she gradually worked her way to where the secret panel was hidden in the wall.

In her hand the girl carried a small bag, such as women often have with them on shopping trips.

Deftly she pushed the heart of the rose. The panel slid back and as she gazed stealthily into the half-darkened room she discovered that there was not a soul to be seen. She decided quickly, her opportunity was at hand.

She ran swiftly across the room and pulled the draperies aside. In another instant she had begun to turn the combination, listening with her ear close to the lock as the tumblers moved into place.

When she had completed the specified number of revolutions, and stopped the combination on the final number, she was able to turn the knob at the first attempt.

There was a massive jewel box standing on a small table in the center of the closet-like room, and taking a chance on getting what she was after, Pat emptied the contents of the box into her hand-bag. She watched string after string of pearls and gems flow into the leather bag.

As Pat made her exist from the vault she realized to her dismay that she was not now alone in the king's library. As she dropped the drapery over the door to the strong room, she saw approaching the king himself.

"They told me to wait for you here," said the girl without a quiver of an eyelash or hesitating an instant. "I have been amusing myself looking around, your majesty."

Before the king could question her, Duke Hestor entered and gazed in astonishment at the girl here in the presence of the king. At the sight of the duke the girl made a clumsy move and, as if by accident, dropped her bag upon the floor. Duke Hestor picked it up and politely offered to restore it to her.

"I'll thank you to hold the bag for me a few moments, while I speak to the king," said Pat, smiling her prettiest at the two representatives of royalty.

"Tell the young person," said the king, addressing himself to Duke Hestor, "that she cannot talk to me unless I make the appointment. Then see that she is ushered from the palace."

The duke bowed low, and Pat made a courtesy. Then, instantly the girl took the duke's arm and urged him to lead her from the room. This done, and they were once outside of the palace, Pat snatched the bag from the duke's hand and fled rapidly up the avenue.

"My word, but she is a peculiar creature," said the duke half aloud as if to himself, while he watched Pat disappear around the first turning of the street. And smiling grimly, continued: "I wonder if she has the jewels in that bag."

Meanwhile Kelly had again called upon the king, at his command, entering the palace by a different way, at the instant Pat was hurrying off with the queen's jewels safely in her hand-bag. As Kelly entered the king's presence, the ruler was fairly exploding in a towering rage.

"The jewels are gone. I just discovered it. That woman leader has made a fool of the king of Dufrane," cried the monarch in wails of anger.

"Yes, and she's fooled the Sphinx," Kelly muttered to himself.

Rousing the guard, the Sphinx made an effort to apprehend the girl, but was, of course, too late. Even while the king and his household were in commotion Pat had sold the jewels to the banker, who was waiting, ready to pass over the money, and within the hour she had enriched the treasury of the People's league.

"Good friends, my work here is done," said Pat, when the wildly enthusiastic members of the league had calmed down enough to allow her voice to be heard. "The queen's wishes have been fulfilled."

The shouting and cheering populace followed the girl from the hall and into the street. She led the procession straight to the palace, and then urged them into cheers for the king. By the mastery of her will she had changed the whole temper of the people from antagonism to loyalty toward their monarch.

Inside the palace the king heard the uproar and marveled. He looked from his window and beheld the frail girl leading his people in their cheers. Then he sent for her to be ushered into the throne room.

And there, in the presence of the king, the girl faced Sphinx Kelly.

(To be continued.)

CURE COUGH BY SUGGESTION.

Tendency to Cough May be Overcome By Will Power.

A man coughs in a crowded room and forthwith a score or more of the others join him. The coughs that from small beginnings grow into a great volume of sound are the bane of all orators and lecturers. The reason for emulative coughing is a mystery to the average layman, says Dr. Sadler. The chronic cougher who seems literally reminded to cough by hearing some one else do so is impelled by the power of mental suggestion.

Irritation of the throat membranes is only one cause of coughing. Habit, nervousness and mental states induced by having coughed previously are all contributing factors. "Fear attention" is certainly able to cause and maintain a formidable and annoying tendency to cough. I have conducted experiments in lecturing to students which have led me to this conclusion. I have delivered sixty-minute lectures during the first half of which only two or three students coughed at all. Then I began to cough myself, purposely, at intervals of three or four minutes. During the first five minutes of the second half of the lecture eleven coughs were heard; during the second five minutes fifteen coughs; during the third five minutes nineteen; during the fourth seventeen; during the fifth twenty-seven, and during the last five minutes sixteen coughs.

There is no doubt that most of this coughing was stimulated by unconscious suggestion, and that it was really utterly unnecessary. Large audiences are susceptible to the same suggestion, although the degree of susceptibility varies somewhat in different audiences. Allusions to coughing will often be sufficient to cause a person to cough. Yawning is largely emulative. Mention of yawning or seeing some one yawn is often sufficient to cause every one in a room to yawn.

I once attended a man who had coughed almost without intermission for over three hours. He was physically exhausted by the recurring violent paroxysms of coughing. But during my examination a child was run over in the street in front of his home by an automobile. In the ensuing excitement the man actually ceased to cough for over half an hour. When his attention adverted to the fact he resumed coughing as violently as before. But this singular circumstance assisted me in persuading him that his cough was really a subjective affliction. By a strong effort of the will he began to suppress the tendency to cough, with the gratifying consequence that he ceased to cough entirely.

When planting, weeding or picking vegetables, etc., you can provide temporary shade by tying an umbrella to the handle of a pitchfork and sticking the fork well into the ground. Such a protector from the sun has the advantage of being movable.

The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson III.—Mineral Salts.

Food contains salts such as sulphur, sodium, phosphates, magnesium, iron, potassium. These salts do not change in the process of digestion, but are absorbed largely in their natural form. Animal foods supply soda and chlorides which are a necessary part of the fluids. Vegetable foods and water supply potash, lime and phosphates which are necessary for the solid tissues.

Mineral salts have the following uses: to promote digestion; to harden bony tissue; to strengthen muscular tissue; to supply acids and alkalines for the digestive juices.

Salts are therefore necessary for health. Disease results from an insufficient supply of these vital, life-giving elements.

Phosphate, calcium and magnesium are necessary for bone and tooth structure. Sodium aids digestion and is a necessary element in the blood. So is iron. Potassium aids the action of the heart, gives life to the nervous system, and keeps the tissues active and flexible.

Mineral salts are found in abundance in vegetables, milk, eggs, whole grain, peas, beans and fruit. They are lacking in meat. Therefore, in order to maintain the body in perfect health, it is important that the diet should include those foods which contain mineral salts.

Canning Raspberries.

Raspberries may be canned by the cold pack method. Sort the fruit and discard all the soft and bruised berries. Fill into the sterilized jars and gently press berries down with a large spoon to pack closely. Cover with either a syrup or plain boiling water. Place the rubbers and lids in position partially tight, process in hot water bath for thirty minutes, after boiling has started. Remove, fasten lids securely, test for leaks, label, date and store in a cool, dry place.

Raspberry Jam.—Six boxes of raspberries, four cupfuls of water. Place in a saucepan and cook until soft. Then rub through a fine sieve. Measure the raspberries and allow one-half cupful of sugar to each cupful of pulp. Cook until very thick; store in glasses, bowls, etc. Cover with paraffin.

Care must be taken when cooking jams, etc., to use an asbestos mat under the kettle to prevent scorching.

To use bruised and soft berries: Wash and crush with the potato masher, adding one quart of water, one cupful of sugar, to each quart of soft fruit. Bring to boiling point and cook gently for fifteen minutes. Strain and bottle this juice in sterilized bottles. Place the bottles in hot water bath and process twenty minutes after boiling starts. Seal and cover the tops of bottles by dipping into melted sealing wax.

How To Economize.

Food is spoiled by careless handling and storing. Important amounts of perishable foods are made dangerous or inedible because they are exposed to heat, germs, dust, dirt or to flies and other insects.

Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean, and covered continuously" may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

One or two vegetables, beets or carrots, for instance, not needed immediately, are thrown out or allowed to spoil instead of being used in soups or combination dishes. Fruits which could be stewed and kept are allowed to spoil.

Vegetables and fruits in quantities often are stored in hot, damp, and poorly ventilated bins and under conditions which hasten wilting, fermentation, and decay.

Fruits, surplus beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables produced in home gardens are allowed to spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would can and preserve such surplusage for use when fruits and vegetables are scarce and high in price.

Much food is ruined by being stored where flies or other insects, or rats and mice, can get at it. Much cereal food is ruined because it is not protected against weevils or other insects.

Ability To Relax.

One of the important things to know in life, especially if you are a woman, is how to let yourself alone. The ability to relax, the art of being judiciously lazy, the tact to let herself alone, has saved many a woman from a nervous breakdown. We all know the housewife who nags herself into such a state of consciousness that she cannot rest. If she lies down, she is continually worrying herself with thoughts of the work she is neglecting.

Much of the blame for this state of affairs lies at the doors of the mothers. The mistake is in their training of the children, especially their daughters. They are taught from earliest infancy to be kind to others, to bear with them, to forgive them, to help them; but from birth to death, no one ever tells them to be kind also to themselves.

The woman who nags herself can make herself more miserable than any one else possibly could. She can make her life more of a nightmare than any misfortune could possibly make it. If such women could learn to be kinder to themselves, there is no doubt that their own lives would be lengthened; and not only that, but the lives of those with whom they come in close contact would be made far more pleasant.

LABRADOR PERILS.

Strange to Say, Few Fishermen Are Able to Swim.

Few Labrador fishermen can swim. "You see, we has enough of the water without goin' to bother wi' it when we are ashore," a man said to Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary and physician. Yet this very man had fallen overboard in the open sea o less than four times, and had only been saved on one occasion, writes Dr. Grenfell in Down to the Sea, by catching a line thrown him in his teeth and holding on until he was hauled in. His hands were too numbed to be of any use.

One spring the two sons of a fisherman who lived on a lonely bay were out on the ice after seals, when suddenly it gave way and let the boys through. The father, seeing the accident from the shore, seized a fishing line, hastily fastened one end round his body and, giving the other end to his daughter to hold, ran out to the hole through which they had fallen. He jumped into the water, went down and brought up the bodies, too late, alas! to restore life.

There are many heroic tales of women. Early one fall the arm of the sea just north of the missionary's hospital was frozen over enough to allow dog trains to travel over it. In the early morning two men started off to cross it on a komatik, to cut firewood on the far side. As they rounded a headland the whole of the team fell into the water where an eddying tide had kept the ice thin. The komatik followed into the water, carrying the men with it. One disappeared under the ice and was drowned. The other got free of the boat and held on to the ice edge, although he was unable to crawl out.

From the shore his sister saw the accident and at once ran to aid him. As she drew near she heard shouting and saw several men pulling a boat down to the ice some distance away. They shouted to her to keep away from the hole, but instead of stopping she had the presence of mind to throw herself full length on the ice and glide along until she got near enough with outstretched arms to reach her brother's hand. Already he was half-frozen to death; but she managed to get him upon the surface near her and, although one of her own legs was through the ice, to hold him until the boat came.

When Dr. Grenfell asked her how she dared to go out to almost certain death, she replied:

"I couldn't see him drown, could I?"

ALASKA'S RAILROAD.

Train on Narrow-Guage Track Drawn by Dogs.

The "pupmobile" is a passenger train drawn over a regular railroad track by dog-power. There is only one in existence. It carries passengers from Nome, Alaska, across the level land near that town into the mountains.

The track is a narrow-gauge railroad built in 1900. A high tax was placed on the railroads in Alaska soon after that, and as there was not enough traffic over the road to justify the expense of operating locomotives, the regular train service was discontinued. Then the "pupmobile" was instituted. The accommodation for passengers consists of a platform on which are two seats. To this from seven to fifteen dogs are harnessed, and the rate at which they travel compares favorably with much of our "rapid transit." Furthermore, it is about the cheapest railroad to operate that we know of. Six pounds of dog meat a day is considered to be a fair expenditure of "fuel."

London's Farms.

Altogether, London boasts 18 genuine farme—nine of them in Woolwich—and in pre-war times had nearly 300 acres devoted to wheat-growing.

It is urged in Great Britain that absolute prohibition would free a minimum of 800,000 tons a year in ships for the oversea transportation of food.

Corks steeped in vaseline can be used in many cases where glass ones are desired.

Get Your Boy A

"NUGGET" Outfit

Teach him to take care of his shoes. No muss or dirt and in three minutes "Nugget" gives a shine that will last all day.

"Nugget" outfits in handy cardboard boxes 40c., or neat metal boxes 50c. If your dealer cannot supply you send us cost of outfit and we will mail same post free.

THE NUGGET POLISH CO., LIMITED
9 DAVENPORT ROAD TORONTO, ONT.

JUST POUR IT OVER YOUR JELLIES AND PRESERVES

That is the end of the sealing process when you use Parowax. No papers or strings to bother with—no irksome labor with jar tops. Just pour

Parowax
PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

over your jellies and they will be kept absolutely air-tight. No mold—no fermentation—and no trouble.

FOR THE LAUNDRY — See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

At grocery, department and general stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Redpath SUGAR

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

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

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

Strength in Summer comes to the man or woman whose daily diet consists of cereals and fruits. Meat and potatoes are a heavy load on the digestive organs. The ideal Summer diet is **Shredded Wheat Biscuit,** a food that is 100 per cent. whole wheat and prepared in a digestible form. For breakfast with sliced bananas or berries, with milk or cream.

Made in Canada.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL.

The Empire's Training School for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

St. Dunstan's Hostel, in Regent's Park, London, is under the direction of Sir Arthur Pearson (himself blind) and Lady Pearson. At the date of the last report, March 31, 1917, the inmates numbered 354 and included men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Tasmania, and Newfoundland, as well as the British Isles. Already 224 men have passed out, having learned one, and sometimes more than one, of the following occupations: Massage, shorthand-writing, telephone operating, boot repairing, mat-making, basket-making, joinery, poultry farming and market gardening.

Besides the occupations learned, the men master Braille and typewriting and netting work of various kinds. Every man is given a typewriter as his own possession when he has passed the writing test imposed, and is well supplied with Braille literature.

Each pupil has an individual teacher. There are well over a hundred of these teachers, all of whom are voluntary.

Of the men who have left St. Dunstan's and have been settled at their work, provided with plant, given stocks of raw material, and otherwise started in life, the vast majority are earning sums which prove very handsome supplements to their pensions. Indeed there are quite a number of cases in which earnings are on a higher scale than before the men were blinded.

The men of St .Dunstan's are taught to play as well as to work. They have various sports games and debating societies and lessons in vocal and instrumental music.

An after-care scheme is now being planned for which donations will be gladly received. Arrangements are made under this scheme for supervising the men's work; providing their raw material of the best quality and at cost price, for marketing their goods and assisting them permanently all through their darkened life.

These men have given very much indeed for their country, and for you. The least that can be given them in return is to ensure by every possible means that they are placed in a position successfully to fight their stern battle against so terrible a handicap as the loss of sight.

By a Frenchman's invention as a language student hears a word spoken by a phonograph he also sees it appear on a printed roll in conjunction with its translation in his own tongue.

Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of tea and coffee in thousands of Canadian homes.

"There's a Reason"

Delightful flavor
Rich aroma
Healthful
Economical

Sold by grocers everywhere

BRITISH PEERAGES.

Noble Houses Suffer Because of Their Contribution to the War.

Eight peerages of the United Kingdom are in peril of extinguishment, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun. No fewer than 120 sons of peers have been killed in the war, sixty-two of them heirs to titles. Not all, of course, were only sons, so that not all the titles are in menace. Before the war's end, without doubt, there will be other casualties in noble families, other threats of the extinction of titles.

So a weekly newspaper declares, "measures must be taken to continue" the peerage whose extinction is threatened. Probably there will be; the Englishman's love of a lord is getting to be more than a tradition and a sarcasm; for the noble houses have contributed magnificently of their sons in the fight for the nation's life. The Upper Chamber is an array of mourning these days, and it appeals more strongly to the sentiments and sympathies of the country than in many decades.

When a hereditary peerage confronts extinction by reason of the failure of male issue it comes within the prerogative of the Crown to determine whether it may be continued through the female line. The royal assent has been granted in many cases; it is customary, in fact, when the title is sufficiently old and revered to make it an institution, like London Bridge or the Tower, or afternoon tea. But there is the possibility also of titles becoming extinct through failure of both the male and female lines, and comparatively parvenu titles are by no means certain of maintenance through the royal prerogative.

Of course, the family estates are not dissipated merely because the title ceases. The estates may be disposed of by the usual processes of law.

HOW IS YOUR APPETITE?

Loss of appetite during the summer months is a common trouble, and indicates that the digestive system is out of order. Lacking a healthy appetite many people—especially women—go too long without food, or eat sparingly because food seems to distress them, and it is no wonder that they complain that they are constantly tired and unable to stand the hot weather. This simply means that the digestive system is not doing its proper work, and that the nutriment that should come from the food is not being distributed to the various organs of the body. In other words the blood is growing thin and watery.

You need a summer tonic, and in all the realm of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Take a short treatment with these pills now and notice how promptly your appetite returns and your power to digest food improves. Your food will then do you good, your strength will return and you will no longer complain that the hot weather tires you out.

The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the moment you feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A GOOD SET OF RULES.

Boys and Girls Would Do Well to Follow Them Out.

Here is a set of rules which every boy and girl would do well to follow:

Be brave. Courage is the noblest of all gifts.

Be silent while your elders are speaking, and otherwise show them deference.

Obey. Obedience is the first duty of every boy and girl.

Be clean. Both yourself and the place you live in.

Understand and respect your body. It is the temple of the spirit.

Be the friend of all harmless wild life. Conserve the woods and flowers, and especially be ready to fight wild fire in forest or in town.

Word of honor is sacred.

Play fair. Foul play is treachery.

Be reverent.

Be kind. Do at least one act of unbargaining service every day.

Be helpful. Do your share of the work.

Be joyful. Seek the joy of being alive.

The Jordan.

Religion, history and nature conspire to make the Jordan the most famous river of the earth. Across it the hosts of Israel were led into the Promised Land; in its waters the Christian rite of baptism had its birth; up and down its valleys many civilizations in the morning of history rose and fell. Perhaps the strangest thing about this famous river is that none of the ancients ever guessed that its mouth was below the level of the sea. It was not until 1874 that accurate measurements were made and the mouth of the river was found 1292 feet below the Mediterranean less than 60 miles away.

Manufacturers of artificial butter in Europe are now largely using oil pressed from copra, which is the dried meat of cocoanuts, instead of animal fat.

GEN. CADORNA GEN. PORRO

IN COMMAND OF ITALIAN ARMIES.

These portraits sent from Italian headquarters by Miss Rosamond Boultbee, show His Excellency, General Luigi Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies, and General Porro, second in command

"PRIVATE" MARY JANE—ARMY COOK

TWO THOUSAND WOMEN ARE NOW COOKING FOR TOMMY.

One of Them Tells of Her Work, Her Pay, and Her Prospects in the Women's Legion.

I'm in the Army, and yet I'm a woman. No, I'm not one of those Amazons you sometimes read about, though I do wear a khaki uniform, draw Army pay from the regimental paymasters, work in the Army, and live in a camp, writes an English woman.

It's a bit of a puzzle, isn't it, to find a woman doing all these things, which are supposed to be the exclusive prerogative of men alone. The secret is that I'm an Army cook.

The average man in the street only associates women's war work with 'bus-conductors, munition-makers, lift-girls, railway-porteresses, and so on; but, scattered all over the country—some in Army depots, and others in convalescent camps—there are over two thousand women like me, who are in the Army, actually and truly, in every sense of the word.

I've belonged to the Army now for over twelve months, and I'm proud to be able to say that I'm replacing at least one man for the fighting-line by being here. I used to be a cook in private service before I joined; but hearing that there was a scheme on foot to replace men-cooks with women, where they could be found, I offered my services to the War Office.

The Order of the Day.

I had to pass a medical examination, the same as any other recruit, only, instead of going out on a parade ground, and learning the way to march and turn, and performing the antics called Swedish drill, I started as an assistant-cook, working for the time being under a chief man Army cook.

Every morning at six I had to be in the kitchen, to prepare the food for the men's breakfasts, and after this had all been got ready we managed to get our own first meal. After that came the preparation for dinners. We peeled potatoes, cleaned cabbage and other green vegetables, and cut up the eight ounces of meat which is each man's allowance. Some cooks would be making the pastry for pies or puddings, while still others would watch the big joints for roasting, according to their several special abilities.

At about ten o'clock, and when the pots and pans are sizzling merrily, we set about clearing up the kitchen. At eleven we stop work in two batches for "Stand easy"—a quarter of an hour during which we go out for a walk to get fresh air, if fine, or chat under the veranda if it is raining.

At a quarter to twelve we get the dinners out of the ovens and coppers, ready for the orderlies of the messes when they call to collect them, and by noon every scrap of food—except our own dinners—has disappeared from the kitchen. Follows a little more clearing up, and at half-past twelve we dine.

A Dinky Uniform.

Half of us are off duty in the afternoon and the other half prepare the food which Tommy will have for tomorrow morning's breakfast, and see that the water is boiling for tea, and that any little luxuries, such as bloaters, or an occasional steak and tomatoes, and that sort of thing, is cooked and hot by four o'clock.

The evening, after tea has been sounded off, and the kitchen cleared up, is our own. We have half a day's leave each week, and once a month a full day, besides which, when the soldiers get their periodical leaves, we too, go for the same length of time, again taking it in batches, as there must always be someone in the kitchen to cook for the men in camp.

Our life isn't dull by any means, for we have our own quarters and our recreation-rooms, in which are installed games of all kinds, sewing machines for the industrious, and pianos. Besides this, we can attend the camp theatre or cinema, and sometimes one or more of our number figure on the programme at the former.

Two girls share a room, either in the camp itself or in a hostel near at hand, run by the Military Section of the Women's Legion, which is our real employer, and with whom we have contracted to serve.

The Women's Legion.

We wear a dinky uniform. A jacket and skirt of khaki, with a red shoulder strap, bearing the letters, "W.L.," as well as a Women's Legion band, chosen by Lady Londonderry, who is the founder of the league, while a brown felt hat of the Canadian type completes the outfit.

As assistant-cook I draw a salary of $100 per annum, with $6.50 extra per year for laundry, which is also the scale of pay for assistant-waitresses; but when I got promoted to head cook this was raised to $200 per annum, while the washing allowance remained the same.

There is one more step which I can take—that to superintendent cook, where I shall draw the princely sum of $500 per year, with all found, so that I am now getting, even as head-cook, a far greater salary than I should have ever reached in private service. And if I can only realize my ambition, and become a superintendent, I shall be able to put by a nice little sum to act as a nest-egg when I have to leave the Army—if ever I do—when the boys come home again.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Aug. 31st, 1908. Metapedia, P. Q.

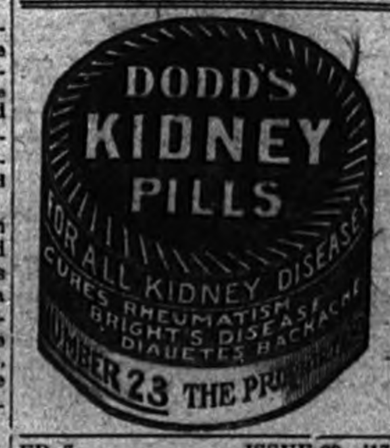
THE COSTLIEST OF WARS

Previous Expensive Conflicts Do Not Compare With Present War.

It is certain that the present conflict of nations will place all other wars in the shade as regards expenses. The costliest war on record hitherto, that between Italy and Austria in 1866, only cost $50,000,000.

It was a record, however, because the war only lasted twenty days, or at a rate of half a million sterling per day. England's last war in South Africa cost her approximately $975,000 per day, and, excluding the present war, Great Britain has spent a trifle of $1,135,000,000 on war in the short interval since 1895. Russia, however, in the fifty years that began with the Crimean war and ended with the war against Japan, spent $1,675,000,000 sterling on fighting, and lost 664,000 soldiers' and sailors' lives in the process.

In recent times the most expensive war, excluding that in South Africa, was the comparatively small affair for the stamping out of the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900-1, for the public purse to be drawn on to the tune of $29,139,000; and in contrast to this it is interesting to note that England's campaign against the Zakk Khels ten years ago, only cost the Indian Government $285,000. This appears the merest trifle compared with the total cost of the great American civil war, which has been estimated at $10,000,000,000 sterling.



SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or is given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Keep on Cultivating.

Constant tilage feeds growing crops, releasing the plant food which is taken up by the growing plants. All things being equal, crops that are frequently and properly cultivated will yield very much heavier than the same crops that are cultivated only occasionally.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Many Millions in Sorrow.

The War Study Society, of Copenhagen, estimates the total loss of belligerents in dead, wounded and sick at 19,228,800, and counts about 5,000,000 missing. Each soldier represents on the average a family of five persons, so that the war has brought personal distress to a population greater than that of the United States. And this does not include the death and injury of noncombatants themselves.

After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime. Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. Care for Them. You Cannot Buy New Eyes! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

If a healthy child has a quart of milk a day, besides an egg, and butter on his bread, he probably gets enough fat.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Rape is not only a land cleaner, but an excellent feed for dry stock.

Aphids, commonly called plant lice, are small, delicate, winged or wingless insects which feed upon plant juices, draining them from the foliage, fruit, twigs or roots through a beak pushed through the plant tissues. Contact sprays, such as kerosene emulsion, soap washes, nicotine solutions, etc., must be used to kill aphids.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Little Son Was A Pitiful Sight

With Ringworm Which Turned to Eczema. Just One Mass. Cuticura Completely Healed.

"My little son, three years old, took ringworm on his left arm, and he scratched it so that it turned to eczema. It then spread to his back, chest, arms, legs and head. It was just one mass of corruption and it made my heart ache to see him scratch; he would just tear himself. He was a pitiful sight.

"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. By the time I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. R. Peachey, R. R. 1, Waldemar, Ont., December 30, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER — READ THE LABEL — NO ALUM

The Late Dinner.

Young Wife—I'm afraid that dinner will be late, dear.

Young Hubby—How's that, darling?

Young Wife—Why, I ordered some macaroni, but when it came this morning I had to send it back, for every stem was empty.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Describing Him.

The squad marched so poorly and went through their drill so badly that the captain shouted indignantly: "You knock-kneed, big-footed idiots, you are not worthy of being drilled by a captain! What you want is a rhinoceros to drill you, you wretched lot of donkeys!" Then, turning aside: "Now, lieutenant, you take charge of them!"

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for Five dollars costs three cents.

In China there is an oil well that has been drilled to a depth of 3,600 feet with the most primitive native tools.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author Says:

EVERY WOMAN
EVERY MOTHER
EVERY DAUGHTER
NEEDS IRON
AT TIMES

To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.

There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron. The trouble in the past has been that when women needed iron they generally took ordinary metallic iron, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. To-day doctors prescribe organic iron — Nuxated Iron. This particular form of iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, careworn, haggard looking women 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results.—Ferdinand King, M. D.

NOTE: NUXATED IRON recommended above by Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained from any good druggist with an absolute guarantee of success or money refunded. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How $5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took $5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE - QUE.

En Passant.

—:o:—

I have had a scare. It keeps me awake at nights, and my friends have noticed that my general health has suffered in consequence. I have a haunted hunted, furtive look in my eye. I flush with confusion when addressed and then go deathly pale. All this is traceable to a recent Saturday afternoon when, like many others, I was tempted to look through an instrument or machine called a "Bobby Dazzler," a name reminiscent of bygone lawless days and nights when garroters and footpads flashed a bulls eye lantern in the eyes of the "bobby" or policeman and dazzled him with its sudden glare.

I looked through this "modern marvel," and if I am to believe the evidence of my own eyes, I saw, for the first time in the course of my long and eventful career, directly through the middle of a solid brick.

* * * *

I have always prided myself upon being able to see through things without saying much about it. I have pondered long and often over the cross-eyed mental vision of some people, and have added to my own load of care by trying to understand how they could possibly see things as they do. I am also accustomed to surprises, especially those of an optical nature. I have seen the king of spades cut from the middle of a pack of cards when I knew very well that I put it at the bottom of the pack myself. I have seen the illusion of Pepper's ghost demonstrated, and I have heard a clarvoyant girl repeat aloud words which I had written on a piece of paper and hidden away in my pocket. And by the means of a tube I can see through a seeming hole in the palm of my hand. I was prepared therefore against showing any sign of surprise when I looked through a solid brick in the Bobby Dazzler. With complacent patronising condescension I looked, but my expressions of astonishment and incredulity were restrained by the recollection that things are not always what they seem. Like a wise old owl I stood staring through a hole I knew well enough wasn't there. But it was not what I saw that scared me and disturbed my carefully preserved serenity. It was a chance remark made by a bystander who had not quite got over his surprise. His ominous and disquieting words were "Gee, They'll be inventing a machine to see what we are thinking about, next."

* * * *

I can feel it coming. Like the telephone it will develope into a thing of everyday use. Like the X rays and wireless this telepathic inquisition will be worked at and improved, and, long before it reaches its zenith, life will not be worth living. I cant think about it without breaking out into a cold sweat. What with the war, conscription, elections, the high cost of living, and hearing what people say about us, things are bad enough now, but when it comes to people knowing what you think of them, even if you dont say anything at all, it will be simply unbearable.

We are told that language was invented by man for the purpose of disguising his thoughts, and I can quite believe it. From the cryptic and "diplomatic" way some folks talk, but if this thing comes along a fellow might as well be deaf and dumb. It wont matter. If he can think at all—and it will be a mercy for those who can't, although they give us a lot of trouble at present—his innermost thoughts will be as clear as newspaper print sometimes is, and as easily read excepting of course when you come to the big words.

Bad as things are at present, you can hop up to a man with a smile on your face and say "Howdyado-You're lookin fine" and express pleasure at hearing that he is doing well. But by and bye you will slink past him, for he will have read your thought—"Here comes that nuisance, I can't think what he is alive for," and you will know that he is thinking of you—"Just look at that object of pity. He is green with envy because I am better off than he is. The beggar wants my farm (or house or job as the case may be) but I wont die to oblige him."

* * * *

Heigh-ho, its a weary world, but I suppose what can't be cured must be "endured" with Christian fortitude and resignation" as the tombstones say. I sometimes feel like the little girl who stood looking out at the window one wet day. Everything was dismal. After a brief lull the rain had again commenced to fall and the little girl cried out "Oh mother, its raining again." The mother, busy with her domestic concerns and depressed by the weather, responded shortly "Oh let it rain." The child pouted and felt tearful, but she pulled herself together and replied in a mild voice "I was going to mamma."

There is a crumb of comfort in the reflection that when the mental To by Dazzler comes along, a sort of telepathic Kodak which will snap-shot our thoughts we will be able to get good results with our best ones, and that we will begin to cultivate a better way of thinking of things ourselves decided. Personally I have never overburdened my mind with troubled much about what other people think of me. If some think less of me than I deserve, that is their mistake. If others think more of me than my merits warrant, that is an equally bad mistake of theirs. They can level it up amongst themselves after I am dead—if they have time. And I don't trouble overmuch about what people think I think of them, because I find it does not make much difference. It is a great thing and a good thing to be well thought of by your fellow men, to be understood by them, and to have their esteem and to deserve it; It is a desperately hard thing to bear to be thought ill of by others without deserving it, or, through being misunderstood. Misunderstanding is the cause of most of the evil thinking and ill feeling which the best of men run up against at times.

When we can see through mental bricks as easily as we are made to believe we can see through material ones then much of the misunderstandings of life will disappear. Perhaps, after all is said, things may be better then than they are now for people will be as ashamed to be found out thinking evil as if they were caught stealing, or beating their wives.

LINKSMAN.

An Independent Judgement.

The report of the McLeod-Tellier commission upon the findings of Justice Galt in his investigation of certain administrative irregularities in Manitoba is a complete vindication of Hon. Robert Rogers.

Mr. Rogers' political enemies will of course say that he has been "whitewashed" A more reasonable opinion is that Commissioner Galt was influenced by personal animosity to Mr. Rogers, the two men having had a violent personal quarrel and the Commissioner having in the course of the investigation betrayed personal animus against Mr. Rogers. Most people free from bias will be inclined to the opinion that the verdict of the two eminent judges is more worthy of confidence than that of a judge who besides being a personal enemy of Mr. Rogers was retained and paid by Mr. Rogers' political enemies.

The cloud which lowered over the reputation of the Minister of Public Works has lifted.

DALESVILLE

Rev. A. E. White spent the week-end here.

Mr. Russel Cregeen spent the week-end here.

Miss Alma Dixon spent a few days in Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Mooney and daughter Gertrude are spending some time with Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. McGibbon visited friends here on Sunday.

Mrs. G. T. Kennedy spent a few days with Mrs. A. Kennedy.

Miss Elsie Cregeen, is visiting Mrs. H. A. Dixon of Brownsburg.

Mrs. Smillie and daughter Irene are visiting Mrs. J. A. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell and Mr. S. S. Campbell and Miss A. Grey visited Mrs. J. A. Campbell on Sunday.

Mrs. W. Brown and family who spent the past five weeks with Mrs. A. Burke returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. D. D. McArthur, of New York, is visiting his mother Mrs. J. McArthur, after an absence of twelve years.

Mrs. J. Brown and family returned to Montreal on Friday last having spent the past four weeks with Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. Hadley spent the week-end here and was accompanied to Montreal on Monday by Mrs. Hadley and Miss Winnie.

It is expected that Mr. Thos. Hunter who held a series of Evangelistic services here last fall, will preach here on August 26th, at 11 a.m.

Service Sunday Aug 19th, at Dalesville, at 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. the Lords supper will be observed at the close of the service at Brownsburg.

HILL HEAD.

—:o:—

Miss Margaret McKimmie, of Lachute is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Hume.

Miss Annie Hume who has been spending her vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume, left for Shawville on Tuesday.

Mr. T. I Pollock and sons Douglass and Robbie, motored up from Montreal and spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Pollock.

Mrs. Travice Tod spent the week-end in Montreal with her husband who is at present in the Western Hospital, Montreal, who is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Hume.

Mr. and Mrs Jno. Smith, of Chesterville, Ont. and Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Swerdfiger and son Bertram, of Chesterville, Ont. were the guests of Mrs. W. H. Hume while visiting their many friends in this vicinity.

BROWNSBURG

As stated in a former issue of the Watchman, in respons to an appeal from the Hon. Sec. of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Brownsburg branch had much pleasure in donating $50.00 (fifty dollars) for what is designated "Frances day" the 14th July; fully recognising the need of the French nation at this time. In acknowledgement of same Mrs. E J. Johnson, President, of above branch recesved the following.

Aug. 9th, 1917.

Dear Madam,—

I herewith enclose you a copy of a cable received from the Director General of the French Red Cross, in London, England.

You will see that it is the desire of the French Ambassador that this should be made public, will you kindly send a copy to the various newspapers in your district and oblige, Yours faithfully,

W. R. MILLER.

President, Quebec Provincial Branch

Copy

London, England,
Aug. 4th, 1917

Colonel Macpherson
Canadian Red Cross,
Toronto, Ont.

Desired by French Ambassador to convey through you to all Canadian's grateful thanks of London Committee French Red Cross for Canada's splendid response to your fortieth July appeal for Empires tribute to—France's wounded.

ILLINGWORTH
Director General.

Will the ladies in Brownsburg please note that meetings are held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church every Thursday, at 2.30 and 7.30 o'clock. All are welcome.

CARILLON.

Miss Brophy, L Mus, McGill University, contralto soloist of St. Agnes Church Montreal, will contribute to the programme of social music to be given in St. Joseph's Church, Carillon, the evening of August 23rd. Miss Brophy will sing one of Cesar Frank's compositions, also an excerpt from one of the oratorios.

A musical treat is being looked forward to at Carillon on the inauguration of the New Organ which will be given by Prof. Derry of Montreal. Among the artists is Brophy, Miss Birks, Miss Gravel, Mr. Lafavre and Kelly and the renowned choir of the Ladies of Rigaud. All who appreciate good music are invited. The Rev. J. C. Brophy, D.D., will grace the occasion with his presence.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GRENVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Arnold and family spent Sunday in Lachute

Prof. Knieland, of Macdonald College is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Arnold.

Miss Gladys Bradshaw returned home Tuesday, after spending a very pleasant holiday with friends in Hudson and Black Lake

Messrs Gordon and Rowland Matthew of Montreal were the week-end guests of their parents.

Rev. J. C. Reilly who is supplying in Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, was the recent guest of his many friends in Grenville.

Miss Myrtle Arnold returned home Thursday after spending a very pleasant week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cheney of Vankleek Hill.

Mrs. R. Whittock, of Notre dame de Grace, Montreal, and Mrs. Wm. Shaw, of Braeside, are the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Matthew.

Rev. Robt. Smith Pastor of Sherbrooke St. Methodist Church, Montreal, was a visitor in Grenville, and while there baptized the infant daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Doggett.

CUSHING

Mr. E. Whelehan paid a brief but pleasant visit to Montreal this week.

Mr. Campbell Ashton, of Montreal, is spending his vacation at Mrs. C. L. Cooke's.

Mrs. and the Misses Wylie, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks at Pine Cottage

Mrs. Isaac Awde an old resident of Greece's Point but now of Hamilton, Ont., with her daughter Mrs Walter McKinnon are visiting their friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. H S. Bryant, of Montreal, with their three little boys and accompanied by Miss Tessie Haddlesey motored up from the city on Saturday and spent the week-end with their cousins Mr. E. and Miss Whelehan.

A Lawn Social under the auspices of the Ladies' Association will be held at St. Mungo's Manse on Friday evening, August 24th. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served and there will be a sale of useful and fancy articles.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE CAR SHORTAGE

Consignees Can Help by Ordering Full Carloads

The railways solicit consignees' co-operation in their endeavor to provide all their patrons with a satisfactory freight car supply.

Consignees Can Help by Ordering Full Carloads.

Many consignees never order more than the minimum authorized under the tariffs and classification. The result is an economical waste which reduces the efficiency of the railways and the public suffers.

To increase the average car loading by 1 ton, would be equivalent to placing 10,260 additional freight cars in service in Canada.

To fully load cars would go a long way towards solving our transportation difficulties.

Railways realize that some consignees cannot always order full carloads, but they are requested to help by ordering in as large units as possible.

A Car Saved Is a Car Gained.

The difference between minimum loads and full loads of certain standard commodities is given herewith:

Flour shipped in 214 lb. barrels. Minimum load 210 bbls.: A 30 ton car will hold 300 bbls., a 40 ton car will hold 315 bbls. 98 lb. sacks. Minimum load 459 sacks: A 30 ton car will hold 673 sacks, a 40 ton car will hold 900 sacks.

Sugar shipped in 100 lb. sacks. Minimum load 300 sacks: A 30 ton car will hold 660 sacks, a 40 ton car will hold 940 sacks.

Cement shipped in 87½ lb. sacks. Minimum load 457 sacks: A 30 ton car will hold 754 sacks, a 40 ton car will hold 1074 sacks.

Nails shipped in 107 lb. kegs. Minimum load 280 kegs: A 30 ton car will hold 616 kegs, a 40 ton car will hold 878 kegs.

Consignees Can Help by Promptly Releasing Cars.

To most consignees such an appeal is unnecessary—they do not delay cars under load. There are others, however, who appear to be satisfied if they release cars in what is known as "free time." Again, there are others who hold cars in storage service for weeks, and such consignees are largely responsible for car shortages and terminal congestion.

A recent check of cars placed for unloading and held by consignees at some of the stations on one of the railways showed 700 cars delayed an average of twelve days. Had these cars been released within even five days they would have made nearly 1,400 trips, and would have handled about 35,000 tons of freight. 2,615 other cars unloaded within three days could have been placed for delivery on the tracks occupied by these 700 delayed cars.

The railways do not want their cars to earn demurrage, but want them employed in carrying freight.

A Rolling Car Gathers No Demurrage.

If consignees will order freight from shippers so as to increase the average loading by 5 tons per car, and if they will reduce the average delay in unloading by 24 hours, it will prevent car shortages.

In Co-Operation There Is Efficiency.

To Conserve Canada's Food

W. A. COOPER.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has played an important part in the interests of Canada in the world war in a great many ways, and has again been honored by the recent appointment of Mr W. A. Cooper, one of its prominent officials, to the Food Conservation Committee. Mr. Cooper has had considerable experience in dealing with foods, having been connected with the dining cars of the Canadian Pacific for twenty years, and his wide knowledge will be of much value to the Committee in the conservation of Canada's food stuffs. On this committee Mr. Cooper is associated with Judge Rose, Toronto; Mr. W. Wright, Toronto; and Miss Watson of the Guelph College. Mr Cooper was born in 1871. After leaving school he commenced work with the Grand Trunk Railway as a junior clerk under the late William Wainwright for whom later he acted as Private Secretary. Leaving that company in 1891 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway service as Chief Clerk to the General Superintendent of the Eastern Division, and subsequently assumed the duties of Inspector of Sleeping and Dining Cars, from which he graduated in 1897 to Assistant General Superintendent, and in 1906 was appointed Superintendent. In 1910 Mr. Cooper was promoted to General Superintendent, and during the past four years has been Manager of the Dining Sleeping and Parlor Cars, operating also the station restaurants, and train news service. For the years 1908, 09, and 10, Mr. Cooper filled the position of President of the American Association of Dining Car Superintendents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Canadian Pacific Railway

Farm Laborers

TO

$12 WINNIPEG

Plus ½c. per mile beyond

Excursions, August 16 and 28, 1917

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East

FARE RETURNING: ½c. per mile to Winnipeg plus $18 to starting point.

No change of cars between East and West on C.P.R.

For information and Tickets apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute, or nearest C.P.R. agent.

MADE IN CANADA

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes—for quality

At any Invictus agency

INVICTUS

The Store of Reliability and Quality

McFAUL BROS.

WEST END

HARVESTERS ! LOOK !

—:o:—

36 000 Farm Laborers are wanted in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the harvesting of the crops.

The Canadian Northern Railway will operate the first Excursion for the West leaving Lachute at 7.02 p.m. August 16th and 7.02 August 28th with through cars to Winnipeg

The equipment will consist of electric lighted colonist cars, lunch counter cars and in addition, the Railway will continue their last year's innovation of keeping a special car for the accomodation of single women and families and of placing it in the train where the occupants will be separated from the other passengers.

The territory served by the Canadian Northern Lines offers the widest choice of employment with high wages, but regardless of where you may locate, remember we give you the best service to Winnipeg, where you will re purchase to final destination, no matter on what line it may be

For phamphlets showing special train service, with dates, number of men required at various points and other information, apply to nearest Canadian Northern Agent or write to JAS MORRISON, A.G.P.A. 230 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

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Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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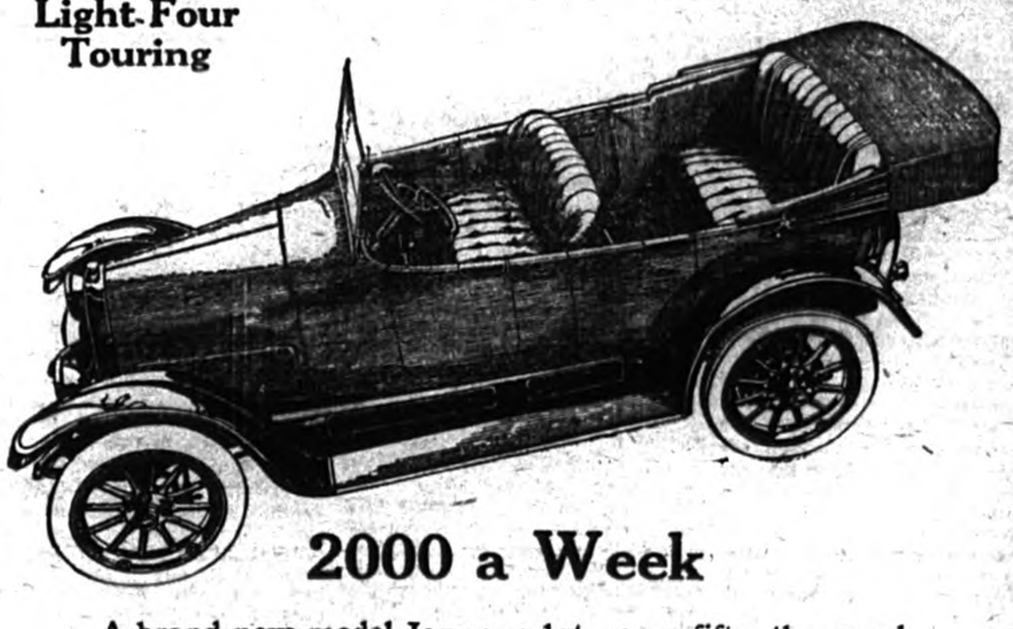

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This is a mighty safe guide as to what to buy.

This car is mechanically correct—

It is the most beautiful among touring cars of its size.

Nothing in its price class approaches it in roominess and riding comfort.

Come to our store—see this Overland Light Four.

See Willys-Overland Exhibit in the Transportation Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th

A. C. BRADFORD, Dealer
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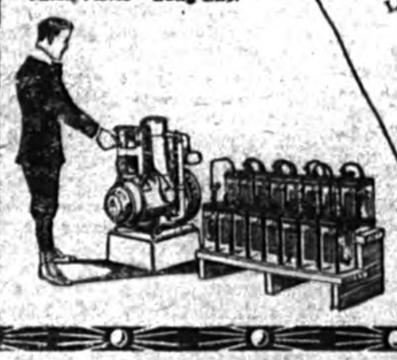
DELCO-LIGHT
ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE

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

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—
We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us
There are lights all over the house, porches, wash-house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.
Delco-Light furnishes power to run 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,
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 betters living conditions and pays for itself.

No. 208 at **$485.00** *No. 216 at* **$535.00**

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 upon and cultivation of the land in each of three year. 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 $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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th

EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

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"Great Lake Routes"

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DENTIST,
In Town Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
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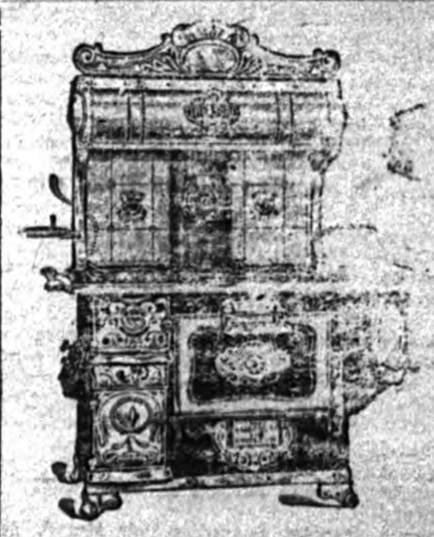
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

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



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

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Convenient Service. Modern Electric Lighted Equipment
Tourist Sleeping Cars and Colonist Coaches

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For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to Depot Ticket Office, or Gen. Pass. Dept., 226 St. James St., Montreal.

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Buy where Prices are Lowest on . . . . .

Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
Stoves and Ranges.

T. McOuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

WANTED

CANADIAN NORTHERN

36,000

Farm Laborers

$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus half a cent per mile beyond

RETURN—Half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $18.00.

THROUGH TRAINS LEAVE LACHUTE

AUGUST 16th and 28th.

Best of Equipment — Lunch Counter Cars.
Special accommodation for women.

For tickets and further information, apply to Mr. J. W. Gall, or depot ticket agent, Lachute, or write Gen. Passenger Dept. Montreal.

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Capital authorized: . . . $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: . . . $1,637,873.42

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

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Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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Macdonald & McColl, Contractors
Main Street, Lachute

The AUTOMOBILE

High Speed Bad for New Cars.

"A high speed passenger locomotive offers an excellent comparison," says a motor car expert.

"The locomotive is built to run easily and pull a tremendous load at seventy miles an hour. But is that locomotive put at once into such service? Hardly. The superintendent or master mechanic who would permit such a thing would not be fit to hold his position.

"The locomotive is run 'dead' in a freight train to its point of delivery. Then it is easily and carefully 'broken in' by being given slow freight service before it is turned over to the passenger crews.

"It is a good deal the same in the case of a steamship. She is built under a contract guaranteeing so many miles per hour, but no shipbuilding concern would think of submitting a new boat to a trial run until after her engines had ample time to 'wear in.'

"It should be the same with motor cars. The better a car is built the more care should be exercised when the motor is new.

"Careful handling of a car when new means a better and smoother engine and fewer repair bills."

Two Simple Oil Tests.

There are two ways to test oil. One is gradually to heat a bottle of oil until a yellow vapor arises on the surface. Maintain this heat about fifteen minutes, then let the oil stand about twenty-four hours. If the oil is of good quality it will turn only a little darker than originally, but if it is not a good quality it will turn black and a certain amount of black sediment will be seen. This is exactly what happens is such oil is used in the engine.

Another test is to take an equal quantity of oil and water and shake them thoroughly together in a bottle. After standing for twenty-four hours the good oil will rise to the top of the water, showing a clear line of separation. A poor oil will have a considerable strip of milky fluid between the oil and the water, and if the oil is a poor grade most of the fluid will become this whitish substance. This test is important, because a slight amount of water might become mixed with any oil, and the oil should be of good quality to prevent serious damage in these circumstances.

WITH THE TRANSPORTS IN FRANCE

FOOD MUST BE BROUGHT UP UNDER DIRECT FIRE.

Every Night Goes on the Nerve-Racking Work of the Canadian Army Service Corps.

"Give the word to limber up, sergeant-major. And you might tell my groom that I shan't walk my horse this evening. I'll walk instead."

"Very good, sir," says the sergeant-major as he salutes and goes out.

There arises a clattering on the cobbles of the French farmyard; voices call out orders; the watercarts are filled; horses are harnessed to their limbers; the mail and the rations are piled on their wagons; and ten minutes later the whole column is standing ready in the dusk, the transport men mounted, the quartermaster, the transport officer, and a sergeant on foot.

The sound of a whistle, a straining of horses, the cracking of a whip, and the transport rumbles and polts out of the farmyard gate on its way towards the trenches.

Away ahead the first star-shells shoot up and sink slowly in brilliance to the earth again. All the way along the horizon little sudden pricks of flame come from the enemy's guns, the soft "pop" of bursting shrapnel sounds through the darkness—for it would be folly to set out before night hid you from German observers, and the "heavies" away on the right crash and rumble and then crash again, as they burst among the broken houses. The road—a narrow strip of pave with bottomless, clinging mud on either side of it—is thronged with limbers of other regiments, with cookers, ambulance, A. S. C. lorries laden with tools and trench stores and piles of sandbags, orderlies on bicycles, wounded men on their way down to the field ambulance, and men from hospital on the way back to their units. And through or with this stream winds the transport officer at the head of his column.

Danger on Every Hand.

Now and then there is a sudden halt—the enemy are shelling the road a little farther up and there is nothing to do but wait. The transport officer fumes to and fro, for he has under his command a dozen men, more horses and six or seven limbers, all packed tightly together on a narrow road with the Germans shelling in front and an interminable line of transport waiting behind. If the Boche gunners lengthen their range by a hundred yards or so—

"Lead on," comes the word from farther up, and the whole road is movment again. The laden limbers crawl along over the pave till they reach a battered old building that looms up through the night—the dumping ground where the supplies have to be left for the men in the trenches. Privates tramp to and fro with picks and shovels and ammunition; a sergeant is there to see that the rations for the different companies are placed in different piles; a postcorporal hurries hither and thither, in search of "D" Company's letters, which have been mislaid, and the transport officer and quartermaster supervise and control everything—always in the most impenetrable darkness, save when a star-shell lights up the white faces, the sweating horses, the gleaming mud.

The transport officer gives the word, and the empty limbers jolt out of the yard on to the road again to join in the stream that flows back towards the billets and sleep.

Nights after night there is the same slow crawl along the road pitted with shell-holes, and same halts, the same dead horse and broken limber in the ditch, and the same knowledge that, in a moment or so, your own horses may be struggling in their death agony, your own limbers splintered and smashed, your own men lying dead or wounded.

And when the wagons are once more ranged in line against the wall of the farms, when the last of the men has climbed up to the hayloft where he sleeps, the transport officer sighs with relief as he drags off his muddy boots. "Thank heaven, that's over till to-morrow night," he mutters.

FACTS ABOUT HUMAN BODY.

Statistics Regarding This Marvel of Creation.

There are said to be more than two million little openings in the skin of our bodies to serve as outlets for an equal number of sweat glands. The body contains more than two hundred bones. It is said that as much blood as is in the entire body passes through the heart every minute, i.e., all the blood in the body goes in and out of the heart once every minute. The lung capacity of the average person is about 325 cubic inches, the Book of Wonders instructs us.

With every breath you inhale about two-thirds of a pint of fresh air and exhale an equal amount if you breathe normally.

The stomach of the average adult person has a capacity of about five pints, and manufactures about nine pounds of gastric juice daily.

There are over five hundred muscles in the body, all of which should be exercised daily to keep you in the best condition. The average adult human heart weighs from eight to twelve ounces, and it beats about 100,000 times every twenty-four hours.

QUEER BLUNDERS OF WRITER FOLK

SLIPS OF SCRIBES SERIOUS AND OTHERWISE.

Quaint and Curious Errors Into Which Novelists and Other Writers Have Fallen.

"All in the boat rowed splendidly, but none so fast as No. 6."

Fortunately, "No. 6" was only a hero in fiction—"Ouida" was responsible for his extraordinary behavior in one of her novels—or one trembles to think what he would have suffered at the hands of the rest of the crew and the coach; and it is to minimize ridiculous blunders like this getting into print that a new profession of feminine adviser to men novelists has recently been created in Paris.

The idea has distinct points to recommend it, says a London writer. Everyone who writes much must frequently come face to face with difficulties owing to lack of expert knowledge of particular things and phases of life; and, although a writer must be a kind of jack-of-all-trades, in a sense, he—or she—would need to be a veritable walking encyclopaedia to avoid making blunders now and then.

Battleships at Pekin.

I know this to my own personal sorrow, as a rather prolific inflicter of stories and articles on a long-suffering public, for I have several times caused absurdities to get into print.

I recently, for instance, wrote a story in which a fleet of warships were supposed to visit Pekin. I do not know why I conceived this impossibility—any Chinese town would have done me quite as well as Pekin—but I suffered for my sins.

As the ninety-six correspondents who wrote sarcastic letters to the editor of the paper unfortunate enough to print my story pointed out, Pekin is about a hundred miles from the sea, and so how my battleships ever got there was a distinct mystery.

I am seriously beginning to think that I am not very good at stories with ships in them. A little while ago I wrote about a submarine. It was a thrilling story, but, in my misguided enthusiasm for "effects," I made a horrible slip. When, after a breathless adventure, the submarine came above water, she was flying the Union Jack! It has been frequently impressed upon me since that this is not a way they have in the Navy with submarines.

Surfeit of Knowledge.

Apropos, I once read a story, written by a woman, in which a way they do not have at the 'Varsities was introduced. One of her male characters "was very popular at Cambridge, and came away with a double Blue in history." I have often wondered how he managed it. I have always thought that Blues were given for athletic proficiency, and that they had no connection with history or other scholastic subjects.

Talking about history, when I was a reporter on a great London daily paper I was given a story to do on the subject of lampreys. There had been a glut of lampreys in the upper reaches of the Thames, and to the facts of the case I gaily started to tack on some observations concerning the habits, manners, and customs of lampreys generally.

Among other remarks I made was one to the effect that lampreys were the fish for which King John showed a fatal fondness. This, I considered, read extremely well; but, unhappily, as about half a million people proceeded to point out on the morrow, it was not King John, but an entirely different monarch whose death is popularly attributed to a surfeit of them.

An Admirable Crichton.

That, however, was a mild mistake compared with the following statement for which a woman novelist was once responsible:

"She came slowly into the paddock, leading in the winner of the Waterloo Cup."

The Waterloo Cup is run for by dogs, not horses, of course, so how "she" led the winner into the paddock, and what sort of paddock it was, it is difficult to understand.

Even this pales before the exploits of a gentleman—the figure of an authoress' imagination—who was alleged to have won the Derby one day, scored a century at Lord's the next day, and gone partridge-shooting on the third day.

Considering that the Derby is run on the first Wednesday in June, one wonders where he found partridges to shoot on the following Friday.

And perhaps you remember the great writer who made a P. & O. liner discharge its passengers at London Bridge, and the doctor's daughter who went to a dance wearing a coronet.

MORE THAN GOODNESS.

Preparedness and Practice in Good Works Are Also Essential.

"I don't see the use of it all," the young man said to his pastor. "Why should I go to all of those meetings at the church and to the Sunday school? I can be a Christian without doing all that. I can put in my time more usefully with books and outdoor life on Sunday."

"I don't say," his pastor replied, "that you cannot be a Christian unless you do all those things; but you cannot afford to neglect them if you are to be fully equipped for the best Christian service. The church is a training school for efficiency in religious activity."

Six years went by; then a letter came to the pastor from a Y.M.C.A. secretary, a part of which was as follows:

"Can you send us for the field out here a young man who can measure up to great things? We want a young man who loves men and boys, and has worked with them long enough to prove his power as a soul winner. Don't send us one who is simply a good young man. We want something more effective than mere goodness."

A few days after that came, the pastor received a call from one of the members of his church, the father of the young man who six years before had argued that he did not need to engage in the activities of church organization in order to be a Christian.

"John is a good fellow," said the father anxiously, "but he hasn't done as well as we had hoped he would. His mother and I want to get him into a better place than the one he has now. You couldn't recommend him to a position, could you? He would like church or association work."

"What can John do?" asked the minister.

"Well, he is a good boy."

"But what can he do? Has he had experience in teaching boys in the Sunday school?"

"No, I think not."

"Did he ever belong to a young people's society, and learn how to organize committee work or solve religious problems?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Could he fill a position like this one?" and the pastor read the Y. M. C. A. letter.

The father's face became thoughtful.

"I know John could not meet those requirements. They are too exacting. He hasn't fitted himself for them; he has missed his chance."

The father went away, pondering on his son's unusable "goodness"; and the pastor found among his active workers a young man who measured up to what is proving to be one of the greatest places of influence in the Chinese nation.

The time has gone by when any type of mere goodness will do for modern reform, or missionary or evangelistic service. It is even more true now than in Timothy's time that the gigantic task of Christianity calls for "Workmen that need not be ashamed, . . . prepared unto every good work."

Bordeaux For Beans.

Bordeaux mixture properly used checks anthracnose on beans and prevents the unsightly spots often seen on the pods and other parts.

Bordeaux mixture, made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of burned lime and 50 gallons of water, kills the anthacenose fungus that attacks beans, as well as cucumbers and melons. The Agricultural Experiment Station advises its use for spraying when the plants are two to three inches high, about ten days later, again after blossoming, and repeated as necessary.

EUGENIE AT NINETY-TWO.

Near the End of Her Long Life Empress Sees Defeat of Germany.

When German prisoners of war are marched to a barbed wire enclosure near Frimley, Aldershot, England, they pass down an avenue below a beautiful mansion standing on a wooded hill. It often happens that as the Germans file past the gateway lodge, a sad-eyed, venerable woman is standing or sitting there. It is doubtful if any of the prisoners know that she is the surviving consort of Napoleon III., who delivered his sword to the King of Prussia at Sedan, September 1, 1870.

Empress Eugenie celebrated her ninety-second birthday on May 5 by watching the sight of a new and large detachment of prisoners marching toward their concentration camp. It was a dramatic contrast to the events of many years ago which robbed her of her seat on the French imperial throne.

Surely there is not another woman in the world who has lived through such experiences as this one, who forms the link between the stately past of the French and the glorious present of united democracies. It was her beauty and popularity which aided Napoleon III. to establish himself as monarch. It was the interest aroused by her marriage with Napoleon III. which enabled him to bring about the Crimean war, although that war marked the beginning of his fall.

Eugenie's influence over her husband was well known and it is possible that her intelligence went far toward helping him to realize that Prussianism was the real menace of Europe. When the North German Bund was formed in 1866 he knew that here was his real rival. From the date of the formation of this bund Prussia has gone steadily forward with plans for world power which culminated in the present war, and it must be with feelings of joy that Empress Eugenie sees to-day the greatest countries on earth allied with France against the old enemies of Napoleon III.

Throughout England the name of Empress Eugenie is revered. Wherever charity and kindness were to be found it was almost certain that her name would appear in connection therewith. Throughout the years that have elapsed since she went to England with Napoleon III. after the defeat at Sedan, she has worked unceasingly among the poor and the sick. Her wealth has been at the disposal of charitable organizations. Her only son, Prince Louis, who went to England with her, died on the field of battle in Zululand.

Her home on Farnborough Hill has been transformed into a hospital for British officers. Since early in 1915 she has been using all of her means and what strength she has left in caring for those men who come to her from the battle fields of France.

TO CANADA.

Dear heart, my country, as I see thee stand
For the defence of nations great and small,
Responsive in a moment to their call.
When Odin's legions swarmed at his command
To crush their liberty and deeply brand
The horrid marks of servitude on all,
I thank thee for thy steadfast human wall
Formed to protect each holy struggling land.
No slavery hath vexed thee hitherto,
Nor must its slimy coils pollute thee now.
For thy true knights have sworn a solemn vow
That Allemaine's proud upstart soon shall rue
His mean ambition to possess the world,
Like that high rebel from the zenith hurled.

—O. McCullough.

A man we know went to town the other day and brought three bolts each of all commonly used sizes, a couple dozen screws of various sizes and lengths, and a pound of nuts for bolts of different diameters. "Now I am ready for anything that comes along," he remarked; and it wasn't two hours before a bolt was needed in the horse-rake, and he was able to lay his hand on the right one.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MARNE

A WAR CORRESPENDENT AND HIS AUTOMOBILE.

The Brave Spirit of a Soldier Who Stopped a Bullet and Said, "It's Nothing!"

In the course of the Battle of the Marne, the Germans fought a stiff, rear-guard action at Priez. At its height, Mr. Frederic Coleman, who narrates his experiences in his book, From Mons to Ypres, found himself and his automobile involved in the proceedings.

One of the Sussex men, says Mr. Coleman, came running back with the news of a general retirement. Rifle fire in front, rifle fire from our left, and shrapnel everywhere, made us wonder whether retirement was not less wise than staying where we were. But orders are orders; so we headed down the slope for the village, where I had left the automobile.

Presently we reached a fifty-foot gap in the bank at the roadside; that part of our journey must be taken in full sight of the enemy. Two soldiers rushed at it, only to fall before they had got across. While we paused, a herd of some twenty cows galloped, bellowing, down the hedge side in the field beside us. Blessed with an inspiration, we sprinted down the road in the lee of the barrier thus providentially provided.

"We're all right so long as the beef holds out!" panted a Tommy.

In a few seconds I had reached the car. A major asked me if I would take back a load of wounded. I believed that any occupant of a car that tried to pass through the village and up the slope in plain sight of the enemy would stand little chance of escape; but the wounded were tossed into the tonneau, into the front seats, on the folded top at the rear, wherever space could be found. I jumped into the driving seat. The running board of the car was lined with soldiers, and one, the only one unhit, was mounted on a mud guard.

He Paid For His Ride.

Up the hill we crawled. My load was eleven, some badly hit. Two cyclists in front gave promise of blocking the way as we gathered speed, but a shell that burst over us knocked one of the pair off his wheel, seemingly a few feet over us. Four men from a group ahead of us were hit. Bullets sang all about. Some one hanging on the running board was hit, and cried out as he dropped off. As the slope became less steep, I overtook and passed an ammunition limber, with the team—minus a driver—in full flight toward the rear.

A mile or so farther on we found a hastily improvished hospital, where I delivered my load.

"Wounded?" asked an orderly as I drove up.

"Yes," I answered. "All but one," and I turned to look back at him.

"I stopped one, coming up the hill," he said, with a grin. "I stopped one proper, I did!" And he opened his tunic and showed me a blood-soaked side. "Might have got you if I hadn't been there," he added, "so perhaps it was just as well. I couldn't have brought the others back in this thing." And he grinned again.

"Good luck, son," I said, with a lump in my throat.

His teeth were set as he was borne away by two orderlies, but the corners of his mouth twitched in another half smile, and he said:

"Thanks. Don't you worry about me. I'm all right. It's nothing!"

I hvae often thought of him since, and hoped that he came through in good shape. His spirit was so very, very fine!

Before you begin making your jams and jellies, buy some small glasses—about two inches high and wide in proportion. Then as each variety is made, fill a few of these glasses. You will be glad to have them next winter when you want to send a little remembrance to a sick friend, or wish to pack a box for Christmas. The individual size is daintier in appearance than the larger-sized glasses and allows one to send several kinds instead of only one.

The Doings of the Duffs.

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and

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make delicious and economical preserves

In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks, 2 and 5-pound cartons

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Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs Helen Law

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

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Grateful:—1. It is always the privilege of a bride to wear white with a wedding veil no matter how simple the ceremony or how early the hour, so you have your choice of white or a pretty silk going-away gown. Such things must really be decided by what best suits your own plans. 2. The bride provides the household linen and you would require six sheets, six pillow-cases, three spreads, three tablecloths, one dozen napkins, one dozen lunch napkins, several centrepieces, two sets of six doilies, also kitchen towels and pantry towels, six each; three dishcloths, one or two pairs of blankets and a table pad. I do not think you could manage well with less. 3. A letter of appreciation should be written to one's hostess after returning from a visit.

Anxious:—1. To remove spots on broadcloth try the following: Grind one and one-half ounces of pipe clay fine, mix with eighteen drops of alcohol and the same quantity of spirits of turpentine. Moisten a little of the mixture with more alcohol and rub on the stains. When dry remove with a woollen cloth. 2. Small swabs of antiseptic absorbent cotton should be used to wash an infant's eyes. 3. The covers can be kept on a small child at night by the use of garter fastenings; one end should be fastened to the side of the crib and the other end clasped to the corner of the covers. In this way they can be kept firmly on, yet the rubber allows the child freedom enough to turn. 4. Cotton stockings are better for children's wear than lisle.

P. H.:—1. The best remedy I know for black ants is to fill a saucer with sweetened water, add one teaspoon of tartar emetic and set it where the ants come. 2. For filling cracks in floors, make a thick paste of linseed oil and wheat flour. Use after first coat of paint and before the second has been applied.

Student:—1. The phrase "wearing the white flower of a blameless life" is in the "Dedication" to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and occurs in a tribute to the memory of the Prince Consort. 2. The two great rivers of Mesopotamia are the Tigris and the Euphrates. 3. The original meaning of "chiffon" is rags.

A. B.:—It is said that a tablespoonful of ground pepper and two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar mixed with enough cream to make a smooth paste will kill flies. You might try it.

K. L. J.:—Your phlox and hollyhocks are affected with rust, a common disease. The remedy is to spray with Bordeau mixture. To 4 quarts of water add 1½ tablespoonfuls of quicklime and 1 tablespoonful of copper sulphate. Mix well.

Perplexed:—1. A reply to an invitation to a home wedding, explaining why you cannot attend, is sent to those who issue it, in this case the parents of the bride, and the envelope should be addressed to them. The gift, with your card, is sent to the bride. 2. A shower is given by an intimate friend of the bride-elect and may be given any time within a few weeks before the ceremony, and it is good form to ask only those who are very close friends of the engaged girl, as to go outside and ask just acquaintances savors too much of asking for gifts.

Puzzled:—1. Do not pay any attention to remarks like these. No human judgment can possibly be perfectly just. If we do what we consider right according to our best knowledge we can safely leave the result to a Higher Power. 2. It is not worth worrying about. If you think you would have a good time at the picnic, go by all means.

Housewife:—1. To make mint bags for the linen closet put into little silk bags a mixture made of a pound of dried lavender, an ounce of thyme, an ounce of mint, an ounce of ground cloves and caraway seeds and a tablespoonful of dry salt. 2. Food scientists tell us that corn meal is not "heating" and can therefore be used in summer. It is a duty at the present time to use more corn and save the wheat for our Allies over the seas.

PRACTICAL FARMING

INCREASING HOG PRODUCTION

By W. F. TAYLOR.

Pork is scarce in the market. I do not know how much the present supply might be increased without lowering the price to a point where it could not be produced with profit, but I think we need not worry about any immediate decline in price. Hogs are scarce, pigs are hard to find, feed is so high, and the demand for pork so strong that the temptation to sell every hog off the farm that the buyer will take is very great.

Breed Sows for Fall Litters.

If we are going to increase the amount of pork in the country two or three things must receive attention. First, we must breed our sows for fall litters. Of course, it will be too late for early fall pigs before this advice can possibly be read. But we may be situated so that we can take care of litters that come late, as I am sure that many of us are.

It does not make so much difference when pigs are farrowed, if they have proper care. They may come along in mid-winter, providing the sow has a warm place, and the pigs have a chance to exercise.

Of course, it is not desirable to have pigs come later than October 1, though some of the best ones I have ever raised have been farrowed later than that. After all, it is all in the care they receive, though it is easier to give them that care in warm weather than in the cold of winter.

Second, we should prepare to feed well the pigs that we keep. To plant a larger acreage than we can cultivate, to milk more cows than we can feed properly, or to keep a larger number of pigs than we have the courage to furnish grain for, is to increase with none of the products indicated, but rather it has the effect to diminish the supply. If we have twice as many pigs on hand as we will feed liberally, we might better sell half of them to some one who will feed them, and thus make sure that all of them will be ready for market at the earliest possible date.

Feed Hogs Liberally.

The pigs we do keep should be fed for rapid growth if we would really increase the sum of pork products. If we have not faith enough in the business to feed liberally, let us sell our pigs to someone who has. It is a great mistake to let a bunch of pigs live along, hungry as bears, growing just a little, but evidently preferring to die if they only could, and waiting for the corn to get ripe so that we can get something with which to fatten them.

But you say, "Hold on, do you expect us to pay the present high prices for feed and give it to the hogs?" Well, I am putting a sack full into the self-feeder as often as the hogs can make room for it, and the faster they eat, the more I shall get for my work.

If anyone who reads this doubts that I am right, let me ask him if he expects that grain will be any cheaper next fall than it is now? Think for a moment of our present wheat shortage. Consider the large amounts of breadstuffs that must be sent to the bottom of the ocean before German's submarine war can be arrested. Corn cannot possibly be cheap next year. Pork can not be produced in sufficient quantities to more than supply the demand at the present high prices, if, indeed, it can be grown fast enough to keep the amount up to the present supply. So I shall feed just all the pigs will eat, from the time they come into the world until they go to market.

Utilize Pastures for Profit.

In the third place, we can use pasture in many cases economically. I do not believe it is wise to give the hogs very much good alfalfa meadow this summer, alfalfa is going to be needed next winter for cow feed. Grain is going to be very high. People everywhere are thinking about beans and potatoes, and while I do not think they are going to overdo either, still it looks as though corn will be in great demand. But lands not otherwise occupied can be pastured by the hogs, and rape can be sown here and there, and now and then a man who is short of help may use the hogs to advantage in harvesting his corn. But in a general way, it seems to me that our good meadows, either clover or alfalfa, should be cut and the hay should be properly cured and stored for winter use, except so much as is needed to supplement the pastures, or to feed, for other reasons, on the farm.

In purchasing feeds for the hogs, we should watch for by-products more sharply than before. Products from the breakfast food factories, salvage grains, middlings, and in fact anything that the hogs like, that we can afford to buy.

Use the Self-feeder for Best Results.

In the fourth place, I would feed the hogs from a hopper feeder. It takes but very little time to make one, and that will be saved many times over, in feeding before the summer closes, and the feeder will still be as good as new. Every experiment I have seen proves that hogs will make more rapid, and more economical gains when fed in this way, than when a man attempts to say to the hog, just how much is good for him, and how often he shall eat.

Lastly, I would not sell the hogs until they had attained to good weight, unless the market looked bad. Every time a small hog is marketed, a chance to increase the supply of food is cut off.

If we feed too slowly, then this would not be good advice, for the hog would be too old to grow economically before he attained the proper size. It should always be remembered that it costs much more to put weight onto an old hog than a young one.

So now in closing, if we would increase the sum of pork in the country, or even if we would maintain the present supply, we must first breed all the sows we can; second, feed as liberally as we can, and third, grow our hogs to a good size before we market them.

Thus, if we seek economical sources of feed supply, if we watch all the little details that make for success, if in short, we put a little of our better selves into this work, we shall get our pay in dollars, and we shall help to feed a hungry world, and thus be good soldiers though employing only the weapons of peace.

Order Fertilizer Early.

As a result of labor shortage and the heavy demand on transportation for the shipments of munitions and other war supplies, to say nothing of the increase of ordinary business there has developed a very large shortage of freight cars and one of the great problems of the immediate future is the increasing of transportation facilities. Investigation has shown that the trouble can be to a certain extent remedied by shippers and consignees arranging to utilize the full capacity of each car. If this is done the carrying capacity of the railroads will be increased by at least one-third. In the shipment of no other commodity has there been a greater wastage of car space than in shipments of fertilizer. The average order placed by the fertilizer agent has been for a car of 21 tons. The standard box car is built to carry 50 tons. It may be loaded with a full 600 bags of fertilizer instead of the customary 250 bags, and one car made to do the work of two.

If farmers will give their orders early enough, it will allow agents to make up full cars. This will automatically cut down by a half the number of freight cars needed to move the fall tonnage. Since fertilizers are classed as preferred freight, it means freeing for other uses one half of the cars normally used for shipping fall fertilizer—and helping conditions by just that much.

Full cars cannot be ordered out unless the farmer is in sympathy with the movement. The fertilizer trade has grown up around the minimum car. The dealer's storage is frequently limited to 15 or 20 tons. If full cars are used by the dealer, he must have the help of the farmers who must haul goods away without delay.

It is very important that the agent and the farmer realize that in this national emergency full cars must be used. Farmers, order early even though it be inconvenient to unload cars during the harvest season.

To-Day's The Time.

One to-day is worth an eternity of yesterdays.

Keep trees free from suckers.

All food should be thoroughly chewed. Half-chewed food gives half its nourishment. The quick eater is a good waster. The haste of modern life has taught us to eat quickly. We must cure ourselves of the habit. To eat slowly is very difficult, but it is beneficial to yourself and necessary to the nation. If you eat slowly you need less food, and your digestive organs are not overtaxed.

Bread-Making 1917 Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario

THE PATHEPHONE

Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, given as first prizes in District Contests. Value, $150. Size, 20 in. x 20½ in. x 44 in. high.

PRIZES: Five Large Phonographs
Five Sets of Dickens' Works
Girl's Own Annuals
Attractive List of Books
Canuck Bread Mixers

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the rural school fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

NOTE.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, $150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 18 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Pardy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf ..... 15 marks
   (a) Color ..... 5 marks
   (b) Texture of crust ..... 5 marks
   (c) Shape of loaf ..... 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb ..... 40 marks
   (a) Evenness ..... 15 marks
   (b) Silkiness ..... 20 marks
   (c) Color ..... 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread ..... 45 marks
   (a) Taste ..... 25 marks
   (b) Odor ..... 20 marks

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY. Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few local school fairs held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited

(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference)

135

To Dealers: The above preliminary advertisement is inserted to inform the Public about our Bread-making Competition. We will shortly advertise in the home print pages of local weeklies the names of dealers handling Cream of the West Flour.

Poultry

When chicks appear stupid, do not remain with the flock, wings droop, whitish discharge, they are troubled with white diarrhoea.

Medicinal treatment is of little avail. To prevent: Breed from strong healthy birds; proper care and feeding of chicks; keep chicks vigorous; disinfect incubator and brooder; feed sour milk.

A good poultryman is not very easily discouraged.

Boiled oats, after draining off the water, can be mixed with bran and corn-meal to make a valuable egg food. Clover hay, cooked or steeped and mixed with bran and corn-meal, makes a grand breakfast for hens. Green stuff intended for mixing with the soft food should be cut in half-inch lengths.

Cow-peas are relished by poultry, and should be added to the diet at least twice a week. Squash or pumpkins, cooked and mixed in the mash, are good for growth, production and health. All kinds of roots can be fed raw or cooked.

Common field peas are egg food. Peas contain a large amount of nitrogenous substances.

The trouble with so many farm hens is that they do not get enough grain during the summer months to make them produce a profitable number of eggs to pay for their keep.

Molting season is near at hand. This means a decrease in the egg crop. It is necessary at that time to have the fowls properly fed and cared for, that they may pass through the ordeal safely.

No two things about a farm go together better than fruit trees and chickens. Make them acquainted early. Put the newly-hatched brood in a coop under a tree and surround the whole with a circle of two-foot inch mesh poultry netting. It will stand alone in the form of a circle. The shade is good for the baby chicks. The chickens are good for the tree. As they grow, they will scratch the soil and thus cultivate and enrich it, besides destroying many insect enemies.

The life of a warplane is short, averaging scarcely more than three months.

A new gasoline-driven plow has been invented in France to which are attached steel hooks which, carried on a revolving drum, pulverize the soil to a considerable depth.

As soon as the corn is harvested sow rye or sow the rye in the standing corn. Rye can be sown later than winter wheat and the same fertilizer can be used. Rye can also be sown after buckwheat is harvested. Use three bushels of seed to the acre. Rye makes good chicken feed.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

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 accesories.

Paroid Roofing.

White Front

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

You Get them at DEACON'S! What?

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

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

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

The Farmers Supply House

That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, Sweat-pads, etc. Tudhope Buggies and Expresses. Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates. Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns. Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Waggons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

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

Russell Rodgers, Lachute

Have you tried the Victor Tungs-tone Stylus Needles

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

Victor Victrolas $21.00 to $400.00

Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents. 12 inches $1.50.

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

OMER PAQUETTE - - Agent

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

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

Spring and Summer Suits.

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

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

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

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up $4,000,000
Rest.....4,750,000

95 Branches in Canada

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. George Bryson, President. — John B. Fraser, Vice-President.
Russell Blackburn — Alexander MacLaren
Sir George Burn — M. J. O'Brien
Sir Henry K. Egan — Hon. Sir George H. Perley
Hon. George Gordon — E. C. Whitney

General Manager D. M. Finnie. — Asst. General Manager H. V. Cann.

W. Duthie—Chief Inspector.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

Lachute, St. Andrews and Brownsburg
J. R. PARRIS, - - - Manager.
Grenville and Calumet
E. M. HOBEN, - - - - Manager.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

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

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

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

MAIN STREET - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

W. G. Staniforth

HEAD-QUARTERS

For The Following

Semi-Ready Tailoring.

Both Stock and Special Orders.
Boys' Wear Better Suits.
Peabody's Overalls and Shirts.
Eartern 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

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

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

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

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

. Automobiles .

The Car I have been telling you about is

The Metz

Celebrated Geerless Transmission Car
2 and 5 Passenger

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer, LACHUTE, QUE.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,
Painter House,
Opposite Post-Office,
LACHUTE, - QUE

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.
Main Street, -
Phone No. 6. Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
Advocate,
Roby's Block.
Main St., Lachute.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
Notary
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, - QUE.

H. J. Creswell, B.A., B.C.L.,
Notary,
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24 1917. — NO 30

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineaphles, 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

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. ANDREW TODD.

Another of Argenteuil County's landmarks has passed into the great unknown this week in the person of Mrs. Andrew Todd, who passed peacefully away at her home in Geneva, on Monday, August 20th, at the advanced age of 86 years. Up to within a few months ago Mrs. Todd had enjoyed good health and only during the last 3 months was confined to her bed. Her beloved husband predeceased her about 8 years ago. Of a large family of 10 there are nine still living to mourn the loss of a loving mother:—W. S Todd, Brownsburg; David, Geneva Andrew, Carson City, Nevada; Henry Vancouver; John, Winnipeg and Robert of Lachute; (Jeannie) Mrs. McKerracher St. Andrews; (Grace) Mrs. Currie, Montreal; (Janet) Mrs. J. P. McKimmie Lachute.

The funeral took place on Wednesday and was conducted by the Rev. Dr Ross of St. Andrews, who paid loving tribute to the life of deceased, which had been full of noble qualities and kindly deeds. The interment was made in Lachute Cemetery to which a large number of sympathizing friends followed.

The many friends of Private Geordie Graham will be glad to learn that in a letter received here this week he reports that he was not badly gassed and is rapidly recovering.

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.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at low prices. Lovely goods $4 75 up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON,—At Lachute Road, on August 16th, 1917, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Morrison.

BEATTIE,—At St Philippe, August 17th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beattie, a son.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison, of the Glen, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter Gracie Lila to Mr. Alexander J Tomalty to take place early in September.

The marriage of Miss Edith Frances Stanfield, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Clarkson Stanfield of Montreal, to Mr. Webster M Watson, son of the late James Watson and Mrs. Watson, of Cushing, Que., will take place quietly at St. Martin's Church on September 12th.

Mrs. Robert Watson, Geneva, Lachute, Que., announces the engagement of her daughter, Annie Elizabeth, to T. R. Jas. Judd, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Judd, of St Eustache, the wedding to take place quietly September 5th.

Mr. F. W. Major becomes Police Majistrate.

An exchange just to hand, "The Recorder" of Gore Bay, announces that Mr. F. W. Major, has been appointed Police Majistrate for the District of Manitoulin. Though born in Ottawa Mr. Major received his education at Lachute Academy and is now the genial editor of above paper.

Maple Leaves Wanted.

To assist in helping on with the good work for the soldiers Mrs. Massiah asks for a quantity of pressed maple leaves, both large and small. The large for decorative purposes in the hospitals and the small for pasting on her booklets. Four leaf clover is also requested. May either be left at Watchman Office or taken direct to Mrs Massiah.

Explosion at Rigaud.

Quite a large number from here motored over to Rigaud on Sunday last to view the devastation of Dragon, created by the terrific explosion of the T. N. T. plant of the Curtis and Harvey Co'y. Many exagerated reports were circulated as to the loss of life, but it is remarkable that only one life was sacrificed, Mr. Gordon Shortrede with less than a dozen injured. The explosion occurred around 9 o'clock and was plainly visible by those driving in from Brownsburg, as well as by others in Lachute. Much of the debris was found two miles distant.

Presentation to Mrs. Theron Carpenter.

A very beautiful Silver Tea Service was presented to Mrs. T. Carpenter (Nee) Miss Annie Miller, as a wedding present from the congregation of the Methodist Church, in recognition of her faithful services in the capacity of Organist. In making the presentation, the Pastor Rev. F. J. Hayden voiced the sentiments of the Church in wishing to Mr and Mrs. Carpenter all prosperity in their future home. Mr. T Carpenter very suitably responded for Mrs. Carpenter and himself and thanked the Church for kind thoughts and good wishes.

Private W. Barker.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. Chas. Barker has received word from Ottawa that his son Private Wm. Barker is now reported dangerously ill from gunshot wound in the abdomen and is in the 22nd General Hospital, Camiers. He was wounded on the 18th August and this is the second time the first not proving serious.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Leslie Barley left on Monday for Lindsay, Ont.

Miss Huey, of New York, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Painter.

Mr. H. Pollock spent a pleasant holiday at Lake Louisa last week.

Miss Norah Delisle, of Quyon, is a guest of Mrs. Geo. Hay this week.

Mr. Stewart Campbell spent the early part of this week with friends in Ottawa

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

Mrs Piper, of Calgary, is spending a short visit with her many friends in town.

Misses Anna and Margaret Scott were guests of Miss Mabel Armstrong this week.

Miss Phyllis M. Potter is visiting at Ottawa, Castleford and Renfrew for a few weeks.

Mr. Gordon and Miss Alice Smith, of Ottawa, are guests of Mr. J. W. McOuat this week.

Mr. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, is the guest of his sister Mrs J. McGibbon

Miss Amy Bond, of Notre Dame de Grace, was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Fraser of Geneva, this week.

The Misses Elsie and Dorothy McIntyre are guests of Mrs. Joss at Clear-Lake this week.

Mrs Schufelt, who has been visiting at Ivan Bower has returned to her home in Burlington, Vt.

Miss Enid Williams, of Montreal, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Beckham for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie and Mr Steele, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Mackie

Mrs. Thompson left on Monday last for Greenway, Man., where she will in future make her home.

Mr. W. Richards, of Montreal, is spending a short visit in town as a guest of the Misses Wilson.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon left on Monday to visit her daughter Mrs James Drysdale at Westfield, Mass.

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

Mr. F. W. Alexander spent the week-end at his home at Shawbridge returning on Monday morning.

Mrs. Floyd, of Verdun, who has been spending the summer at Lake Louisa returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gall and daughter Marion, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. H. M. Gall at Clear Lake.

Miss Madge Cruise and Miss Madge Hamilton, of Dauphin, Man., were visiting in town this week.

Mr. G. P. Coghill, of Montreal, spent the week-end as the guest of Miss H. Matthews, of Centreville.

Mrs. Henry and Mrs Harlow Giles have closed their summer cottage at Lake Louisa for this season.

Rev W. T. and Mrs. Wickett, of Bethany, Ont., are spending their holidays with Mrs. T. H. Ayers and Sons.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Beaudry and daughter, of Montreal, is spending a short visit the guest of Mrs. T. H. Ayers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Noble and daughter Mrs. H. Sutton are visiting friends in Mille Isle and the back country this week

A special train will leave Stayner ville 7.40 p m. on Monday, September 3rd, arrive Montreal 9.50 p.m. making all stops.

Mr. Henry Giles and family, returned from Lake Louisa on Monday after having spent the Summer at their cottage.

Rev. Isaac Davis, of Lakefield, was in town on Wednesday. Mr. Davis expects to leave for College again sometime in September.

Lieut. J. A. Scott, of the Royal Flying Corps, was the guest of his grandmother Mrs. Mackie last week before leaving for Overseas.

Mrs. Jas. Drysdale left on Friday for a two weeks visit in Shawbridge while there she will be the guest of her niece Mrs R. W. Robinson.

Mr. Bishop, Mrs. Ryan and Master Elmer Ryan left Sunday on a weeks motor trip to visit Mrs. Ryan's sister-in-law Mrs. Cook at Gananoque.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Goldsworthy and daughters, accompanied by Miss M. Goldsworthy were in Kingston this week going through the Thousand Islands.

Mr Albert St. Louis, of Detroit, Mich, accompanied by his two daughters Misses Winnifred and Ruth were guests of Mr. Wm. Banford this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor and daughter Violet, of Bordeau, also Mr. Dan and Miss Fraser, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jno. Fraser. Geneva.

Mr and Mrs. L. L. Legault left on Thursday for New York. Mr. Legault's trip is of a business nature and he expects to be back in his office by Monday.

Mr and Mrs. T. Paterson are visiting friends in Mille Isle.

Miss Winnie Kyle, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of her cousin Miss Ruth Rodgers.

A meeting of the Red Cross Society is called for Tuesday, Aug. 28th at 3 o'clock in the Victoria Hall, Lachute.

Mrs. Griffiths and family and Principal and Mrs. Young and family, of Montreal, returned home this week after a pleasant six weeks vacation at Lake Louisa.

The Long Lake Club are holding their annual picnic on Saturday, August 25th. A royal invitation is extended to all sports commence at 2.30. Concert at 8 o'clock

Union Services will take place on Sunday next, in the Morning in the Methodist Church and in the Evening at the Baptist Church. Speaker, Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A

Mr. and Mrs M. Jones have received word from their son Eddie stating that he was gassed on the night of July 28th, and has been admitted into hospital in France but is doing nicely.

Mrs. A Walker, of East Settlement and Mr. and Mrs J. A. Walker, of Chilliwack, B.C., have returned home after spending a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Pattie at Riceville, Ont.

The Paper Mill with exception of the bag factory has closed down for the purpose of constructing new flumes and doing general repair work which is expected to occupy about seven weeks.

Mr. Wm. Moir, of Oshawa, Ont., Mr. Thos. Steen, of Britonville, Que., Miss Jessie Walker and Mr. Ben Fraser of Bethany were guests of Mrs. J Simon Hillside Cottage, Lake Louisa on Sunday last.

Miss Amby Stewart, who has been visiting her sisters at Vars and Ottawa, was the guest of her mother this week, as also were Mrs. J. Roberts and son William, also Mr. Leary and Miss Gladys Stewart, of Montreal.

At the East Settlement Church on Sunday next, in connection with the Sunday School, by request, a special address will be given by the Rev. F. J. Hayden on "The Seven Wonders of the Modern World." All men invited.

Miss Bessie Hammond, of Brandon, Man., who has been spending a pleasant visit with her mother at Wilson, N Yk., arrived in Lachute on Monday evening accompanied by her aunt Miss Patterson who has also been visiting in Wilson. They returned by boat from Toronto.

Date of Toronto Exhibition is August 25th to Sept. 5th. You can buy your tickets good for boat or rail from J. S. Giles, C.P.R. Town Ticket Agent. Then comes the Ottawa Fair on Sept 5 to 16 which will be followed by the next best, Argenteuil County Fair, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The many friends of Lieut. (Rev.) H Donald Henry, who in 1910 was assistant student to the Lachute Presbyterian Church, will learn with deep regret that news of his death has just been received by his father in a private cable. Mr. Henry resigned his pastorate in Vancouver and joined up with a Vancouver Battalion, but was later transferred to the 7th Regiment.

The Beech Ridge community are putting on a first-class concert and social on the night of August 28th. Miss Grace Wales, of St Andrews, who comprised one of the "Ford Peace Party" has promised an address and other local talent will also assist with songs and recitations. Admission 25cts including Coffee and Cake. Ice cream and candy will also be sold.

The Prize Lists of the Agricultural Society this year contain the list of special Prizes for competition. The secretary Mr. Jas. W. Gall announces a large number of entries in all events up to the present time, which indicates a good exhibit this year. The directors of the Society are sparing no trouble in putting the grounds in shape and are making extensive improvements, notably among which is the erection of a fine grand stand that has long been needed.

Mrs. Massiah has received this week a letter from Sir Douglas Haig, personally thanking her for the kindly donations of reading matter that proves such a boon to the soldiers in the front and those confined in the hospitals This is a labor of love and the amount of energy patience required in cutting out the short stories from the magazines and placing them in such manner as to be readily handled by the men is hardly realized, but it is nice to know that your efforts are duly appreciated and the letter received from the Commander of Britain's Army will doubtless be highly prized.

The young son of Mr. Octave Gagnier is lying in a very precarious condition, through being knocked down by a car driven by Victor Robidoux. The accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock near his home at the corner of Mary St., when the little fellow was riding on the reach of a wagon, Robidoux sounded his horn for the driver to give him the road and the little chap jumped off the reach and ran full in front of the car. No blame is attached to Mr. Robidoux, but the accident should prove a warning to parents to keep their children off the street, and should also be a reminder to some of our motorists that there is every reason why they should drive slowly through the town instead of racing as many are in the habit of doing.

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 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 Recreations of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in 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.

CARBOLA

is a disinfectant that dries white, not dark or colorless like other disinfectants, so that with it, one disinfects and paints at the same time, with the same labor and at no greater cost than is required for whitewashing and disinfecting only.

Carbola is made of a finely powdered mineral pigment, the same as used by many paint makers, combined with a germicide

20 times stronger than carbolic acid

but non-poisonous and non-caustic. Comes in convenient size packages, does not spoil by standing, so can be kept on hand ready to use when convenient or on a rainy day. Applied with either a brush or a spraying machine. Will not clog the sprayer or blister, flake or peel off, no matter how many coats are put on.

It is easily prepared for use. Just put the powder in a pail and stir in either cold or hot water.

Used and endorsed by thousands of poultry and breeding farms and by experiment stations and agricultural colleges.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

ROWLAND SONS & CO., Ltd.
Toronto - - Canada

Horse Sense

Harness leather cannot be neglected without injury that lessens its durability. It should be washed and oiled frequently. The washing should be done in tepid water with a neutral soap and a sponge or stiff brush. After rinsing in clean tepid water the harness is hung up to drain a little while before oiling.

For driving harness neatsfoot or castor oil is best, but for heavy harness there may be some tallow in the oil. The applications should be light for driving and liberal for heavy harness. The oil, warm to the hand, is rubbed thoroughly into the leather while it is still wet from the washing. Excess oil which the leather is unable to take up should be removed with a clean, dry cloth.

Pulling the binder is harder work than drawing the cultivator, especially if there is no truck to support the weight of the binder tongue. Occasional rests and airing the shoulders by pulling the collars up on the horses' necks will help to prevent galls and sores. Wash the shoulders and apply some liniment at night.

It will pay to give the colts a small amount of grain once a day, although they are running with the mares in pasture.

Sheep Notes

To get the flock safely through the winter, get the ticks during the summer.

One reason the sheep industry has shown a decrease in the last few years, is that wool buyers have paid no more for a good fleece than a poor one. There should be a premium on good wool.

Save all the good ewe lambs for breeders, for they will be in demand during the next few years. Take care of the breeding flock so that it will be in condition for breeding this fall. Keep a record of the ewes to be sure all are bred.

An old shepherd says that the feet need to be trimmed three times a year.

A cistern catching water from the barn roof furnishes a good supply of water for the flock, if the water is kept clean and cool.

Aim to make the lambs the chief source of income. Let the clip pay for the ewe's keep.

As soon as the grain is harvested, the sheep will clean up the waste grain and eat many weeds in the stubble if they are given a chance.

Shade makes sheep. Where there are no trees in the pasture it is a wise plan to put up a shelter of boards or canvas. When the sheep have shade they will graze in the evening and morning and lie in the shade during midday, chewing their cuds.

Protection of Crops.

Crop protection means crop production. Canada loses over one hundred million dollars worth of her staple crops every year through the depredations of insect pests. A large portion of this loss could be prevented. As we cannot afford to lose the smallest portion of our grain and other food crops during the present critical period when the production of food is of supreme importance, the Dominion Department of Agriculture is making every effort to prevent, so far as possible, losses due to insect pests. Crop protection must go hand in hand with crop production.

Insect pests are not usually noticed or reported until they have caused considerable damage. Therefore it is urged that the closest watch be kept on all crops for the first appearance of any insect pests or damage. Immediately such damage is observed steps should be taken to control the outbreak in its incipient stage. If the pest or the method of control is unknown specimens of the insect and its injuries should be sent at once to the nearest of the following sources of expert assistance: The Agricultural College, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture or their local District Representatives, the officer in charge of the nearest Dominion Entomological Station, or direct to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for examination; and advice in regard to control measures will be furnished without delay. Letters and packages up to 11 ounces in weight may be mailed to the Dominion Entomologist, "Free," but postage will be required on letters or specimens sent to the other sources of advice mentioned.

Do not delay reporting insect outbreaks or sending inquiries; delay may involve serious losses that could otherwise be prevented. Write immediately, or telegraph if the outbreak is serious. Clean farming, the securing of vigorous growth in young plants and good cultivation are the best protective measures against insect attack. Keep all crops constantly under supervision for the first appearance of any damage in order that it may be checked without delay. Increased crop production involves increased protection against pests.

Death by prevention of sleep is a legal form of punishment in China.

War Gases Hurt Vegetation.

The asphyxiating gasses used in European warfare have been found to influence vegetation, the effects varying with the plant, the stage of growth, moisture in the air and other conditions. In the Champagne region certain pines were reddened or burned, though other trees, like the juniper, showed no harm. In April, plants in hothouses five miles from the firing line were much affected, and grapevines in particular suffered damage, though not from burning. Whitish or brownish spots appeared on the leaves, which afterward fell off. The injury to growing grain, especially rye, was quite notable, though of less serious character.

INVESTORS

Our Capital Stock, now offered to the public for the first time, combines absolute security with large dividends. Write for Free Illustrated Booklet.

Western Canada Farming Company, Limited
Head Office: 43 Imperial Life Bldg., Toronto

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000 of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9. cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submited to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

Toronto, July 17th, 1917

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

The Waste of War is terrible, but the waste of food in times of peace is colossal. Rich and poor alike eat tons of food that has little food value—and this useless food breaks down the so-called eliminating organs and depletes the physical and mental powers. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is all food, prepared by a process which makes every particle thoroughly digested. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk, make a nourishing meal, supplying the greatest amount of energy at lowest cost. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

Don't Be Penny Wise.

No housewife should let the increased price of sugar keep her from preserving all the fruit and berries that she can get. A little figuring will show her that the increased price of sugar is only 1½ cents to the quart ja

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

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

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

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

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

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. MCGONIGAL, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

VISITED BY A LION.

Only the Good Temper of the Animal Averted Serious Consequences.

There is plenty of danger in training wild animals; nevertheless, in many cases those who work among the carnivores owe their lives to the good temper of their charges. In that connection Mr. Carl Hagenbeck records in Beasts and Men an adventure that would alarm even the most courageous.

In the beginning of the sixties, writes Mr. Hagenbeck, I was bringing from Cologne to Hamburg a large collection of animals. Among them was a four-year-old lion. It was placed in a great kennel and, together with all the other animals, was installed in the railway van. A man named Druard was in charge of the animals during the journey. When everything was satisfactorily arranged, he closed the door of the van and made himself comfortable.

The train rumbled on through the night and the unsuspecting keeper dozed peacefully. Suddenly he felt a great weight upon his chest, and woke with a start. In the darkness, not a yard from him, there shone two greenish lights, and he could dimly see the shaggy outline of the lion's mane. In some way the fastening of its cage had become disarranged and the huge beast had escaped.

Druard was a trainer of long experience, and he knew that this lion was good-tempered. So he decided at once that the best thing to do was somehow or other to tie the animal up. For the rest he must share the place with the lion until the next station, and make the best of his awkward situation.

Fortunately, no trouble broke out between the lion and the other animals. Had anything of that sort occurred, the man would never have lived to tell the tale. Druard quietly untied a sash that he wore round his body and placed it round the lion's neck. Then groping his way through the dark and jolting van he succeeded in fastening the other end of the sash to the handle of the door. At the next station he sounded the alarm, and when lights were brought led the lion back to its cage.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentry and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Buy by weight. Disregard the measure. Insist upon correct weight. Patronize a responsible merchant. By insisting on full weight you obtain the full amount of food for which you are paying.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Aug. 31st, 1908. Metapedia, P. Q.

IN BLIGHTY.

Oh, to be in Blighty,
Now that summer's there!
But I can't get back to Blighty,
For the U-boats won't play fair.
So I lie in this long, white ward, and dream
Of the old home farm and the ploughing team,
And the sweet flowers starring the hillside brow
In Blighty—now!

Oh, to be in Blighty!
I'm broken, blind, and sore.
My heart sure aches for Blighty,
And I'm tired of blood and war.
And I think of the stone-paved village street,
And the bright-faced lassies so trim and sweet,
And the old man driving the soft-eyed cow
In Blighty—now!

Oh, to be in Blighty,
Now that summer's there!
But I can't get back to Blighty,
For the U-boats won't play fair.
So I'll shift the arm that they're trying to mend,
And doze awhile, and just pretend
That when I wake I'll find me—how?
In Blighty—now!

—Eileen Smith.

A French eletrician's wireless receiver is small enough to be carried in a pocket, yet will pick up messages when connected with almost any metal surface.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

RICHES.

You can be rich in friends,
And rich in kindly graces,
And draw great dividends
In smiles on many faces.

You need not wisdom great
Nor feats of glory;
Kindness will better state
Your splendid story.

The long-remembered dead
Lived not in splendor,
Their records can be read
In memories tender.

WHEN YOUR COLOR FADES

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

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

RUSSIAN ROYALTY IN PRISON

How the Deposed Czar and His Family Spend Their Time.

The former czar of all the Russias is not a man of resource, says the London Mail, and he is feeling horribly bored with nothing to do but to water his flowers and talk to the wife of his bosom on the telephone—in the presence of a guard. He is allowed to see his children, but also only under supervision. One of his girls became so unhappy at his plight—it is the Grand Duchess Marie, who dotes on him—that she had a nervous breakdown.

The other girls, with the czarevitch, try to keep up their spirits with tennis and lessons and music. Tatiana, the second girl, has quite a lovely voice and is as musical as her brother. Had her lines been cast in other places she might have made her fortune as a prima donna. As it is singing means good fun to her.

Those who have come in contact with the czarevitch feel very sorry for the poor little chap for the change in his life. He was patriotic above all things, and it was a passion with him to stay with his father at headquarters. Although he had been rather a terror as boys go before the war, his keenness to serve made him behave well, and the officers of the chief staff, instead of finding him a nuisance, say that he was as willing to do his bit as any common or garden scout boy.

He was found one day tearing up the photographs of all his German relatives. When he came to that of the Grand Duke of Hesse he sent for his youngest sister, who is his chief pal. "Look here, Nastia," he said, "can I tear up mother's brother?" "Of course," said Nastia, "as he's a German!" Together the two children tore the photograph to bits and stamped them under foot, cheering wildly as they did so.

Wanted to Be There.

"I like to have vacation," said Tony. "We can't get along very well without you," said the boss. "You don't need a vacation. You'll only blow in your money and come back broke."

"I like to have vacation," persisted Tony. "I get married, and I kinda like to be there."

Whole Wheat and Malted Barley

skillfully blended and processed make

Grape-Nuts

a most delicious food in flavor as well as a great body, brain and nerve builder.

"There's a Reason"

YOUNG WOMEN WANTED

Good opportunity offered young women, desiring permanent work in Toronto, to learn waitresses' work in the largest established restaurant in Canada. Good wages paid, best working conditions and fair treatment. Write, Phone or Call.

CHILDS COMPANY,
158 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

A Poser.

"Say, mamma, do big fishes eat little fishes like these sardines?"
"Certainly, my child!"
"But how do they open the tins?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

One way to prepare rice is to put it in a cotton bag and drop the same into a kettleful of boiling water.

MONEY ORDERS

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Run a spade down around the roots of cosmos plants to check rampant growth and to force them into flower.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair

Cuticura Soap shampoos proceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp.

Samples free by mail. Address "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

It Is Up to You And Cuticura

Cavalry Wireless Equipment.

There are several forms of wireless equipment used in warfare, and under favorable conditions a range of from 150 to 200 miles is possible with one of them. The most portable "station," however, is the cavalry type, which weighs 640 pounds, and is carried about in equal proportions by four horses. Its range is not a wide one; it works over a distance of from twenty-five to thirty miles.

Next to its unique flavour, the great economy of Salada Tea has been the reason for its enormous sale.

Saving the Glove.

When one or both fasterners of a glove have pulled out, darn the hole and sew an ordinary dress snap near the old fastening and the glove is useful again.

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

Propellers made of pressed steel, lacquered to give them perfectly smooth surfaces, are the last word in airplane construction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

A telescope with two parallel barrels to enable two persons to see the same object at the same time has been built by a Swiss optician.

When buying your Piano insist on having an
"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A
Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin
but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 518 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Like A Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 after taking Nuxated Iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or rundown instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M.D.

NOTE: Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists, and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman, under 60, who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100% or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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

DR. BECK

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

New York.—Dr. Beck, a New York state eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massachusetts physician, were asked to make a thorough test of the popular eye remedy, Bon Opto. Their reports were most interesting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports, "When my attention was first called to the wonderful eye remedy, Bon Opto, I was inclined to be skeptical. I make it a rule to test every new treatment which is brought to my attention. Having specialized in eye work for the past twenty years, I believe I am qualified to express an intelligent opinion on remedies applicable to the eyes. Since Bon Opto has created such a sensation throughout the United States and Canada, I welcomed the opportunity to test it. I began to use it in my practice a little over a year ago and I am frank to say that the results obtained are such that I hesitate to tell of my experience for fear it will sound incredible. Some of the results I have accomplished with Bon Opto not only astonished myself but also other physicians with whom I have talked about it. I have had many individuals who had worn glasses for years for far-sightedness, near-sightedness, astigmatism and other eye weaknesses, tell me they have dispensed with them through the adoption of the Bon Opto principal. Many eye troubles can be traced directly to muscular contraction and relaxation and since Bon Opto method tells how to exercise and develop the eye muscles, it reaches conditions not possible through other means. I advise every thoughtful physician to study Bon Opto principal, give it the same careful trial I have and there is no doubt in my mind they will come to the conclusion I have, namely, that the Bon Opto method opens the door for the cure of many eye troubles which have heretofore been impossible to cope with. The treatment is so simple in its application that it can be used at home by anyone of average intelligence. In my own practice I have seen it strengthen the eyesight more than 50 per cent in one week's time. I have also used it with surprising effect in cases of work strained eyes, pink eye, inflammed lids, catarrhal conjunctivites, smarting, painful, aching, itching eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke, sun, dust and wind, watery eyes, blurred vision, and in fact many other conditions too numerous to describe in this report. A new and startling case has just come under my observation, which yielded to Bon Opto, is that of a young girl, 12 years old. Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of the young girl, decided in order to save the sight of her right eye, the left eye must be removed. Before permitting her to be operated on, the young girl's father decided to use Bon Opto. In less than three days a marked improvement was noticed. At the end of a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks the eye was saved. Just think what the saving of that eye means to this little girl. Another case is that of a lady ninety-three years old. She came to me with dull vision and extreme inflammation of the lids and the conjunctiva was almost raw. After two weeks' use of Bon Opto the lids were absolutely normal and her eyes are as bright as many a girl of sixteen."

Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly House Surgeon at the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, and medical author for many years, reports:

"I have found oculists too prone to operate and opticians too willing to prescribe glasses while neglecting the simple formulas which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye disorders. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides, will make its use as common as that of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 20, 1917, states that only 14,016 out of 89,175 examined, need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeglassless age in bespectacled Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that according to Dr. Beck and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away." One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain

DR. JUDKINS

caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and close work and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

"It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon Opto tablets. Drop one Bon Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little, it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE—Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the Bon Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or might glasses. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon Opto referred to above, is not a patent medicine or a secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores; also by G. Tamblyn and T. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

8c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE - QUE.

En Passant.

—:o:—

I take it as one of the happiest signs of the times that Pope Benedict has formulated terms of peace.

It is freely stated that he has been influenced by Austrian and German pressure. The London "Daily Mail" one of the Northcliffe group of newspapers, asserts that the Pope's appeal is clearly of Teutonic origin. Whether that is the case or not makes little difference to the fact that the Pope has put his signature to the peace proposals, and, from my point of view, which I will explain, it is a matter of no importance.

The clear outstanding fact that he has made them is a source of gratification. The terms will be turned down, that is quite evident already. They are vague, inadequate and illusory: They might be entertained if the underlying causes of the war had been less obvious or its original purpose abandoned and permanently put beyond the possibility of ever being accomplished: They might also be entertained if either side could be induced to acknowledge that the other side was their best friend or that the same nobility of purpose animated both: But taken as they stand no matter how inappropriate or belated or unacceptable they may be: Irrespective of their value, their sincerity, their source of influence or their origin, despite their merits or blemishes, their selected points of detail, or their omissions—made prominent by the mere fact of having been left out—all those things are of no importance compared to the fact that peace proposals have been presented by the Pope in his own name

* * * *

That statement calls for some show of evidence, some measure of support. Is the Pope's status so high that nothing else counts? It is not that. It is the suggestive parallel which his action brings upon the horizon. It may be a small cloud no bigger than a man's hand but it is a harbinger of things to come, an indication that, like President Wilson, who began by expounding peace, the Pope has made a beginning.

To follow the parallel:—Pope Benedict represents a high spiritual ideal,—manifest Christianity. President Wilson represents a high temporal ideal worked out into a real force—Democracy. For the sake of argument and without the slightestintention to offend the most sensitive feeling, they may be said to equal each other. Were their powers equally wielded this war would cease, all wars between civilised peoples would cease, and that is where I begin to see the glimmering taper light of hope:

* * * *

Early in the war President Wilson began to preach peace. His impartiality was questioned and Teutonic influence alleged. His sympathies were allocated and pronounced pro-German, for reasons both imaginary and logically laid down. As in the present instance his proposals were passed over their errors and omissions freely commented upon, and his peace propaganda pronounced ahead of time. He held on however through good report and ill, and he is to-day the strongest advocate of peace to be found in this or any other part of the civilised world. It is not going too far to state that he is a more robust supporter of peace than it was ever thought he could be. He has advanced amazingly, and the quality of the peace he now demands has improved with him. Formerly it was an idealism, urged in academic tones and inspited by a spiritual purity of conception, appealing for the reverence and acceptance of humanity. It is all that to-day but its terms are presented at the point of a sword held in the firm hand of the justly incensed figure of Liberty, backed by the whole democratic power of a free people. The academic supplication is changed to a stern demand:—the plea for peace expanded into a decree, and the aspirations of a visionary are crystalized into the practical plans of a mathematician.

* * * *

This development, this progressive change, this natural growth of a true desire for an abiding peace in future and an actual participation in its benefits in our time is deepened and widened by the recognition that the unholy purposes for which this war was begun must for ever be made impossible of recurrence, and it is also augmented by the brutality of the war authors and their minions in its prosecution.

Here then is the hopeful sign to which I refer. The President has lifted his sword and the Pope has begun to wield his pen. Let the latter go as far in his capacity as the former has gone in his and their equal objective will be reached.

The Pontiff is a late starter, but he can get in on time. His course will be singularly clear of such barriers and impediments as have beset the path of the President, if he so wills it. As the earthly personification of "The Prince of Peace" his mission is congenial and his influence undisputed. That he will fulfil it is the more likely seeing that he has made the same mistakes that President Wilson made at first. Two in particular, and a whole lot in general.

"The first is found in the words "The whole world recognises that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe" and the second is in supposing that "The moral force of right from which shall arise a fair agreement etc." can possibly be accepted as a fundamental point while the contestants disagree on the value of "Might." Germany has long declared that World Power, (which means the comparative enslavement of others) is the object which by the might of arms she will gain. The object of the Allies is World Freedom which they know can only be reached by the destruction of Germany's armed might.

* * * *

Meanwhile the "battle rages" and the Pope's proposals are put with the President's first ones. Just as long as it takes him to see things in their true light, just as long as he will be in learning the lesson the U.S. President could set him so long will it take the worthy ambitions of His Holiness to mature.

His three year old "resolve of absolute impartiality" binding him to a silence now broken, need not have kept him from speaking as clearly when Belguim was violated as he has done now, and a voiceless impartiality when the Lusitania was sunk seems an indifferent response to the cry "Darest Thou not what we perish."

LINKSMAN.

Correspondence

The following letter has been sent to the Prime Minister by our respected townsman, Mr. R. A. Drapeau, which we are pleased to publish;—

Lachute, Que. August 4th, 1917.

The Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden,
Prime Minister
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir. Robert Borden,

If we are to judge by the newspapers the Federal Elections are now near at hand.

The French Canadian Conservative Electors of the Province of Quebec who are in favor of Conscription will therefore be permitted to ask what is to become of them during the coming contest and what the result of this contest will be, not only from a party point of view but especially as regards our party relations with the other Provinces.

This is not the time to indulge in recriminations, yet we may be permitted to observe that either through negligence or by inactivity in the face of strong adverse influences on the part of those who should have been their friends, those who at Ottawa had the direction of our party in the Province of Quebec Ministers and others folded their arms and permitted the false education of our people not only for our party but also for our nationality.

Because of a culpable inactivity, a press imbued with anti national sentiments was permitted to carry out a seditious campaign which had the effect of falsifying the ideas of our people, over excite the imagination of the young men who frequent our schools, our colleges, and our universities, and which also penetrated the mind of a far too great a number unfortunately of the Members of our Clergy who, in the Province of Quebec exercise almost exclusively the control of the education of the young.

If we had had a serious press which would have understood these people who create trouble with the object of reaching power, if we had, I say, a press that would have spoken plainly to these people and who would have assured those who are neither wicked or fools, that for a country conquered or ceded, you can call it what you like, we have had and we still conserve everything that it was reasonably possible to give us; in a word the exercise of our religion, our language, and our French laws were unmistakably assured us

What more then is wanted? Do they seek French domination in Canada?

Has not England permitted us to enjoy without restriction the most complete liberty possessed by any country in the World, even in France and England the people are far from possessing the liberty and the equality which we here enjoy?

Is there a country in the world save Great Britain which leaves its conquered colonies intact, and which accords to them perogatives compared to our own?

Take France for instance with its republican form of Government and I ask what she has done for her colonies in the point of view of assimilation.

Take also the United States, the country referred to so frequently by our Nationalists and let me ask what they did with the French Louisiana sold to them by France.

We will not refer to Germany which governs her countries with sticks when stripes are not deemed sufficient and the same fate is reserved to us the moment England becomes powerless to resist teutonic invasion.

What the French Canadians lacked at the opportune moment in the Ministry, in the House of Commons, and in the Senate, was a man of the type of Lafontaine and Cartier who could and would have said to the Liberal party at the beginning of the movement to incite the Province of Quebec against your Government: "What have you to reproach regarding the Ontario School question after having fought the remedial bill introduced by the Conservative party to give relief to the Manitoba minority which had been attacked by a liberal Government?"

This same man could and would have said on the floor of the House of Commons when the Lapointe motion was presented and which had but one object in view, namely Political Capital; You are nothing but a band of jokers and before alleging grievances of the French Canadians of Ontario, begin, if you please by telling your good Liberal friends of the Gouin Government, that in a great part of the Province of Quebec, and particularly throughout the whole of the County of Pontiac our compatriots are much worse treated by a Liberal Government than in any part of Ontario because their teaching is excluisively in English whereas in Ontario it is partly in French."

How is it therefore, that there was no man in all the House of Commons sufficiently well informed to bring these facts to light?

On the contrary, they furnished Senator Landry, a cynical politician, the occasion to resign the Presidency of the Senate, and to start a stupid campaign which was practically in favor of the Liberal party.

And here we find the same inaction on the part of the Conservative leaders from Quebec and this same culpable negligence which prevented them from enlightning public opinion in this Province.

When therefore the time came for presenting the conscription bill the people were worked up to a white heat, and instead of resisting the tumult which had been allowed to accumulate, our Quebec Conservatives lost their head, Hon. Mr. Patenaude deserting his post, while the others hastened to play the double game with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What was also necessary at that time and which we lack, was an able man who had not compromised himself with the Nationalists. One of these men of character who leaves to history the salutary example of a citizen sans peur et sans reproches, jealous of his quality as a British subject and proud to discharge his duties towards his race, and towards his country and towards the Empire to which we are all so proud to belong.

But this man was not present, because there were none of that kind. We had one however, but unfortuately for us he was out of politics, I refer to the Hon. Sir Evariste LeBlanc, who would have had the necessary strength and courage to repeat in the face of the House of Commons to the Liberal party and to its leader, the eternal opportunist Sir. Wilfrid Laurier:

"Our race is too great, too proud, and too valiant to belittle itself while the destinies of the world are at stake, and to descend to your own object level, to favor your mean ambition for power, to risk the creation of a fearful race War, and to attach to our name without a stain up to the present time, the infamous epithet of traitor and coward."

"Although this may be, we will not fail in our task, and the fears of Mr. Bourrassa's influence on public opinion in the Province of Quebec, which caused Sir. Wilfrid Laurier to recede in the face of his sacred duty, and which prevented him to perform the duty of his life, which would have gloriously crowned the life of a great statesman, this fear, I say, does not affect us and does not cause our hearts to sink below the breast" We will say to our compatriots that it is high time if ever it were, to show to the country, to England, to France, and the other Allies, without forgetting the United States, who is giving at the present moment so beautiful an example, it is time, I say, to say to the whole world that we appreciate to the fullest extent all that the Allies are doing today for humanity."

We will say to England in particular that we know how to appreciate what she is doing and what she has done for us, and that we are happy to profit by the occasion to prove to her that an heroic conduct and signal benefits find no other road in our country than that of the heart."

"Those who do not appreciate the present situation, we pity them, because they constitute desperate cases; those who are afraid of conscription, when our sons and our near relatives courageously voluntarily enlisted, and who are to-day at the front, those with whom the one idea of War produces a disastrous effect upon their make-up, those indeed have not the right to be considered as our own people as the descendants of the heroic children of old France."

"To the irresponsible agitators and demagogues who seek the create trouble, we would say to them, if we thought they had the courage of their boastings, that it is always a luckless game even in defending sacred rights, to abandon constitutional methods; one of our predecessors, although a great patriot, acquired the sad experience of leaving the Country hidden under a load of straw."

The first recommendation of Daniel O'Connel to his fellow countrymen during his most ardent national and political battles was to "ever keep themselves within legal bounds as in the strongest possible fortress"

"We desire that our race shall be equal to the other races who reside in this continent."

"We strive for equality always and everywhere but if we wish equality in the plenitude of our rights, neither will we withdraw integrality of all our duties.

I have confidence that on this occasion you will find and that you will call from Quebec the true patriot mentioned above who will throw himself at the proper time into the contest in order to convince his compatriots and to induce them to join nobly in conformity with their grand traditions, to all these valiant men of the present day who each in his own sphere and in the measure of his own ability are working for the erection of an eternal temple of peace and liberty,

I have the honour to be, Mr. Premier, with the highest possible consideration,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. A. DRAPEAU, Advocate

"Somewhere in France,"
July 27th, 17.

Dear Miss Jones,

The parcels sent from the S.S 8 Club, of which you are the secretary, have all reached me safely and the articles in each were very useful to a soldier at the front, and for which I am very grateful. Would you kindly convey to the members of the Club my appreciation of their kindness to me. Wishing you and the Club which you represent every success.

I am yours respectfully
841420, PTE. EDWIN FOYD.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for Booths and Dining Room together, also for Dining Room and outside booths separately. Remember! A large booth will be under the grand stand. All tenders must be in hands of Secretary by Sept 1st. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES W. GALL,
Secy. Agricultural Society

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DALESVILLE

Mr. Edwards is visiting Mr. Chas. Hall.

Mrs. Stephenson is visiting in Montebello.

Miss Alice Smith is visiting Mrs. McCormick.

Mr. T. Davis spent the week-end with his family.

Mr. Mooney returned to Montreal on Sunday last.

Miss Elsie Cregeen has returned from Brownsburg.

Messrs. Chas. and Russel Graham, spent Sunday here

Mr. D D. McArthur returned to New York on Friday last.

Mrs. Smallie and daughter returned to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. M. Graham, Mrs Aiken and Miss Hilda Aiken, spent Tuesday in Louisa

Miss A. and L. Kilgour spent Tuesday with Mrs. M Graham

Miss McLeod, of Montreal, is spending a few days with Mrs. McCormick.

Mrs. Marshall, of Brownsburg, spent Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Dale.

Mrs. Valley, of Louisa, and Mrs. Hunt of Montreal, visited Mrs. Aiken on Saturday last

Miss Richardson is at the Manse taking care of Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. White who is quite ill.

Miss Hattie Hawkins and Master Herbert McArthur, of Brownsburg, spent Tuesday with Mrs. J. McArthur.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Stephenson's barn was struck and several shingles knocked off.

Mr Thos. Hunter, (Evangelist), of Ottawa, will occupy the pulpit at Dalesville, at 11 a.m. Sunday, August 26th, and at Brownsburg, at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Mr. Hunter's numerous friends are cordially invited to these services.

Mr. W. J. Morrow had the misfortune to lose a horse this week. The animal had not been seen for a few days and when found seemed partially paralysed it is supposed from an electric shock during the severe storms we have had.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McAdam of Chapleau, Ont. are the guests of her mother Mrs. W. McKiddie.

Nurse Heatlie, of Brooklyn, N. Y. is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Heatlie.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McCrail, of Lachute were the guests of Mrs F. Townsend on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hinds and children, of Montreal, also Mrs Cryan, of Brooklyn N. Y. are the guests of their brother Mr. Ralph Horner.

Miss Alice Somerville, of Brownsburg, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Heatlie Sr. for the week-end.

Mr. Torie Nicholls who has been spending his vacation with his parents returned to Whitney on Monday.

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. Thos. Webster recently purchased a handsome auto.

Miss Annie Dewar, of Ottawa, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Robt. Blair of Silver Heights, is very poorly at present

Mr and Mrs. D. Patton, of Winnipeg, are visiting Mrs Lamb.

Miss Kempley has been spending a couple of weeks with friends in Terrebonne.

Mr. Oscar Dorion's new property is nearly completed, and is very much improved.

Mrs. Robt. Simpson and family are spending a few weeks at their summer residence.

The new wing which was added to the Model School is nearly completed and improves the school very much.

Mr John Bradley is rushing the rebuilding of his house in Isle aux Chats which was lately destroyed by fire.

The Contractors have finished laying the brick of the new Presbytere and are well advanced with the new Church

Rev J. H. Robert, of Montreal, gave two very strong sermons on Temperance in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last the services were well attended.

A large number of our citizens went to Dragon on Sunday to see the ruins of the explosion on Saturday, the vibration of the explosions were distinctly felt here and smoke was plainly seen.

Mr. H. W. Maynard who resides with Mrs. John McGregor, was recently appointed Sec-Treas. for the Consolidated School to replace Mr. V. Pitcairn whose term of office had expired.

One of our oldest inhabitants Mrs Andrew Todd died on Monday last, at the home of her daughter Mrs Nicholas McKercher at the advanced age of 87, she was a life long member of the Presbyterian Church and was very highly respected. The funeral was held on Wednesday and was largely attended.

The last of the Series of Sunday afternoon meetings will be held in the Boyd Ridge School house on Sunday, August 26th, at 2 30 p.m. Mr. T D Patton, Y.M.C.A. Worker, from Winnipeg Man. will have charge of the meeting.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend

The new Valuation in accordance with the new law, full value, valuation instead of one quarter value was to have been homologated at a special meeting of the Council on Monday evening but owing to the strong opposition as to the extra high advance, the meeting was postponed till Friday; a large number of rate payers were present prepared to lyre a protest.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Canadian Pacific Railway

Farm Laborers

TO

$12 WINNIPEG

Plus ½c. per mile beyond

Excursions, August 16 and 28, 1917

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, North Bay and East

FARE RETURNING: ½c. per mile to Winnipeg plus $18 to starting point.

No change of cars between East and West on C.P.R.

For information and Tickets apply to **J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute, or nearest C.P.R. agent.**

Appreciation.

The following letter has just been received by Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander in appreciation of $100.00 sent by the Lachute Branch of the Red Cross

London, England,
August 4th, 1917

Colonel Marshall,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
Toronto, Ont.

Desired by French Ambassador to convey through you to all Canadians, grateful thanks of London Committee French Red Cross for Canada's splendid response to your fourteen July appeal for Empire's tribute to France's wounded.

ILLINGWORTH,
Director-General.

MADE IN CANADA

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes—for quality

That any Invictus agency

INVICTUS

The Store of Reliability and Quality

McFAUL BROS.

WEST END

MABEL

Mrs. McAdam is in Montreal visiting her daughter Mrs J Brown.

Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Vollans, were the guests of Mrs. A. Kennedy, Dalesville on Friday.

Mr. Barbour and Mrs. Wm Heatlie, of Ogdensburg called on their Mabel friends Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. H. Vollans, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Mr Mason's, where Mrs. Vollans and baby are spending a few weeks

Messrs. Geo. and Robert Kennedy, of Dalesville, are making hay on Mr. Wilfred Leclare's farm, while here they are the guests of their uncle, Mr. J. Mason.

Unfortunately the out buildings of Mr. Frank Clark of Mt. Maple, were struck by lightening Monday afternoon. The stock inside was saved, but some valuable machinery, and the contents of the barn were lost.

A help-to-win-the-war social will be held at the home of Mr. J Mason's Mabel, Tuesday evening, Aug 28th. The proceeds will go towards filling boxes to cheer the hearts of a number of lonely lads at the front.

In the Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 926

Dame RACHEL BLAIS, of the Town of Lachute, district of Terrebonne, wife of Alderic Lavigne trader of the same place, duly authorized to institute the present action,

Plaintiff,

—vs—

The said Alderic Lavigne,

Defendant,

An action as to separation of property has been instituted in this cause on the 18th day of August inst., 1917.

Ste-Scholastique, August 18, 1917

L. L. ERGAULT,
8-14 Attorney for Plaintiff.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne
No. 889.

EBENEZER CHRISTIE, Plaintiff; vs.

THE HEIRS of the late John Hamilton, Defendants, to wit;

Two certain parcels of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the Township of Morin, in the county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, under the numbers 44-B. and 45-B, in the first range of such township—with buildings thereon erected and belonging to the defendants. To be sold at the registration office for the county of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, said district, on the TWENTY NINTH day of AUGUST next 1917, between TEN and ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

PREVOST & CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office,
Sainte-Scholastique, 25th July, 1917.
3538 30-2
[First publication, 28th July, 1917.]

INCORPORATED 1855

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98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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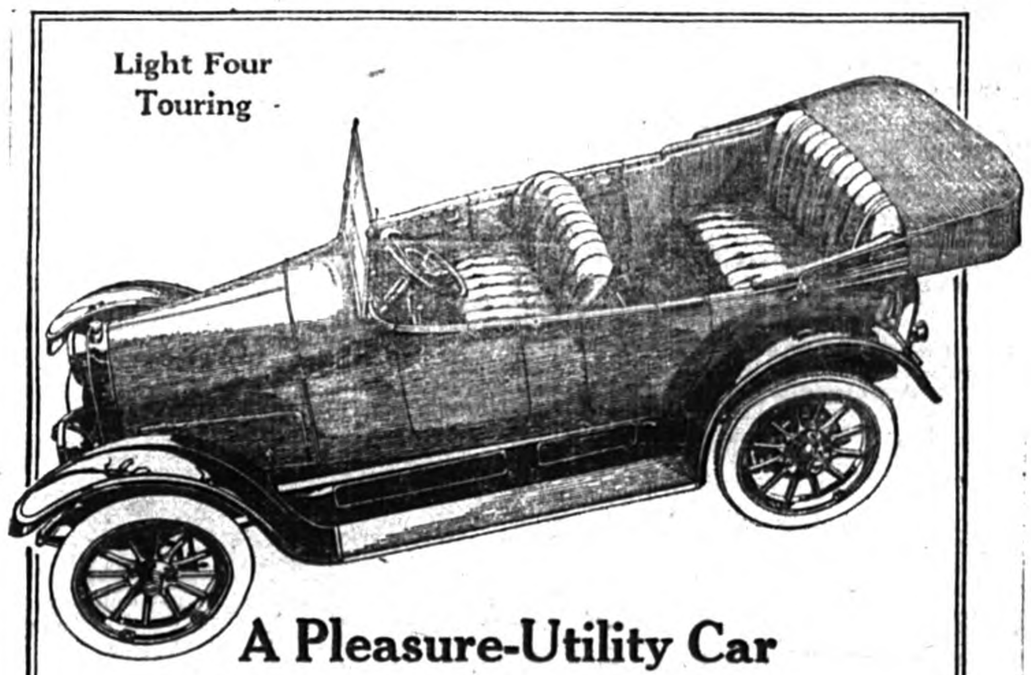
Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

VERNON BARRY, Manager — L. J. MATHIEU, Accountant

Light Four
Touring



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This Overland Light Four is the greatest combination of style and comfort that ever sold for so low a price.

It's as economical to run as it is to buy.

As a combination pleasure-utility car it is giving its owners more solid satisfaction for the money than any other car we know anything about.

Come to our store—see this Overland Light Four.

See Willys-Overland Exhibit in the Transportation Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th

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, porches, wash-house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.

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

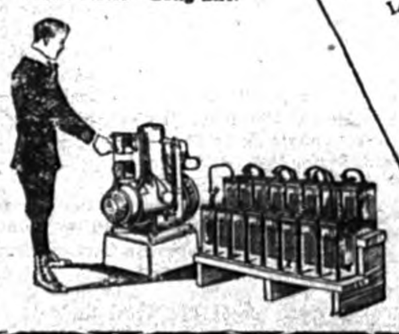
Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-Light has cost us about $1.25 per month to run.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska,
R. R. No. 3.

(Specimen testimonial letter.)

DELCO-LIGHT
Simple—Durable

DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY
Thick Plates—Long Life.



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

It betters living conditions and pays for itself.

No. 208 at **$485.00** *No. 216 at* **$535.00**

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 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, $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 $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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"

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In Town Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
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Men's Suits run from 35 to 46 breast measure. We are sure to fit you.
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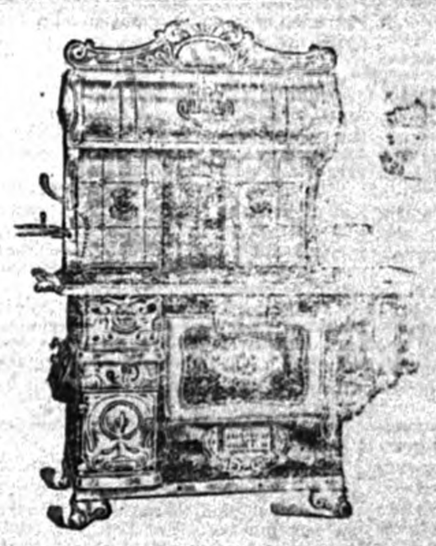
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.,
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m., to 8 p.m.

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



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J. W. GALL, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

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Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
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36,000

Farm Laborers

$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus half a cent per mile beyond

RETURN—Half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $18.00.

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Best of Equipment — Lunch Counter Cars.
Special accommodation for women.

For tickets and further information, apply to Mr. J. W. Gall, or depot ticket agent, Lachute, or write Gen. Passenger Dept. Montreal.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized:	$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus:	$1,637,873.42

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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Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

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PRESERVING LABELS FREE

Send red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or cartons to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL

Pure Cane. Fine Granulation. Order *by name* from your grocer.

10, 20 & 100-lb. sacks—2 & 5-lb. cartons

137

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gmard

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

SEVENTH EPISODE

The Elusive Pearls.

"We meet again," said Kelly, his steel-cold gaze directed with a piercing look into Patricia's great blue eyes. The girl permitted one of her most bewitching smiles to play like glints of sunshine over her pretty face.

"We do meet quite often, it seems," was her reply, spoken in sarcastic tones that brought a quick flush of anger to Kelly's cheeks.

The Sphinx made a step toward the girl extending her own dainty hand to meet the detective's advance, instead of taking it, he slipped one of a pair of handcuffs over her wrist and said:

"I must decorate you for stealing the king's necklace." Then he snapped the second handcuff over the girl's left wrist and she was helpless.

"If you mean the people's necklace," said Pat, defiantly, "it will do you no good to take me now. The People's League has the money and my work in Dufrane is accomplished." Her smile of triumph was not lost on the great detective.

The king, who had been a spectator to the proceedings, motioned to Kelly, directing him to go, with his prisoner, into an adjoining room. When the king was alone Duke Hestor entered and said:

"I come from the people, who would acclaim you for your good deed in giving them the funds raised by selling the queen's jewels."

"Let them enter," said the king.

And then, while the king accepted their homage, peasants to the number of a dozen or more, representing the People's League, acclaimed him as their benefactor in speeches expressing their gratitude.

Shouts of the populace, surrounding the palace, added to the noisy greeting that was being personally extended to the king. Phil Kelly and his prisoner, in the room, heard the shouts and realized that they were nothing less than intruders, now that the king and his people were reconciled.

"We will see if the king you worked for will help you now that you may need him." Was Pat's taunting remark to the great detective.

"He will help me and you, too, or I shall know the reason," Phil replied. And then the detective called one of his assistants to watch over the girl while he returned to the presence of the king.

Pat took the measure of the man whom Kelly had left to watch over her, and began at once to ply her winsome arts upon the near-detective.

She chattered with Kelly's assistant and soon had him engaged in friendly conversation.

"These handcuffs are hurting my wrists—won't you unlock them, like a good fellow?" The girl spoke in her most engaging tones. "You are a big, strong man, capable of watching me without having me chained helpless."

It did not require much urging from Pat to make the man forget his instructions. "I'll take them off, if you promise not to try to escape," he finally said, as he suited the action to the words.

Barely had the near-detective removed the handcuffs from Pat's wrists when Duke Hestor entered the room with a few men from the People's League delegation that he had quietly called from the presence of the king, and before Kelly's assistant realized what was going on he found himself handcuffed to the chair where Pat had just been sitting. He was alone in the room.

Kelly, meanwhile, was before the king expressing himself in no uncertain terms. The Sphinx was thoroughly aroused by the turn of events.

"If I had known when you sent for me that you wanted me to rob these poor people of what was justly theirs, I would never have taken the commission," said Kelly. "But when I got here it was too late."

"You forget that you are addressing the king," said his majesty, as he made a signal to the guard who stood at the door.

"Call the full guard," commanded the king, "and have this person imprisoned." When the man left to fulfill the command, Kelly was alone in the room with the king.

The Sphinx did some quick thinking and let his actions keep pace with his rapidly formed plans. He leaped upon the monarch and the surprise of his attack, easily overcome the king and, rendering him helpless, Kelly soon transformed the king into the outward appearance Kelly had, himself, presented to the guard when he had left the room.

When the soldiers returned they found the man they presumed to be Kelly alone in the room. His greatcoat was buttoned tightly around him, his cap pulled down and a heavy muffler obscured his face. But when they started to lead the man away, they found their prisoner securely bound, with his hands behind him and his feet hobbled.

Their haste to remove their prisoner on the king's orders gave Kelly additional time to make good his escape.

Duke Hestor seemed to have been waiting for the Sphinx. Kelly had not gone far before the duke halted and detained the detective, while hastily explaining.

"There is a sleigh waiting just at the corner. The driver is instructed to take you to the border. Have no fear—your friend, Miss Montez, has explained matters to me. You may be sure there is no treachery."

"I'll take a chance," said Kelly, "and I'll be grateful to you if everything turns out as you say it will."

Kelly was relieved when he jumped from the sleigh at the boundary line and entered the automobile that was there in waiting for his use.

Just as Kelly was entering the machine to start for Paris, his assistant handed him a card that the driver of the sleigh had directed should be given to him. He took the card and rear it, as his machine moved rapidly away.

"I could not see you suffer when your intentions were good—" was what Kelly read upon the card. He looked back and saw the driver of his sledge throw aside the great coat that had served as a disguise.

Then Kelly saw a girl he knew to be Patricia enter another automobile and speed away.

* * * *

When Kelly arrived in Paris he found waiting for him a message from the police commandant. The Sphinx hastened to headquarters and was soon consulting with the chief.

"We have come to the conclusion, Kelly," said the chief, "that your work and usefulness in France has about reached its end. We believe that you should go away—to America, would be best."

"Your operations since this 'Purple Mask' girl has made herself so prominent lead us to believe that you are permitting her to do just about as she wants to when you are assigned to cases in which she is concerned.

"France will be better off if both of you should leave the country."

As the time approached for Kelly to sail he became anxious about Pat's welfare, but could do nothing. He did find out, however, that Mrs. Van Nuys had given up her home, placed it on sale and with her niece had disappeared. The Sphinx was completely baffled.

The commandant of police had meanwhile communicated his desires to Pat and her aunt. Because of a close association of some of the Parisian officials with the Apaches it was decided that Pat might better leave France than remain and be open to final exposure.

In the United States she might still keep her affiliation with the Apaches, through their American agencies. Thus she could continue her adventures in the interest of the poor and oppressed as against the rich and powerful who used their influence to evil purposes. Thus it came that Pat and her aunt were booked for passage on the same steamship that took Sphinx Kelly and his assistants across the Atlantic.

(To be continued.)

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases—and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, from one to two teaspoonfuls of bisurated magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralized and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your druggist for the bisurated magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—F. J. G.

The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson IV.—Cellulose.

The human body is the most wonderful piece of machinery in existence. It has the power to grow and to consume its own tissue. In some respects it may be likened to a steam engine, because it must have fuel and lubrication. And like the engine which leaves a quantity of waste matter called ashes, so the body produces waste products which must be eliminated.

The process of digestion starts in the mouth, is continued in the stomach, and finishes in the intestines. The stomach and intestines perform their duties by contracting and expanding. In this way they absorb all the nutriment of the food, discard the residue and eliminate all the waste from the body. In order to assist these organs to perform their functions properly, it is necessary to eat foods which have bulk.

Of these foods the most useful are vegetables, which not only contain mineral salts but also contain cellulose, a substance that is incombustible. By this we mean that cellulose is not digested, is not converted into blood; but it is valuable because it assists the intestines to discharge the waste products.

Persons whose work does not furnish them with sufficient exercise often suffer from constipation, and a vegetable diet is therefore especially goor for them. While grains also assist, and one of the best remedies is a tablespoonful of sterilized bran eaten with each meal.

Preserving Blackberries.

Blackberries are exceedingly rich in iron and they make a valuable addition to the diet. Spiced blackberries are frequently used for intestinal disorders.

To dry the berries do not wash them; sort them, removing all soft or bruised ones. Place the fruit on drying frames in the drier and dry either in a sunny place with free draughts of air or put the drier in a current of air from an electric fan.

Canned Blackberries.—Fill the jars with sound berries, shaking down well to fill the jar. Now cover with either boiling water or a syrup made of two cupfuls of water, two cupfuls of sugar. Boil for ten minutes and use as directed. Place the rubber and lid in position, partially tighten, and then process in a hot-water bath for twenty minutes after the boiling starts. Remove from the bath and seal. Test for leaks and store in a cool, dry place. Label and date.

Blackberry Jam.—Three-quarters of a pound of sugar, eighteen ounces of berries. Place the berries in a preserving kettle and mash well with a potato masher. Add the sugar. Stir until sugar dissolves, then cook until thick, usually about forty minutes. Care must be taken to prevent scorching by placing an asbestos mat under the kettle. Pour into jars, crocks or glasses and seal the jam by covering the tops of the containers with paro-wax. Store in a cool, dry place, protecting the jars from mice.

Blackberry Jelly.—Three pounds of blackberries, one pint of water, juice of one lemon. Put the ingredients into a preserving kettle to cook until berries are soft. Drain through a jelly bag. Measure the juice. Return it to the preserving kettle and boil for ten minutes. Add an equal measure of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly for twelve minutes. Pour into sterilized glasses or crocks. Cover with a sheet of glass and leave for two days, then seal in the usual manner. This jelly will be firm and cut like cheese.

Pickled Blackberries.—Make a spice bag of one teaspoonful of whole cloves, one teaspoonful of whole allspice, one teaspoonful of whole mace, one small stick of cinnamon. Tie in a piece of cheesecloth. Now put four quarts of blackberries in the preserving kettle. If the berries are soft or overripe it will not matter. Add four cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of vinegar, one-half cupful of water. Add the spice bag and cook for one-half hour. Now pour into pint jars and place the rubber and lid in position, partially tightened, and securely, and then store in a cool, dry place.

Blackberry Vinegar.—Three quarts of blackberries, one pint of water, two pounds of sugar, one pint of cider vinegar. Place in a preserving kettle and boil for twenty minutes, then strain. Fill into sterilized jars or bottles. Put into hot-water bath and process for ten minutes after the boiling starts. Cork and dip into melted sealing wax.

Blackberry Catsup.—This catsup is very good with cold ham, pork or poultry. Six quarts of blackberries, one pint of water. Cook the berries until soft, then rub through a fine sieve and add, one pint of vinegar, one pound of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one-half tablespoonful of pepper. Cook until thick, stirring continually. Bottle while hot, pouring one-half teaspoonful of salad oil into each bottle. Seal and dip the top of the bottle in melted sealing wax.

SPEED UP FREIGHT MOVEMENT

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad merely on its lines east of Pittsburg has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 6,500 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston and Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains, or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous efforts are also being made to increase the carload and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

THE VIOLET.

Down in a green and shady bed
A modest violet grew;
Its stalk was bent, it hung its head,
As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely flower,
Its colors bright and fair;
It might have graced a rosy bower,
Instead of hiding there.

Yet there it was content to bloom,
In modest tints arrayed;
And there diffused a sweet perfume,
Within the silent shade.

Then let me to the valley go,
This pretty flower to see;
That I may also learn to grow
In sweet humility.

—Jane Taylor.

Linen will have a more beautiful texture if it is ironed on the wrong side.

THE "SPOONBILL CATFISH."

A Fish That Lays Precious Eggs is Found in the Mississippi.

One of the queerest fishes in the world is the "spoonbill cat," otherwise known as the "paddlefish." It occurs in great numbers in the Mississippi River and its larger tributaries, and is such an important source of food supply that for many years the United States Government Fisheries Bureau has desired to propagate it artificially. But the difficulty was that the creature's spawning grounds were unknown and no eggs could be obtained.

Recently, however, it has been discovered that the paddlefish spawns in certain shallow Louisiana lakes which are the headquarters of minor streams flowing into the Mississippi. The eggs are there to be procured in unlimited quantities—leading to the expectation that before long, by hatching them in jars, the paddlefish will be rendered vastly more numerous than at present. It attains a weight exceeding 100 pounds, and the eggs are said to be valuable as a substitute for sturgeon eggs for caviar.

When a child walks with a grown person have it take hold of the dress instead of the hand, so that its arm will not be held top high.

Home Bank Enjoys Steady Progress

Has Added $5,000,000 to Its Assets in Past Fiscal Year—Thrift Campaign Resulted in Gain of Over $2,000,000 in Deposits—Large Increase in Earnings. Earned 11.14% on Capital Against 7% Last Year.

In its annual statement for the fiscal year to May 31st, 1917, the Home Bank shows that rapid progress has been made during the past twelve-month period.

The Home Bank has for some time past been strengthening its organization and the benefits it has derived therefrom are shown in the growth and expansion of the general business of the bank, a healthy growth in deposits and an ability to carry out its entire share of all Government financing brought out during the year. In addition, it is evident that with its present effective organization and connections, the bank will be able to play a still more prominent part in the financing of Canada's industrial requirements in the post-war period.

The confidence the Canadian public have in the Bank is reflected by a gain of over $2,000,000 in deposits, these now reaching a total of over $12,600,000 compared with $10,133,735. At the same time there has also been a very large gain in deposits by and balances due to the Dominion Government, as they have advanced to $3,360,355, as against only $500,000 the previous year.

With the larger business which the bank has handled, there has been a gratifying increase in the net profits which amounted to $217,059.57, equivalent to 11.14 per cent. on a paid-up capital as compared with $133,406.26 in the previous year. After the payment of dividends and subscriptions to Red Cross, Patriotic and other funds, a balance was carried forward of $140,238, against $42,790 in the previous year.

Carrots scrubbed clean and shredded raw are good added to a hot dish like soup.

30 cents per lb. for beef is not high when compared to 50 cents per lb. live weight paid for the Champion of the Toronto Fat Stock Show.

Start feeding that steer now and get some of the big money at the

Eighth Annual

TORONTO

FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards

TORONTO

DEC. 7th & 8th, 1917

Secretary will mail prize list on request.

BIRD'S NEST IN TRENCH.

British Discovered Nestful of Warm Eggs on Firing Line.

The following letter from a British officer appeared in the London Times;

"After the Wytschaete Ridge had been taken my servant told me that when going across in the evening he had found a blackbird sitting on its nest in the German front-line trench. I could not believe it was true, but this morning, having a spare half-hour, I got my sergeant to take me to the place, and, sure enough, there was the nest with five warm eggs in it. It was in the side of a communication trench leading back from and about 15 yards from the original German front line."

Continued Thrift.

Canadians should not consider that 1917 will be the only year that rigid economies must be practised. There is no knowing at this date when the war will end, and even after it has ended there will be urgent need for Canada's surplus of food for many months while Europe is being regenerated.

Grown experimentally but a few years ago, American cotton has become an established crop in India, as it grows a larger yield than native varieties.

HELP WIN THE WAR

It is the duty of every subject of the Allies to help win the WAR, and they can best do it by preventing WASTE and storing up for the COMING WINTER all food products, especially those perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables.

This can be accomplished easily by using one of the NATIONAL CANNING OUTFITS. With the aid of one of these all kinds of fruits, corn, peas, tomatoes and beans can be cooked, which will keep indefinitely when properly prepared.

Our No. 1 JUNIOR NATIONAL for family use has a capacity of from 200 to 400 cans daily or glass jars of proportionate amount. These outfits can be put right on a cook stove. Price $25.00, f.o.b. Hamilton.

We have larger sizes for hotel use, and still larger sizes for commercial use.

We have also Evaporators of various sizes for evaporating every kind of fruit, apples, peaches, pears, berries, potatoes, etc.

Write for full particulars, giving size required, to

The Brown, Boggs Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 in 1 White Shoe Dressing

For Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Liquid 10c Cake 10c

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN

Redpath SUGAR

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

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

12

The AUTOMOBILE

To Reduce Upkeep Bill.

A car which lasts with ordinary care one or two years if given intelligent care by the owner might be made to last three to five years. This means taking extraordinary care and a thorough knowledge of the working parts and how to keep them in condition, and it means doing faithfully and persistently the things necessary to keep everything in order.

Take tires, for instance. The cost due to neglect is often greater than the cost of actual wear Some of the things which cause excessive wear and deterioration of tires are: Driving into holes in the street or in deep ruts; turning corners at too high speed; stopping the car so quickly with the brake that the wheels slide on the pavement, and a harsh clutch which jerks the car suddenly from a standstill, causing needless wear.

Then there are such things as letting the front wheels get out of alignment so that they do not run parallel, or nearly so, the action being that the tire is slid instead of being rolled over the road. There should be a slight toe-in for mechanical reasons, but if this is allowed to go beyond the proper limit it costs money.

Adjusters tell us that a very large percentage of tire failures is caused by underinflation, which allows the tires to flatten and breaks the side walls. Every tire should be tested with a gauge and not with the eye or hand, and kept to the pressure named by the tiremaker.

To get the greatest life out of a tire it should be watched continually for small cuts through the rubber to the fabric. Most tires will be found after a short service to have from two to a dozen such cuts. These will allow sand to work in and loosen the rubber and then moisture gets in and rots the fabric. There are preparations with which these cuts may be healed in a few minutes; serious cuts, especially where the rubber is loosened from the fabric, should be taken at once to the vulcanizer.

While oil and grease of good quality cost money, their proper use will save many times their price in replacement of parts. On the other hand, a waste of lubricant makes unnecessary expense. Especially with a new car, oil and grease should be watched carefully until the bearings have had time to work in. That is the time when expense for replacement of bearings is most likely.

It is not generally realized that a large number of things enter into the economical use of gasoline. To get the most out of a gallon of gasoline all moving parts must work properly. This means proper lubrication. The brakes should not drag; each cylinder of the engine should fire properly; the clutch should not slip, and the carburetor should be in proper adjustment.

It is not well to adjust the carburetor unless sure it is at fault. Excessive carbon in the cylinder causes a decided loss of power, due to back pressure on the piston, and the partial clogging of the muffler indirectly consumes extra gasoline. The importance of keeping the muffler free is not usually understood.

To insure each cylinder getting its proper power without waste, the engine should be driven with the spark lever advanced as far as possible without causing back pressure. The spark plug gaps should be adjusted properly to insure a thorough ignition of the charge; the spark plugs should be kept clean to prevent the loss of a charge of gas through nonignition, likewise the interrupter points and the distributer should be kept clean and properly adjusted.

To use all the gas that is taken into the cylinder there should be no loss of compression through leaky valves or weak valve springs, or poor gaskets on spark plugs or valve caps, and it is equally important that pet-cocks, cylinder head, where there is one, and piston rings are tight, so that gas will not be wasted.

TEACHING A DOG.

How to Train Your Dog to do Clever Tricks.

The best kind of dogs to train to perform tricks are the smaller ones, such as terriers, poodles, spaniels, collies and dachshunds. The poodle is the cleverest of all.

Kindness, firmness and patience are necessary qualities in teaching a dog. Nothing can be done by cruelty, and if you lose your temper you will never teach him anything. It is very little use trying to teach an old dog. Begin when he is young and do not overtire him. Also do not overfeed him, for most of the lessons have to be taught by a system of small rewards in the shape of titbits of food.

First of all teach him to beg by propping him up on his haunches in a corner. You can then teach him to shake hands when sitting up. Take hold of his right paw gently and shake it. Then give him his titbit. Now hold out your hand again to him. If he does not put his paw in it gently touch it and hold out your hand again till he does it. Then reward him at once. Don't forget in all cases to say the word of command whenever you want him to do anything.

To teach a dog to dance is not so difficult as you might suppose, but you should only try it with a dog that has learned some of the simpler tricks. The whole secret consists in getting him to keep on his hind legs. Hold a titbit so high that the dog will have to stand on his hind legs to get it. Do not let him have it till he remains on his hind legs for a second or two, and gradually increase the time. Next move along a step or two before you let him have it, so that he is compelled to hop a few paces. He will soon learn to do this, and you can gradually increase the distance till he is able to hop across the room. Be very careful that you do not attempt too much at first.

It appears rather wonderful to see a dog shut the door at a word of command, but it is quite a simple trick. It works best with a rather large dog. Go to a door that swings easily and set it about six inches open. Then balance a biscuit on the handle and draw the dog's attention to it, saying, "Shut the door." He will naturally jump against the door to get the biscuit, and his weight will shut it. Then praise him for it. By doing this several times a day he will gradually get to associate the action with the words, "Shut the door," and will do the trick when told, even though there is no biscuit in evidence.

WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST.

The Best Thing To Do Depends On Circumstances.

If you are lost in a strange city you ask a policeman.

If you are lost in the woods the thing to do is to keep going down hill. Whichever way is down hill that is the way to go. That will fetch you out, because you will arrive in a valley, and valleys are open spaces, usually inhabited. If on the way down hill you come across a stream follow it down. It will probably bring you to a house.

But if you are lost in your bedroom, what then?

It is a very curious experience and may happen even in a bedroom that you have occupied for years; though, of course, it is more likely to happen in a strange bedroom. You get up in the night and suddenly discover that you have lost your bearings. It is a most disagreeable sensation.

To be lost in your bedroom is unsafe; it may be even dangerous. For the moment it is a strange country. You may fall over something and hurt yourself badly. If the door happens to be wide open you may wander into the hallway without knowing it and tumble downstairs. This very thing has happened, absurd though it seems, many a time.

The best thing to do under such circumstances is not to grope about trying to orient yourself, but to call out. Somebody will come with a light, and then you can go to bed again, feeling sheepish, but safe.

New potatoes are more delicious baked than old ones.

THE NEW PERIL FROM THE AIR

IT IS A VERY REAL THING IN ENGLAND NOW.

An Englishwoman Describes the Awful Scenes Which Follow a Hostile Air Raid.

To be bombed in broad daylight by hostile aircraft!

In London we are growing accustomed to that highly unpleasant sensation.

The Germans are determined that "frightfulness" shall hold sway over the London streets, writes an Englishwoman.

Last year we Londoners could look up on fine days into a sky of limitless blue. We could dream very pretty and quite harmless dreams of freedom matching that infinite space. The town might be stuffy. The streets might be dusty. The noise of the London traffic might be nerve-racking. But there was the sky.

Now, however, we live in times of progress. As we look up into the sky, and see a white woolly cloud drifting idly across it, we remark: "I wonder if that's a Hun aeroplane?"

There's a horrid little shiver back of our question, too.

For the peril from the air is very real and very potent these days.

We watch the little harmless-looking cloud for a few minutes. Then—bang! bang! bang! Yes, sure enough, it holds a hostile aeroplane.

Perhaps, when evening comes, we feel a little safer. We gaze up at the deep blue sky and watch the little stars come out, one by one.

How pretty and innocent they look!

But—is that a star?

"I say, you people there, is that a star, or a Zepp?" The question comes nervously.

Bang! Bang! Bang! It's a Zeppelin, after all!

Progress? What next?

More progress, I suppose. And that means still less peace.

"As for us in England to-day, we are no longer in a 'nice little, tight little, safe little island'—as the old song says. Even in broad daylight, when the summer sun beams cheerfully down upon us, the enemy aeroplanes come hovering over our heads, and work their havoc in our midst.

What a Day Attack Is.

"The people of Canada cannot comprehend the awfulness of a daylight air attack. Night raids are bad enough—but somehow one feels 'safer' during the night. But to be caught in the full light of day—to be forced to witness the most horrible scenes of carnage and of death right in one's midst—words can't express the feeling.

In the heart of London, for instance, I witnessed the removal of some of the victims of a daylight raid. They were about a dozen young girls and children. The pavement literally ran with blood. A handsome motorcar hurried up and the chauffeur and the owner helped to lift three of the girls into the car. The delicate gray leather cushions and fittings of the car turned into crimson and apparently two of the girls were dying. A third was conscious—her arm had been completely severed and the chauffeur tied his leather belt round what was left of it very tightly, so that the poor child might not bleed to death before they got her to the hospital.

It's the easiest thing in the world to read about such things. It's the most heart-rending thing in the world to watch them actually happen.

I was walking in —— street (the censor will not let me mention names) in the heart of London, when a daylight raid occurred. At first we thought that the whirring aeroplanes were British and stopped in the street to admire their graceful flight.

Bang Bang! Bang! The detonations were terrific. Children screamed with fright as the bombs fell. The crowds had no time to get to cover. And the enemy aircraft hung over our heads, dealing death out with a terrible hand. Scenes of slaughter followed which I would willingly forget—if I could.

The Trail of Murder.

In the poorest quarter of London there was a veritable trail of murder. I think the crowning infamy was the killing and maiming of many little children in an infants' school.

In the roof of the school there is a hole about two feet across, as clean as though made with a knife. The bomb dropped from the German airplane went through two floors, killing and wounding several children on each floor, but it was on the ground floor that it exploded and worked its most terrible havoc. About forty little tots between the ages of five and seven were at work here, and virtually none escaped.

All that was left of the classroom was a mass of blood-spattered debris—desks reduced to matchwood, with here a book and there a slate showing.

In the front part of the room, where the bomb exploded, was a hole three feet deep. Everything was smashed to atoms. Most of the little children were terribly mutilated. The teacher—a young woman—escaped with some slight injuries, and at once gathered together the few who could walk, and marched them out of the room over the debris of smashed furniture and the remains of their little school-fellows.

The body of a pretty little fair-haired girl was found on the first floor beside a piano. The overturned piano stool was beside her. She had been having a music lesson and was killed instantly.

Courageous Children.

In the hand of another little seven-year-old was found an exercise book, in which she had done her last sum. It was a simple little thing in addition and had been marked "Correct." The anguish of her mother as she held the child in her arms, still grasping her exercise book, was dreadful to witness.

Bombs fell close beside another school. "I never saw such a sight," said an Australian soldier home from the front, who had gone to the school to bring home three nieces. "There were the teachers coolly standing in front of their classes, while the youngsters sang lustily. One bomb fell with a deafening crash close by, and there were signs of panic among the smaller children, when the headmaster, pushing me into the classroom, said: "We're all right, children. See, here's a soldier! Who's afraid?" Then he shouted, "Are we downhearted?" The reply came immediately, in a thundering 'No'!"

THINGS THAT COUNT IN LIFE.

Impossibility for War to Destroy Life's Real Possession.

One of the most profound truths brought out by this war is the indestructibility of things that count in the life of a people. This is the great fact emphasized by Dr. C. W. Saleeby when he says:

"Not the least iota of any of these things has the war destroyed:

"Knowledge is unimpaired.

"Not one scientific truth, not one power based upon such truth, is lost.

"Not one tiniest fact ever observed and recorded about the tiniest subdivision of beetles or variety of chemical compound has been lost.

"Not one fragment is touched of the invisible, which is the invaluable and the invulnerable.

"No principle of duty, no law of kindness, no secret of service, no key to the hearts of men or the heart of Nature, is lost or can be lost.

"Not one architectural idea has been lost, or injured by a hairs b'readth, for all the 'triumphs' of the German guns.

"Not one line of poetry, not one lovely tune in all our precious legacy from the genius of the past, is injured in any way."

Brute force has its limitations. It may destroy a beautiful work of art that has stood for ages, but it cannot rob the world of the inspirations and ideas that create art. There are some things beyond the reach of the biggest guns. The immortality of a nation does not lie in its architecture, or industries, or in the things that men call wealth, but in its power to preserve and perpetuate its own spiritual kingdoms. What of those who yield their bodies a willing sacrifice on the battlefield? These, in the words of Pericles, will never die. They live on, "far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives." They live on in the freedom their death has brought to others—

"Naught broken save the body, lost but breath."

In normal times the Spice islands of Zanzibar produce about 90 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves, an average crop approximating 16,000,000 pounds.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN EUROPE.

Has Proved a Success and Means Saving in Many Ways.

Daylight saving has been a success in Europe. Twelve countries are working and resting with the clock turned forward. The system is in effect in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Iceland.

According to the London Times, inquiries in the leading centres of industry indicate that the operation of the Summer Act is, among other results, having the effect of increasing the output in shipyards and engineering works.

Additional evidence of the benefit of the Act from the industrial standpoint comes from the railways. It has been stated in the official publication of the railway men in England that the alteration of the clock has been followed by an improvement in the working of long distance night goods trains. It has been found that the extra hour of daylight has enabled the trains to be made up and loaded in less time.

As a step in national economy it has proved a great saving in lighting and heating. The special committee appointed by the Parliament of Great Britain to study the results of the system reported that an average reduction of 20 per cent. for lighting purposes was given by the power companies; thirty-one private companies estimated a reduction of 23 per cent., and sixty-four municipal plants reported a reduction of 18.3 per cent.; the percentage individual cases ranged from 1 to 55.

In France an inquiry into the effect of daylight saving on the consumption of gas revealed the fact that an economy was being effected in coal or gas light of 18,000 tons a month, or more than 200,000 for the entire year. The savings for electricity, placed at 100,000 tons, thus give a total saving of $6,000,000 for gas and electricity.

It is calculated that in Vienna alone the people consumed 158,000,000 cubic feet of gas less and saved $142,000. The city of Vienna required 14,000,000 cubic feet of gas less for street lighting.

From Berlin comes the report that the municipal gas works experienced a decrease during May and June, 1916, to 508,500 cubic metres, notwithstanding the fact that 18,000 new gas meters were put up during the first six months of 1916, and the records from January to April showed an increase of 2.4 million cubic metres output of gas as compared with 1915.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Has Ninety-five Dials and Supplies Much Information.

Petrograd boasts what is in many respects the most wonderful clock in the world. Its magnificence may be imagined from the fact of this colossal timepiece having no fewer than ninety-five faces. It indicates simultaneously the time of day at thirty different spots on the earth's surface, beside the movement of the earth round the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of more than fifty stars of the northern hemisphere, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman, and Hebrew calendars. The works took two years to put together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

A Glasgow watchmaker told recently about a watch that was brought to him for repairs and surpassed in interest all others that he had seen during his forty-two years of business. It was self-winding. The case was that of the regular hunting watch and every time it was opened it partly wound the watch by closing of the lid.

Where the lid joined the watch there was a little lever, to the free end of which was joined a scythe-shaped rack, which worked into a wheel with ratchet-shaped teeth. Instead of the ordinary fly spring there was a spring fixed to the plate, and attached by means of a short chain to the lever. As this spring pulled the cover open the teeth of the scythe slipped over the teeth of the winding wheel and by closing the cover the wheel was partly pulled round. To wind it completely the watch had to be opened and closed eight or nine times a day.

If your pride doesn't keep you honest it's poor stuff.

FLYER TELLS HOW HE SHELLED ESSEN

AIR TRIP TO GERMANY TOOK SEVEN HOURS.

France's Latest Aerial Hero Describes His Daring Raid on the Krupp Works.

France's latest aerial hero is a territorial, a stolid, substantial individual thirty-eight years of age, formerly a prosaic hardware merchant. He is Gergeant Gallois. The feat which brought him fame was his flight to Essen, centre of Germany's great Krupp works, and bombardment of that industrial city.

There could be no more apt illustration of the military value of France's territorials—the men originally discarded for military service because of age—than Sergeant Gallois. Called from his store at the start of the war, Gallois was mobilized into the dragoons and given charge of a hospital for sick horses. He was dissatisfied. He wanted a more belligerent job. So he pleaded for a chance to enter the aviation corps. French officers flatly rejected him because he was "too old." But Gallois kept pleading and a year later he finally got into the air service. He was efficient and courageous in scores of raids as soon as he began to fly.

It was Gallois's own idea to bombard the Krupp works. He volunteered for the flight with three aviators. The army officials approved the scheme as a reprisal against German raids.

Crossing the German Lines.

The four aviators started Friday night.

"We flew a third of the way across France in order to reach a favorable starting point," Gallois said. "We started at 9.15 Friday evening, and crossed the German lines at an altitude of 600 feet, under heavy bombardment. I first sighted Metz, then Thionville. At the latter place an aeroplane going in my direction passed me. He was undoubtedly one of the Frenchmen going to bombard Treves. Owing to the fog I lost my way shortly afterward and steered by compass until I approached a city where scores of anti-aircraft guns were bombarding the air furiously. I guess this was Treves, where the French air squadron had evidently just finished bombarding.

"A moment later this French squadron passed me, returning to France. All of us were terrifically bombarded. It wasn't very long until I lost my way again in the fog, but finally I saw the flash of moonbeams on water and knew it was the Rhine. I followed this until I reached Coblentz, which appeared illuminated like a triangle. From there north the flight was easier because my route was endlessly illuminated by fires of hundreds and hundreds of factories and furnaces. The latter's fires were often red, green, blue or white in the intensity of their hurry to produce German military supplies. I went from Coblentz to Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf, then headed eastward, the flaming factories and furnaces constantly increasing in numbers.

The Countless Furnaces of Essen.

Then I came to Essen. It was unmistakable in its countless furnaces turning night into day and making it impossible for me even to see the flashes of guns which were constantly aimed at me. I was obliged to ascend to 6,000 feet there and, selecting the point where the furnaces seemed densest, I dropped my ten bombs and headed for home via the Rhine and the Moselle.

"I got back just seven hours after starting."

Gallois said he drank "alcoholized coffee" and ate some sandwiches and chocolate during his flight. He landed almost blind from the pressure of the wind on his eyes, having lost his goggles early in the flight.

One of the four who started out with Gallois has not yet returned. He was with a squadron of three which got lost in the fog and stopped to bombard Treves.

It is not strictly accurate to say that the Prussians have thrown out the rules of civilized warfare. They still believe in them for the fleets and armies of the other side.

The Doings of the Duffs.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Text Books, Scribblers, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Erasers, Etc.,

Special Attention Given to orders from out-of-Town Schools

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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 Waggons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

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

Russell Rodgers, Lachute

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Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents. 12 inches $1.50.

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

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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.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Automobiles

The Car I have been telling you about is

The Metz

Celebrated Geerless Transmission Car
2 and 5 Passenger

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

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Sales conducted in English and French.
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LACHUTE, - QUE.

R. A. DRAPEAU,
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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
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Money to loan on security
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Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917. — NO. 31

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

FRUITS:—Strawberries, Pineaphles, 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

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at ow prices. Lovely goods $4 75 up.
W. BANFORD & SON.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for Booths and Dining Room together, also for Dining Room and outside booths separately. Remember! A large booth will be under the grand stand. All tenders must be in hands of Secretary by Aug. 31st. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES W. GALL,
Secy. Agricultural Society.

NOTICE,—All persons indebted to the firm of H. J. Giles and Bro. are requested to call and arrange settlement of same during the month of September.
H. J. GILES & BRO.

For Sale,—A Piano-cased Karn Organ, 13 stops, Bargain to prompt buyer, also a collapsible Baby Carriage Apply to Watchman Office for particulars or to Mrs. Manson. The Bungalow on the Brownsburg Road.

BIRTHS.

WEIR,—At Cushing, on Sunday, August 26th, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Thos. W. Weir (nee Miss Dollie Nicholls) a daughter.

DEATHS

SUTTON,—At Pitt Meadows, B.C., on August 20th, 1917, Annie L. Armstrong, beloved wife of Albert Sutton, formerly of Lakefield, Que., and daughter of James Armstrong, of Lachute, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Engagements.

The marriage of Miss Katherine (Kittie) Bradley third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, of Lachute Road, to Mr. Percival M Burwash, son of Mr. Martin Burwash, of St. Andrews East, will take place quietly Sept. 8th.

New Grand Stand for Exhibition.

The directorate of the Agricultural Society have well under way the construction of the New Grand Stand which will prove of great benefit to those attending the Exhibition, but they are urgently needing the public support and a request is hereby made to any desirous of contributing to its erection to hand their contribution in to the secretary, be it large or small, and the same will be thankfully received.

JAS. W. GALL, secretary.

Remember the dates of the Exhibition Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

"Home Again."

Sunday afternoon last found a large gathering of townsfolk at the railway station to welcome back from the front, Private Wilbur Fraser after an absence of two years, most of which was spent in transport service, but from last April, Wilbur decided to throw in his lot with the 42nd Royal Highlanders and since that time he has seen much severe fighting, and enough to convince him that conscription in Canada is necessary, and says the boys at the front are without question hoping it will soon be put into effect. The welcome accorded him at the station came as a great surprise, and shewed a mark of appreciation for the sacrifices made. Wilbur is looking fit and well and is home on furlough until October and then expects to go Overseas again.

CAPT L. M. HOOKER.

The many friends of Capt. L. M. Hooker will be glad to hear the details of his recent injury received while in the trenches in France.

He was wounded on Aug 9th, by a shell bursting killing and wounding several, but luckily being in the centre of the explosion where the effect is mostly concussion. He escaped with only one piece of shell in his cheek, but from the head down to hip on right side being skinned and burned, and being thrown by force of the concussion over 20 feet landing on top of one of his own men. After being taken in Ambulance and treated at dressing station was sent on to No. 20 Hospital, Camiers, where he will be some time, Afterwards being sent to a Convalescent Home to recover from the effects of the severe shell shock

MAJOR J. S. E. TODD.

Major J S. Erle Todd, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Todd, of Lachute Road, has been accidentally wounded, according to a message received by his parents this week Major Todd, was given a commission in the Mounted Rifle regiment raised by Lt.-Col. Baker. When the commanding officer and most of the other officers of that regiment were killed in action. Capt. Todd was ill and when Major Todd was given his command he was given his majority. He has seen a lot of active service and before going overseas was a lieutenant in the 11th Argenteuil Rangers which afterwards became the 17th Duke of York's Hussars. He was one of the Argenteuil detachment which went to England on the occasion of the coronation of King George.

BIRTHS.

CLARK,—At Mabel, Que., August 28th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo A. Clark, a daughter.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Sherritt, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Slater.

Mrs. Dr Alexander left on Monday for a short visit to Toronto.

Miss Irene Riddell left on Sunday for a visit with friends in Toronto.

Miss Margaret McKimmie is spending a few days this week in Montreal.

Miss Ethel Mackie left on Monday for a visit with Mrs. Lane of Toronto.

Miss McPherson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Thos Barron this week.

Miss Annie Drennan returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit to Galt, Ont.

Mr. Wm. Foreman, of Vancouver, B C., is the guest of his sister Mrs. H. J. Giles.

Miss Hyde and Miss Lanning, of Montreal, were guests of Misses Allan this week.

Mr. A. G. LaRue, of Three Rivers, Que., is visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Strachan, of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister (Rev.) Mrs. Lackey this week.

Mr. Wm. Hume, of Ross, Ont., was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Miss Florence Tomalty, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Arthur Pollock.

Mr. C. T. Davis, of Gaspe, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. Robt McFaul.

Miss H. E. Thompson, of Arundel, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Wm. McAdam this week.

Miss G. Dawson and Miss Wilson, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur.

Miss Kenmore Barron returned on Friday last from a months visit at Gaysboro, N.S.

Mrs. Wm. Berry and Mrs. Wm. Miller returned on Saturday from a six weeks visit at Old Orchard.

Mr. H. Tweedie, of Spokane, Wash., was the week-end guest of his niece Mrs. A. E. Morrison.

Misses Bessie and Jean McGibbon have returned home after spending a month in the Niagara District.

Miss Eva Bradford left on Saturday for a visit to Winchester, Montreal and The Thousand Islands.

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

Miss Jessie McArthur who has been spending the last month in town left for Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. John S. Boa and daughter Grace, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Andrew Boa for a few weeks.

Mrs. Thos. Pollock returned on Saturday from a months visit with her daughter Mrs. Wallace of Ross, Ont.

Miss Winnie McDonald returned to her home in Ottawa, after a couple of weeks visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon returned home this week from Morin Heights where she has been spending the summer.

Miss Bessie Hammond who has been visiting her many friends in town, left on Tuesday for Brandon, Man.

Mrs. John Hope and Mrs. John McFaul have closed their summer homes at Lake Louisa for this season.

Messrs. Hiram and Lionel Higgins, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Robt Hamilton at Lake Louisa this week.

Mrs. Rachel Rodgers who has spent the summer months with friends in Winchester returned home this week.

Mrs Kirley, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Hay and family, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Frank Gaston for a few weeks.

Mrs. Roberts returned home to Montreal on Sunday last after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. Jason Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert McOuat, of Ste. Annes, are spending a few days with their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McOuat.

The Misses Gladys and Amby Stewart also Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jason Stewart.

Miss Adair, a returned Missionary from Japan and now home on furlough was the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Mr and Mrs P. E. Layton and Mr. Gilbert Layton, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. D. McGibbon on Thursday last.

Mrs. MacNeill, of Scotstown, who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Thos. Christie for the past month returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. John F. Thorburn, of Montreal, returned home on Saturday last after spending the past month the guest of her mother-in-law Mrs. Thorburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Lattrell and daughter, of Saranace, N.Y., who have been occupying their summer home at Lake Louisa for the past two months returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boa and family, Mrs. John S. Boa and daughter, spent Sunday in Vankleek Hill the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McPhee.

Mr. Hugh Morrison left on Wednesday for a visit to Toronto.

Mr. Jack McGillis is visiting his gr andmother Mrs Mackie this week

Mr. Thaver Carpenter left on Thursday for visit with his b ther at Three Rivers.

Mr. Wm. Drennan left on Tuesday last to pay a visit to his children in the West.

The Misses Bernadetti and Germain are guests of Mr. Page at Belle Riviere this week.

Miss Funcheon, of St Andrews has been the guest of Mrs. R. McIntyre for a few days.

Misses Hazel and Louisa Bradshaw, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Miss H. Matthews.

The Misses Roberts, of Montreal, spent a few days with Mrs. Holland and have returned home.

Mrs. Thos. Boa and Messrs. Andrew and Stanley Boa, of Montreal, are visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. J. Messick, of Memphis, Tenn., has been engaged by the Ayers Limited in the interests of the Shuttle Co'y.

Miss Bissett, of Winnipeg, and the Misses Alice and Ruth Bissett, of Lachine, were guests of Mrs. Mackie last week.

Mrs W Stenhouse, Miss Eva Stenhouse and Mr Walter Stenhouse, were week-end guests at Mrs. Hollands, Ivan Bower.

Mrs. J. C. Copping and Master Gordon have returned to their home in Montreal prior to their going to the Toronto Exhibition.

Dr. and Mrs. Rodger and son, of Cowansville, motored here this week visiting their many friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Miss Elsie McIntyre wishes to announce that she will resume lessons in Pianoforte Teaching at her home in the East Ward on Sept. 5th, 1917.

Miss Jessie Silversod, teacher of Mabel school has received receipt of the amount of $10.00 which she and her pupils collected in aid of Belgian Relief Fund.

A business meeting of the Red Cross Society has been called for next Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 4th, in the Victoria Hall, Lachute. A large meeting is requested.

It is reported that Lieut. W. E. Hamilton of Edmonton, brother of Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, of Beech Ridge, has been wounded for the third time. No particulars are yet obtainable.

Mrs. J. A. MacDowell, of Boston, accompanied by her sister Miss J. Hanna, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. S. E. Smith last week. Mrs T. W. Paterson, of Montreal, is also visiting in town this week

Mr. and Mrs Raguin and children, who have been spending the past six weeks at Mr Jousse's Cottage Lake Louisa returned home this week. Mr. Bruneau, of Quebec is also their guest this week.

The Rev. Isaac Davis, of Lakefield, was in town on Friday last. He will be the preacher at both morning and evening services in the Methodist Church here on Sunday next as the Rev. F. J. Hayden goes to Lakefield to administer the Sacrament.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden were in Montreal on Tuesday, the Rev. gentleman being one of the speakers at St. James Church. While in the city they visited Mrs. James Boyd in the Royal Victoria Hospital. She is, we are pleased to say, recovering from her serious illness and hopes to be home in a few days.

A large number of men gathered at the East Settlement last Sunday afternoon with the idea of organizing an adult class. The meeting was held in the School-room and was addressed by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, who spoke on "The Seven Wonders of the Ancient and Modern World. Next Sunday the Rev. J. L George will be the speaker.

Rev. W. and Mrs. Wickett, of Bethany, Ont., who have been spending their vacation with the Ayer's family of Lachute, returned home in their new car on Wednesday. The Rev. gentleman preached a splendid sermon on Sunday evening in the union services in the Baptist Church. Mr. Wickett is taking up his new Church, in the Bay of Quinte, Methodist Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. White, of New York, are guests of Mrs. H. Fraser sr., this week. On Tuesday afternoon Private Wilbur Fraser and above party went to St. Andrews and spent a few hours at Jone's Island where they had the good fortune, while trolling, to land a nice sturgeon weighing over 40 lbs. Although home on furlough, Wilbur fought for two and a half hours to land his prize.

Lachute Academy will re-open on Wednesday, Sept 5th, classes assembling at 10 a.m. The public opening for the distribution of scholarships, medals, prizes, etc., will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Lachute Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock of the same evening. All parents and friends of the pupils are invited to be present at this function. The Principal will be in his office during the previous days of September to meet parents who wish to send children to the Academy for the first time. As the enrollment will apparently be large, it is desirable that all new pupils should be enrolled before the opening of school.

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.*

School Days!

We are living to-day in very strenuous times and the slogan is "EFFICIENCY." Every branch of business indulged in demands the very best, and it is up to the parents of families to see that their children get the right start by properly fitting them out with their SCHOOL SUPPLIES. We are able to furnish you with all they need and we have a fine assortment of school books, scribblers, rulers, pens, pencils, inks, erasers, etc. Prices are right.

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 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

Dangers of Overheating.

"The man who speeds his motor to the limit little realizes the danger involved," says and exepert. "If the cooling system proves equal to the extra work, well and good, but if anything fails the engine is in danger of ruin. Of course this will not happen without some preliminary symptom of trouble. The radiator will steam, slightly at first, but if this warning signal is disregarded and the motor is still forced ahead the cylinder walls and piston rings will score, causing loss of compression and power. But this cannot continue long before the piston seizes, the motor stalls and cannot be cranked.

"If this happens while engine is being run at a rapid rate the flywheel will try to continue its motion but will be unable to free the piston The result will be to twist the crankshaft out of true, wreck a few bearings and crack the crankcase. This is a permanent injury which can be remedied only at considerable expense. So do not disregard the warning given you by the radiator.

"Occasionally an engine is overheated without doing all the harm mentioned above. In that case it develops a peculiar knock. This is caused by the piston and parts of the cylinder becoming red hot and so pre-igniting the charge of gasoline vapor in the cylinders. As this explosion starts before the piston reaches top dead centre it has a tendency to reverse the direction of the piston, causing a knock. On hearing this the careful motorist retards the spark to see if it is caused by having the spark too far advanced. If the knock continues he opens the switch, but the engine keeps running. It is running by self-ignition, that is, overheated parts fire the charge without the electric system. This is a perplexing problem when in first occurs. In these circumstances throw out the clutch, place gears in high speed, apply foot brake, then engage the clutch. This stalls the engine. It will also help if the spark is retarded and the throttle is closed. So heed the warning given you by steam from the radiator and favor the motor until the steaming has stopped."

The Cause of Accidents.

Every day we read that the cause of the automobile accident was losing control of the car. This means just one thing: The driver did not have proper control of himself. Every moment that a man is driving he is meeting and overcoming emergencies. If he is intoxicated, overtired or partly exhausted from lack of sleep, he is unsafe. Every driver should remember this. Whether some part breaks, or a vehicle is met unexpectedly, or a grade or turn surprises him, he should at all times be in the pink of physical condition and mental poise, so that he can conquer the emergency instantly. Too little sleep is a fertile cause of accidents. Thousands have caught themselves nodding above the steering wheel. Hundreds have awakened in the ditch, in a hospital or in eternity.

LEATHER FROM OCEAN'S DEPTHS

SAID TO BE OBTAINABLE FROM THE SKINS OF FISHES.

Hides of Sharks, and Especially of Dogfish, Furnish Leather of Excellent Quality.

Scarcely any problem has given to inventors more vexation and discouragement than that of producing a satisfactory artificial leather. It really seems as if the thing could not be "did." The hides of mammals—including that of human beings, which closely resembles pigskin—are complex structures, marvelously adapted for wear, impermeability to water, and other requirements; and to make a fabric that will be an efficient substitute may well prove hopeless.

The United States Government Fisheries Bureau, however, is of opinion that efforts in this direction are unnecessary—in fact, a waste of time and ingenuity, inasmuch as the fishes of the sea can always gurnish unlimited quantities of leather excellent in quality and available for most of the purposes to which the hides of mammals are put.

As a result of experiments which have been for some time in progress, the Fisheries Bureau declares that the skins of many kinds of fishes can be utilized for leather. But most important of them all for the purpose are the sharks.

Big sharks are very numerous in warm latitudes, and, to help out the experiments, the United States Government has called upon keepers of lighthouses and life-saving stations along the Florida coast to catch as many as possible of these fishes and forward the skins to Washington—the Fisheries Bureau furnishing the requisite hooks and tackle. Hundreds of the skins have been tanned, and thus converted into leather of excellent quality, adapted for "uppers" of shoes (though not for soles) and for other worth-while uses.

Shoes of Sharkskin.

By far the most important source of sea-leather supply that offers itself, however, is the small shark commonly known as the "dogfish." It attains a length of about three feet, and its hide is of an exceeding toughness. Properly tanned, dogfish leather would make beautiful uppers for women's shoes, and would be utilizable in countless other ways.

Were this source of supply adequately developed, leather would become very much cheaper, because dogfish are easily caught—in fact, they are the greatest of nuisances to fishermen—and their numbers are unlimited. Vast schools of them are at all times running along our coasts, and they could be netted by millions.

Sharkskin shoes would wear wonderfully, and they would have the advantage of being absolutely waterproof. The skins of the larger species have a reticulated pattern, highly ornamental, which should enable the leather made from them to command a fancy price in the market.

Indeed, sharkskin, under the name of "shagreen," has held high reputation for centuries as the most durable of all leathers. Its durability and waterproof quality render it valuable for instrument cases, swordhilt coverings and certain other purposes. In view of which fact, there is reason for surprise that more extended use of it has not hitherto been suggested.

MAKE BREAD FROM CLOVER.

Latest German Substitute Claimed to Be the "Best Ever."

"Bread of the Future!" is the title of a book recently published at Jena, which sets forth the view that one of Germany's enduring war lessons will be the introduction of a sort of bread hitherto unknown. It will be from a combination of both colors of flours, with a liberal mixture of clover meal.

The dietary authority who advances this theory says that the world has mistakenly been giving all its clover to animals, although it contains, he says, exactly that "mineral energy" which is required not only of bodily nourishment but of "mental substance" as well.

Trees For Snow Screens.

As an experiment, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railway has planted trees along its right of way to serve as snow screens. On the south side of the tracks, at the sheltered points, there are four rows and on the north side eight rows, 8 feet apart. The four rows farthest to the north are willows and the other rows on that side, in their order, are box elder, green ash, poplar, and another hardy variety. The tracts devoted to these living snow fences were plowed and twice harrowed, and then allowed to stand a year before the trees were set out. A tree-planting machine which, it is said, is able to plant as many as 20,000 trees a day, is used to expedite the work.

RECREATION IN ARMY RANKS

DURING REST PERIODS DRILL IS KEPT UP.

Sports and Entertainments Which Relieve the Tension of the Battle Front.

It is not true, as has been believed, that our soldiers hold their lines for long periods without relief or rest beyond the range of the enemy's guns. In the earlier stages of the war, when Germany's available man-power was much greater on the western front than that of France or Britain, it was necessary to keep the infantry in the front line, that is, actually holding the trenches, and liable to attack at any moment of the day or night, for periods of two weeks at a time. In support, still well within field gun range, it was not uncommon to keep battalions for a month or more. There was one period during which all Canadian battalions in the line and in support were subject to all the hazards of war for several months, without any rest periods. Only the urgent necessity of those days justified the subjecting of large bodies of men to such an incessant strain.

As the use of artillery increases and guns of heavier calibre are brought forward to smash trenches and other defence positions the need for more frequent rest periods for the men holding the line increases also. Seldom now are they kept in the front line trenches for more than eight days. Often an even shorter "tour" is arranged. Sometimes an entire division, after a trying time, is taken back to rest billets for lengthy periods of recuperation.

Life in the Rest Billets.

Rest billets are a sort of terrestrial paradise for the men who are lucky enough to spend a month in them. One is awakened there long before reveille by the horn of the small boy or girl who sells "latest Angliees papers, M'sieu tuppence each." The voices of women and children are heard again, and the voices of the guns, if heard at all, are but a faint rumble in the distance—a noise insufficient to disturb the nerves of the most "jumpy."

It must not be supposed that rest billets are places where all play and no work makes Jack Canuck lazy. He is kept in condition by physical drill, bayonet instruction, musketry exercises, and visits to the rifle ranges or perhaps at the trench mortar or bombing school. He is given opportunity for shower baths, such as can not be provided nearer the front, and, if specially fortunate, may even be able to have a swim in running water, or convenient pond. Whatever their duties the men in reserve or in rest billets have a good deal of leisure, and are built up rapidly by forgetting about the front for the time, and becoming absorbed in sport and amusement. Baseball and the cinema are the supreme delights of our Canadians. They have also adopted the English idea of travelling concert and dramatic companies, which vary the cinema programmes by occasionally putting on original plays or operettas.

Plays and Concerts.

Many well-known concert singers and actors are in the ranks and among the holders of commissions, besides amateurs of distinction. The concert company of one corps will occasionally visit the entertainment centres of those adjacent to it. There is an even more frequent intercourse among divisions. The names of these troupes are delightfully unconventional. Big posters may invite the passer-by to visit the "Tykes," which means that a Yorkshire company holds the boards, or to see the "Very Lights," or to accept the hospitality of the "Rum Jars," or listen to the "Whizz-Bangs."

Much talent is devoted to the writing of original sketches for the entertainments, and everybody from the general in command down comes in for a bit of their satire. The girl parts are immensely popular, and always bring wild applause to the young bare-faced lads who take them, aided by the illusion produced by borrowing some feminine apparel from some friend across the Channel or from the village belle. "Ain't he a peach," is the highest compliment which can be paid to a soldier-actor who dons the petticoat. It may interest the girls at home to know that the cinema girls, though a poor substitute for their own sweet selves, are always welcomed. Loud cheers and audible evidences of appreciation such as one occasionally hears coming from the veranda when the moon is at the full and the daughter of the house is entertaining company greet the ladies of the cinema, and while they stop runaway trains, dive from tremendous heights or ride hitherto unbroken horses, the war is a very poor second in the minds of the onlookers.

Sports Enthusiasts.

Sports are also followed with enthusiasm, not only by the troops in the back area, but well up toward the front. Not very long ago the writer saw a hotly-contested ball game on a bit of land subject to frequent fire and on which the enemy airmen were liable to drop bombs. Sport has done almost as much as patriotic ardor to steady the nerves of the Empire's sons for the great ordeal of war. The recreation and sport organization services have been of incalculable value in making and keeping the men fit for duty and in lessening the amount of mischief idle hands are prone to do in the field as well as at home.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Issued by His Majesty George V. to Great Britain and Ireland.

"By the King, a Proclamation:

"We, being persuaded that the abstention from all unnecessary consumption of grain will furnish the surest and most effectual means of defeating the devices of Our enemies and thereby of bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination, and out of Our resolve to leave nothing undone which can contribute to these ends or to the welfare of Our people in these times of grave stress and anxiety, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of Our loving subjects the men and women of Our Realm who have the means of procuring articles of food other than wheaten corn, as they tender their own immediate interests, and feel for the wants of others, especially to practise the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain: And We do for this purpose more particularly exhort and charge all heads of households to reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one-fourth of the quantity consumed in ordinary times; to abstain from the use of flour in pastry, and moreover, carefully to restrict or wherever possible to abandon the use thereof in all other articles than bread :And We do also, in like manner, exhort and charge all persons who keep horses to abandon the practice of feeding the same on oats or other grain, unless they shall have received from Our Food Controller a license to feed horses on oats or other grain to be given only in cases where it is necessary to do so with a view to maintain the breed of horses in the national interest: And We do hereby further charge and enjoin all Ministers of Religion in their respective churches and chapels within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to read, or cause to be read, this Our Proclamation on the Lord's Day, for four successive weeks after the issue thereof."

Tales That Are Told.

The two anglers were swopping stories. They had exhausted the topic of their marvellous catches, and went on to enlarge upon the wonders of their native countries from the angler's point of view.

"Why, near my home," said George Washington's rival, "we have a pond where a chap can catch fish as fast as he can drop his line in and pull 'em out."

"Really?" said the man who beat Baron Munchausen by two lengths. "We have a lake not far from us where one has to get a stick to knock the fish away before you can get your line in at all!"

He Might Be.

Dinah had been troubled with a toothache for some time before she got up enough courage to go to a dentist. The moment he touched her tooth she screamed.

"What are you making such a noise for?" he demanded. "Don't you know I'm a 'painless dentist'?"

"Well, sah," retorted Dinah, "mebbe yo' is painless, but Ah isn't."

HOW "TANKS" ARE CARED FOR

SOME INSIDE INFORMATION ON INTERESTING SUBJECT.

Engines Are Given Preference in Matter of Protection—Tank Operators Have No Sinecure.

Under the shelter of a green ridge of shell-pocked farm land, about fifteen miles behind the present front line trenches, one may come upon the encampment of the tanks. A dozen of the monsters are living stretched out in the warm afternoon sun, being combed and oiled and scoured by their industrious attendants. Over at the edge of the parade two or three of the big iron horses are being put through their paces. Grunting and puffing, creaking and complaining, they move along. They mount a terrace five feet high with the same clumsy, complaining nonchalance that they negotiate a mole hill, and the steady pace of their caterpillars is unchanged whether climbing up a steep slope or clamoring blunderingly along the level.

Hard To Be A Tank Man.

The job of a tank man is no sinecure. The interior is not built for comfort. It is crowded with machinery and guns and armor, and in motion the deck sways and bucks like that of a little torpedo boat in a storm. Nor is the roof high enough to prevent danger of receiving a sound thumping if one is too tall. Men for tanks are picked for small stature and slender bulk.

If you would spend a few minutes on board a tank you must have your steel helmet with you and your gas mask carefully encased in its waterproof bag, ready for emergency. Climbing through the manhole requires a little knack of its own. Legs first is the approved technique, but one is in danger of placing a foot against a hot engine case.

Engines Well Protected.

Everything is spick and span, shining with abundance of oil, but no superfluous luxuries of brass or nickel to take away the business-like bareness and grimness of grey black armor plate which obtrudes everywhere. As in a battleships, the preferential position from the point of view of safety is given to the engines. They lie just above the floor, stretching in a longitudinal position through the centre of the craft, while shafts and cranks run under a special armor casing at the back to the cams which operate the caterpillars, and the big push wheel at the rear.

Artistic Displays.

The painting of the tank is a great pastime in the encampment. Modern protective coloring of battlefield weapons offers a wide field for the development of the cubist art, and the decorative appearance of a tank going into battle suggests that some painter who all his life had specialized in barber poles had suddenly gone amuck with paint brush and color pot.

WORLD'S JUMPING RECORD.

First Honors Go to the Flea, and Second to the Salmon.

While the flea holds the world's jumping record, he is so small and inconsiderable except from the standpoint of the discomfort he causes that a much more valuable discovery of science is that which gives the second honors to the salmon.

This fish, it has been demonstrated, can jump on the average sixteen feet vertically. He can swim with apparent nonchalance and then suddenly spring out of the water and strike a mark sixteen feet above him. Scientists measured his leaps on the Rhine and on the Elbe rivers, where his athletic powers were put to their severest test.

The high-water falls and natural barriers in these turbulent streams make it necessary that the salmon in fighting his way inward from the sea shall climb and leap ceaselessly before he penetrates to the source of the waters.

That American fish have equalled this sixteen-foot record is probable, although fishermen in our mountain streams have made no exact measurements. Previous to this discovery the kangaroo was popularly supposed to be second to the flea.

MEETINGS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

DRAMATIC ENCOUNTERS WITH FORMER FRIENDS

Some Amazing, Others Amusing, and Now and Then One Truly Tragic.

The battlefield is probably the last place where one would expect to drop across a long-lost relative or elusive debtor. But these things have happened scores of times in the war which has brought men from the ends of the earth to the trenches of France and Flanders.

Not long ago a raiding party from one of the London regiments "went over the top." In the darkness one of the raiders found himself separated from his companions in the enemy trenches. Dodging round one of the traverses, he almost ran into a tall young German poised ready to fling a bomb.

At that moment a star-shell went up, and in the dazzling light the two men recognised each other. With a gasp of astonishment each cried out the other's name.

Tommy and His Tailor.

They had been schoolmates from their kindergarten days until they had finally left school, about six years previously!

"Confess that I've got the advantage," laughed the German.

"I admit it," said the Londoner dubiously, "but——"

"Right-o!" broke in the other. "Then I'll surrender. Lead on, you silly old ass!"

This was perhaps the quaintest "capture" that has yet been made.

The two arrived safely in the British lines. There it transpired that, although English by training and sympathy, the prisoner was German by birth. Being in Frankfort at the outbreak of war, he had perforce to join the German army.

The writer once witnessed an amusing encounter between a Tommy who was something of a "nut" in the old days and his tailor, to whom he still owed a big bill. The two were in different regiments, although at the time they were engaged in the same working-party.

It was bitterly cold, and there was an issue of rum that morning. The tailor was unlucky enough to upset his mess-tin in which he had just drawn his ration.

He glanced around in despair, and discovered his old but unprofitable customer with an unusually liberal share of the comforting spirit.

"Let's have a mouthful, old son," said the tailor persuasively.

"Why should I?" asked the other, with his mouth to his mess-tin.

"Well, considering that I clothed you for a couple of years and never got a penny for my pains, I don's see why you shouldn't give me a drop of rum," said the tailor.

"Good heavens! You're not—— Yes, you are old Snip!" exclaimed the other. "Here, take what you want, old man. Have a 'blighty' cigarette! And, I say, I'll really settle that bill of yours as soon as we get back!"

"Don't bother!" said the tailor, smacking his lips. "We'll call it quits after that drink!"

Found—and Lost!

During the Somme offensive last year one of the Shropshires found himself crossing "No Man's Land" by the side of an Australian.

"Look out! Here's a 'Minnie'!" yelled the Australian, as a big shell hurtled through the air.

The Shropshire sprang into a crater, but the Australian was a second too late. He stopped a bit of shrapnel in his side, and began clawing up the ground.

Crawling out of the hole, the Shropshire carefully turned the wounded man on his back, and found to his horror that he was a brother of whom he had lost all trace for some years.

The recognition was mutual.

"Hallo, Jim!" the wounded man managed to gasp. They were the last words he ever spoke.

The Shropshire had found and lost his brother in the space of half a minute.

Soap rubbed into the finger nails before working in the garden will keep out much of the dirt and keep the nails from looking dirty.

The Doings of the Duffs.

Is Breakfast Ready?
The answer is easy in the home where **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the regular every day breakfast cereal. Being ready-cooked and ready-to-eat, Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the joy of the housekeeper in Summer. Served with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruit, they make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.

Made in Canada.

DOWNING STREET.

Britannia's Headquarters is a Most Unpretentious Alley in London.

Downing street—A blind alley about 100 yards long which is the headquarters of the British Empire.

Ten Downing street—A brown brick gable roofed old house, just across the blind alley from the Foreign Office, which for 250 years has been the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, who is commonly the Premier of Great Britain.

There is practically no garden about the place. The old house, as gloomy and uninviting as could possibly be imagined, looks as if it might have been dropped by accident under the lee of the huge Foreign Office building just across Downing street.

But none the less Downing street is the headquarters of the British Empire, and 10 is the residence of the Premier, says a writer in the New York Sun. I wonder how many Americans, or for that matter Britishers, know that Downing street was named after an American. It was.

Whether Sir George Downing was actually born at Salem, Mass., it not quite certain. The records in Massachusetts and the histories in England have been searched with great care without making the matter quite certain. But it is pretty well established that he was born in Old Salem, and there is no doubt he was the son of Emmanuel Downing of Salem and his wife, Lucy, who was a sister of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts. Apparently Downing was not highly esteemed, at least by some of his contemporaries. The editor of the Calendar of Treasury Books (1660-1667) characterizes him as a "double perjured traitor," but admits he was "a most capable official."

This enterprising New Englander, who managed to occupy an important post in the Cromwellian army and afterward to make his peace with Charles II. and to serve the State with something of distinction and a good deal of profit to himself under the Restoration, may or may not have deserved the reputation he enjoys among some English historians. People who have read Pepys's Dairy will perhaps not recognize the Downing to whom frequent references are made therein as the Sir George Downing who succeeded in giving his name to the headquarters of Britannia.

Close to It.

Little Girl—Did you ever dream of being in heaven?

Little Boy—No, not exactly, but I dreamed once that I was right in the middle of a big apple dumpling.

Preparing for To-morrow

Many people seem able to drink tea and coffee for a while without apparent harm, but when health disturbance follows, even though slight, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where tea or coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of to-morrow.

"There's a Reason"

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

BLESS THE LITTLE GARDENS.

"Lord God in Paradise,
  Look upon our sowing;
Bless the little gardens
  And the good green growing!
Give us sun,
  Give us rain,
Bless the orchards
  And the grain!

"Lord God in Paradise,
  Please bless the beans and peas,
Give us corn full on the ear—
  We will praise thee, Lord for these!
Bless the blossom
  And the root.
Bless the seed
  And the fruit!

"Lord God in Paradise,
  Over my brown field is seen,
Trembling and adventuring,
  A miracle of green.
Send such grace
  As you know,
To keep it safe
  And make it grow!

"Lord God in Paradise,
  For the wonder of the seed,
Wondering, we praise you, while
  We tell you of our need.
Look down from Paradise,
  Look upon our sowing.
Bless the little gardens
  And the good green growing!
Give us sun,
  Give us rain,
Bless the orchards
  And the grain!"

—Louise Driscoll, in New York Times.

THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go up stairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair-case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay and so build up your blood anew. To get this new, rich blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this fayorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through 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.

DEVICE FOR FISH-CATCHING.

Will Scoop Up 60,000 Pounds Per Hour, Freeze and Pack Them.

To catch fish like a whale gets them a machine has been invented by a Brooklyn man to bring in 60,000 pounds of fish in an hour without hook, line or bait and then freeze and pack them by the simple operation of a few levers. He is now organizing a company to build fishing boats from plans he has drawn.

The boat pushes befort it a huge scoop to which the fish are attracted at night by powerful searchlights. From the narrow end of the scoop a conveyer carries them up into the body of the boat, where they are sorted and are carried by lateral conveyors to the refrigerating and canning rooms.

The method of operating the fishing machine is described as follows by its inventor:

"Three large searchlights are used to light the water ten miles ahead of the boat. As our speed with the scoop in position will be about ten miles an hour it will give the fish a full hour to get into line.

"As the ray of light is very wide at the farther end and becomes constantly narrower as the boat approaches and as the width of the light is reduced so gradually as to permit all the fish in the vicinity to be drawn into the narrow strip of water covered by the light directly in front of the scoop, all the fish which have gathered will be thrown into confusion by the sudden disappearance of the light, and guided by the walls of the scoop to the speeding conveyer will be safely landed by it on deck.

"The machine after the first hour's use of the light will actually pick up all the fish from a strip two miles wide and 100 feet deep at the rate of eighty-eight feet a minute.

"Estimating 1,000 pounds of fish a minute, the boat would pick up thirty tons in an hour, or 300 tons in a ten-hour night. At 5 cents a pound this would bring $30,000 for one night's catch. Six of these machines will keep the United States supplied with fish, fish oil, fish meals, fish scrap and fertilizer. Thirty-five more will supply all the world."

Pray for whom thou lovest; thou wilt never have any comfort of his friendship for whom thou dost not pray.

ONE OF WAR'S SUFFERERS

SIR MONTAGU ALLAN, A NOTED CANADIAN.

Of Four Children Only One is Left to Him, And She is Nursing in France

Upon very few of the notable families of Canada has the war put so heavy a hand as on that of Sir Montagu Allan of Montreal. When the Lusitania went down off the coast of Ireland he lost two of his three daughters, and his wife was injured. On Monday week official word was received in Canada that his only son, Flight Lieut. Hugh Allan, had been killed while fighting Huns in France. Thus a family of four has been reduced to one—the sole survivor being Miss Martha Allan, who went to England in the fall of 1914, and has since been engaged in nursing there and in France. Lady Allan is head of the Canadian Red Cross in London, and Sir Montagu is connected with the Canadian Pensions Board in London.

The whole family being overseas, no one but servants have occupied palatial "Ravenscrag," one of the show places of Montreal, for the past two years. Situated on Pine avenue, on the slope of the mountain overlooking the city, it is one of Canada's most gorgeous homes. Even now its conservatories are open every Saturday for the delight of flower lovers.

Sir Montagu is the son of Sir Hugh Allan, one of the founders of the Allan Line, which was taken over some time ago by the C.P.R., but which still retains its name. Besides being president of the Merchants Bank, Sir

Sir Montagu Allan.

Montagu is a director of a dozen of Canada's big corporations. He is an enthusiastic horseman, having on more than one occasion annexed the Toronto Queen's Plate. He is in the millionaire class several times over, and has given large donations to public charities.

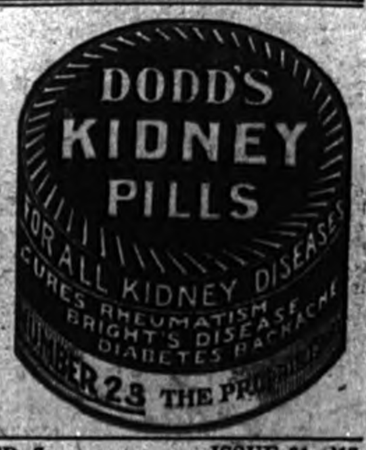
WAITING IN VAIN.

For the Master Who Will Never Return From the Battlefield.

Somewhere in France a dog waits—has been waiting since August, 1914—for the return of his master, and the latter will never return, for he lies sleeping where he fell—in one of the first battles of the great war. The story is told by the Figaro. A peacant from the Puy de Dome joined his regiment at Riom when the mobilization began. He took his dog with him and they were inseparable until the day came for the man to leave for the front. When the train steamed away, Canon, for that was the dog's name, remained looking wistfully at it as it receded, dwindled away to a mere spot on the horizon and then disappeared, carrying his master out of his sight for ever.

But Canon's faith in the power of his master's love to reunite them one day is stronger than the will of nations, and he refuses to leave the station at Riom. Upon the arrival of each train he dashes out on to the platform, runs first to the locomotive and then scampers from carriage to carriage, looking for the object of his affection—until the whistle blows and he is left to gaze wistfully, as he did once in 1914.

A cup inverted in the centre of a meat pie will keep the juice from running over.



AGENTS WANTED

One Agent in each town, to sell a new American home article, OXOGAS, making Light and Heat, from common coal oil, in any home, as needed. No dirt, smoke, odor, no fires to build and no ashes to carry. Cheapest and most efficient of all fuels. Write quickly. Gloria Heat and Light Co., 391 Yonge Street, Toronto.

In the Moment's Modes

To be quite up to date one must own a dress of taffeta, foulard or satin trimmed with organdie. The illustration shows a dress of soft taffeta with collar, lapel facing and even pockets of this sheer material. McCall Pattern No. 7869; Ladies' Service Dress; two-piece skirt in 38 or 36-inch length. In 7 sizes; 34 to 46 bust. Price, 20 cents.

This pattern can be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Serious Matter.

Doctor—I'm afraid you are going to be ill. I shall have to examine your heart.

Betty (who is in love)—but—but, doctor, you are discreet, aren't you?

When Your Eyes Need Care

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

Up to Him.

A party of workmen were sitting in a group one winter evening discussing the various North Pole expeditions. Finally one quiet member of the party was appealed to.

"Well, what do you think of it, Pat?"

"I think that the man that put the pole out there ought to go and get it, and not have them looking for it," replied Pat.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel Keeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Keep Young.

Avoid worry, hurry and getting flustered.

Learn self-control. Anger is a rapid wrinkle-bringer.

Be temperate. Moderation does not only refer to the stomach. Overdoing in any way makes premature age.

Love the open air. French air is not a fad, it is a necessity if one would keep young.

Get plenty of sleep. Nothing lines the face like nights of wakefulness.

Keep mentally alert. An intellectual back number adds years to her seeming age. Nothing makes for youth like a young mind save, perhaps, a young heart.

Don't let yourself get sluggish and indifferent. Here is where the benefit of massage, physical culture and a vital interest in life comes in.

For Them I Did It.

In France last year I went along the French front, said Premier Llody George in a recent speech, and I met one of the finest generals in the French Army—General Gouraud—and he said: "One of my soldiers a few days ago did one of the most gallant and daring things any soldier ever did. He was reckless, but he managed to come back alive, and someone said to him, "Why did you do that? You have got for children, and you might have left it to one of the young fellows in the Army. What would have happened to your children?" And his answer was: "It was for them I did it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Climbing Corn.

Don't want that corn
  For to grow so high
That its silky tassels
  Will sweep the sky;
That I'll spend by time
Huntin' ladders to climb
  'Fore the dinner bell is ringin'.

But I want that corn
  For to show its head
Somewhat higher
  Than the table's spread,
Till the harvest sky
Sees the barns piled high
  When the dinner bell is ringin'.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MY SONG.

God gave me a little song
  To sing upon the way;
Rough may be the road and long,
  Dark may be the day;
Yet a little bird can wing,
Yet a little flower can spring,
Yet a little child can sing,
  Make the whole world gay.

—Laura E. Richards.

It is doubtful if any of us realize the need that there will be for meat and live stock in the European countries after peace is declared. Canadian breeding stock and Canadian meat products will be in demand. It behooves the Canadian breeder and feeder to grasp the opportunity and produce a maximum of live stock when prospects are so good for continuous high prices. No better outlet for the best of his stuff can be found than at the auction sale of the Eighth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, December 7th and 8th next.

Defined.

Willie Willis—Pa, what's a "Jack of all trades?"

Papa Willis—Generally a fellow who can produce everything except results.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Bees Use Telephone Box.

Trouble on the telephone lines centering at Port Byron, N.Y., was found recently to be caused by a swarm of bees that had taken possession of the terminal box and were using it as a hive. When the seat of the trouble was discovered the bees had already started the making of comb in a corner of their new home. The problem of ousting the undesirable tenants from the telephone box was solved by stuffing the cracks with cotton saturated with carbon disulphide, which suffocated the bees.

Poor tea that can be sold at a low price is most extravagant in use. A little good tea, like Salada, makes many more cups; hence it's real economy.

To shine boots quickly do not blacken, but rub on a piece of orange and let the juice dry in; then polish with a soft brush and they will shine like a mirror.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An automobile which can be used as a fire engine, a street sweeper or sprinkler, or as a six-ton freight truck is in use in a European city.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

An Electric Blanket.

One of the latest electrical inventions is an electric blanket which is designed especially for outdoor sleepers. The blanket is said to have a heating area of four by six feet, and can be regulated to an even temperature of from 82 to 112 degrees by a switch placed near the head of the sleeper.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

A motor car manufacturer was fond of naming his cars after flowers. "I think of calling that new car," he told a friend, "the 'Crimson Rambler.'" The friend, who had been out on the new car, suggested, pawkily; "Why not call it the 'Virginia Creeper?'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Get your binder twine in now. Most dealers have their supply in and they may not be able to buy more. Get yours now and then you will have it.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

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

NUXATED IRON
$100.00 FORFEIT
increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. $100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

Suffered Three Weeks With Chapped Hands. Sore and Unsightly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Miss Gladys Hambleton, Roxton Falls, Que., Nov. 29, 1916.

How much better to prevent such suffering by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczemas, rashes, dandruff and pimples. You will use no other once you try these super-creamy emollients.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Robt. Stoffel, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

5c a line for Poetry accompanying Memoriam Notices.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE - QUE.

En Passant.

A Common Sense view of a thing is commonly the view adopted by the man who tries to convince you into his way of looking at the thing in question. Reduced to his last argument he fires at you the request that you "take a common sense view of it," and that is where he loses, for you are perfectly satisfied in your own mind that if his view had been the common sense one it would have been yours to begin with, unless of course, you plume yourself upon being one of a select few who hold unusual, but correct, opinions not yet become popular. There have been, and there will continue to be, many "Common sense" views of things which were and are utterly falacious. There are extant today many popular and widely accepted notions of things which can be proved to be wrong in spite of common sense. Among my own friends and acquaintances most of whom I regard as being mentally well balanced and endowed with sweet reasonableness, there are some, probably a majority, who would question my sanity if I proclaimed to them my firm belief that there is no such thing as colour: that the various colours we see in everything are simply the result of chemical properties possessed by things which give the impression of colour by the action of the light upon them, and that when the light is withdrawn their colour ceases as surely as the light ceases when it is put out. I might argue a long time (and as likely as not make several scientific side slips) in support of my theory that in the Fall maple leaves are geen and yellow and red, like cascades of broken rainbows, because they contain different chemical combinations to which the action of light gives the visible effect we call colour. But what is the use? If I am satisfied that my notion of colour is the commonsense one why shold I take pains to upset my friend's pride in his moss green painted barn, by telling him that it is only a daylight effect, obtained by smearing upon it certain substances held in suspension which the chemical action of light makes to appear green so many hours a day only?

There would be a distinct absence of common sense in so doing, therefore I had better let well alone and talk about the war instead.

* * * *

The frequency with which the advice is given to "have a bit of common sense" suggests that the article is not so very common after all. The recommendation comes like telling us to get some before the supply runs out, or like the advertisements which advise us to "Try Pilgrim's Corn Plasters", or to "Wear a Weightless Wonder Wrist Watch, if Time drags heavily on our Hands the only difference being that the former is a gibe or taunt, insinuating that we do not possess a sound judgment, or mental capacity, or a capability of seeing things in the right light, while the latter gives us credit for having perceptions keen enough to instinctively recognise certain indicated mitigations for common inconveniences, just as we might be expected to know enough to get in out of the wet when it rains.

The various pedlars of common sense seems to have got their samples mixed, we therefore hope to be forgiven if we turn our backs upon them and set out on a voyage of discovery in the hope of finding out a conversationalist brilliant enough to listen to us without throwing out gratuitous insults about our getting "a bit of common sense."

* * * *

The main difficult may be in choosing a subject. If we begin to talk about the war some inspired individual will butt in and remark "It stands to common sense that this thing can't last for ever." He says this with an air of such profound wisdom, with such a degree of assurance, that we have no answer ready. The thread of our discourse is broken, and we make a pause, whereupon he lifts up his voice and tells us, in the name of Common Sense, that "the war is not ended yet".

If all the common sense that has been talked in connection with the present war could be collected and put in one place and left for a while to ferment and settle, we might be able to load it into our guns and shoot it at the Germans with deadly effect. Ah, That's it! The Germans are fighting us because of their deficiency of common sense and it is our business to shoot it into them.

Most of us are prepared to admit that their is no sense, no common sense, in war. This war is world wide, therefore there is a world wide lack of common sense, which makes it as scarce and valuable as radium. Arguing in this circle we reach the opinion that it is the want of common sense which causes war. War is trouble, therefore the want of common sense causes trouble. Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward; the inference then is that as long as man lasts there will be trouble and war and a want of common sense. A fine state of things indeed! It makes us feel a trifle helpless and inclined to be frugal with the fragments of common sense left amongst us.

* * * *

Still, besides the Germans, there are plenty of people who might be benefited by getting a bit of common sense soaked into them, even if it were only administered as spoon-food.

There's Bourassa, and Laurier, for instance. If the treatment were applied to them in time they might recover, and be saved from the sad fate of King Constantine, and other past and forgotten time-servers and wind-trimmers who have gone "down to the vile dust from whence they sprung, unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

Leaders of men require to remember that Common Sense may sooner or later become common, general, widespread; that it is going to fill up the cracks and blank spaces in men's brains and dictate their thoughts; that it will soop out time worn traditions and dogmas, and will overthrow decrepit thrones and leaders and establish kingly ones upon firm bases. The world is young yet: It is just emerging from its infancy and beginning to find out the purposes of its faculties. It is going to grow up straight and strong, and manly, and will make proper use of all its natural endowments which will include an abundant, ever-increasing store of Common Sense

LINKSMAN

LOUISA

The Annual Harvest Festival in connection with St. Aidan's Church Louisa, was held on Thursday, 23rd inst. There were not so many people present as in previous years, owing to the fact that many farmers were later than usual in finishing their hay harvest, and had grain also waiting for the sickle. In spite of this fact, however, the festival was, on the whole, better and more enjoyable than the best of its predecessors.

The beautiful Harvest Thanksgiving service of the Church of England was conducted by the rector, in the Church, commencing at 10.15 a.m. Mrs. Lackey led in the musical part of the service. The Rev. E. G. May, M. A., rector of St. Andrews, preached a most inspiring sermon along the lines of our being co-workers with God in the material harvest in the garden of our own souls, and in the great spiritual harvest of the world, our share of the work, however, though necessary, being small in comparison with God's share, and in every case unfruitful without God's blessing, therefore to God all praise and devotion are due.

We were pleased to have with us among the visitors, the New Incumbent of Lakefield parish, Rev. A. H. Lupton, with his wife, and their friend Mrs Mountford, of Montreal.

The dinner served in the hall, from 12 noon was fully up to the standard of former years. Those who know by experience what that means know that it is very creditable to the good ladies of Louisa.

There was a nice variety of ladies work and the sales were good.

The refreshment booths were well patronized.

The afternoon sports were a new feature this year, and were enjoyed by young and old. Several Lachute friends contributed money and articles for the prizes; the mention of their names, on the grounds, elicited hearty cheers, and the donors are hereby assured that their generous gifts were much appreciated. Following is the list of prize winners.—

Races—1 Girls, 6 yrs and under, 1st Hannah Seale, 2nd Ethel Seale. (2) Boys, 6 yrs and under, 1st Verner Thompson, 2nd Stanley Davis, 3rd Norman Shute. (3) Girls, 9 yrs and under 1st Minnie Clifford, 2nd Elsie Tomalty (4) Boys, 9 yrs and under 1st Herbert Neill, 2nd Gordon Watchorn, 3rd Gilbert Boyd. (5) Girls 12 years and under, 1st Elsie Seale, 2nd Bertha Boyd, 3rd Verda Thompson. (6) Boys 12 years and under 1st Lyall Tomalty, 2nd Nat Boyd, 3rd Eddie Clarey. (7) Girls over 15 yrs, 1st Bella Boyd, 2nd Gertie Tomalty, 3rd Sarah Neill. (8) Boys over 15 years, 1st Lyall Middleton, 2nd Archie Robinson 3rd Stanley Holt. (9) Thread and needle race for girls, 1st Mary Jane Neill, 2nd Mrs. Clifford, 3rd Glenna Neill. (10) Hobble race for boys, 1st Lyall Middleton, 2nd Archie Robinson, 3rd Nat Boyd (11) Ladies' knitting contest 1st Mrs Geo. Robinson, 2nd Mrs. Jno. Clifford 3rd Mrs. Lackey. [12] Tug of war Captains, Archie Robinson and Tolber Boyd. Archie Robinson's team won by a very small margin.

DALESVILLE

Mr. R Cregeen spent the week-end here.

Mr. Watson is visiting his old friends here.

Mrs Hadley is staying at her cottage again.

Mr and Mrs. Hunter visited here on Monday.

Miss M. Murdoch, left last week for Montreal.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell and daughter are visiting in Plantagenet.

Miss E. and D Fuller spent the week-end with Mrs. H. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs H. Dixon and Miss R. Silverson spent Sunday here.

Misses S. and R. McGibbon, of Lachute were week-end guests of Mrs. Dale.

Mrs Talbot and son Arthur, of Brownsburg visited Mrs. C Hall on Sunday

Miss Lottie Murdoch is spending her vacation with her sister Mrs T. Morrow.

Mrs. J. Titley spent a few days last week with her son Mr. Albert Titley at Thos' Gore.

Mrs Cowan of Detroit, spent a few days last week with her uncle Mr Stephenson.

Mrs. Cregeen Sr. Miss Cregeen and the Misses Hazel Chapman and Minnie Cole, who spent some weeks with Mrs John McGibbon returned to Montreal last week.

Mr. E Mooney spent the week-end here and was accompanied home by Mrs Mooney and Gertrude who spent the past two weeks at Mrs. McCormicks.

Owing to the high price of pork the farmers in the vicinity are raising more hogs than in former years Mr. W. J. Tomalty is our most successful having killed a Chester White, which dressed 40 pounds.

Correspondence

To THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN

Dear Sir,—

The following is an extract of a letter from Sam written July 22nd from Northumberland War Hospital, Gosforth, Newcastle—on—Tyne Eng. I thought it might be of interest to his Lachute friends. He had been a bomber in the King's Royal Rifles Reg't. from February last till he was wounded July 6th.

Yours truly,
IRENE CARRON

I suppose by this time you know I was wounded on July 6th in the sand dunes of Belgium by the sea. Have you read of the great fight put up by the King's Royal Rifles and the Northamptons on the sea coast around the 8th of July? The papers say we added glory to the British Army. The Germans had been bombarding us three or four days. I was hit on the evening of the 6th. Our section of eight men were going up to an advanced post, past the front line, only fifty yards from the Germans. The trenches were knocked down badly by shell fire. We walked along the top in full view of the Germans. Just then a shell fell close beside us. We all went down with a crash in the sand. I lay on the ground for a minute. I knew what had happened alright but I could not open my eyes, I was bleeding badly from mouth and neck. After a time, I managed to open my eyes and see a little I made my way to a dugout and was dressed.

I was then carried to an ambulance and taken to a Belgian Hospital looking out over the sea, I stayed there three days Then I was sent to No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne, and I stayed there three days and then took boat for England again. I'll be about three months or so here, before I go big game shooting again, "somewhere in France or Belgium".

Our Bombers' Section of eight men was the Captain's pride. We won two shooting competitions from the Battalion. He would say "——good."

One night they asked for volunteers for a bombing raid, I was one of the first to volunteer. I heard the Captain say to our Sergeant, "Send four good men to patrol a threatened point of the front line." I was one of the four they sent. I might have got "recommended," if I had been able to stay a little longer. But this time I have a rest in England instead. Next time, in the line for luck!

CORR.

What is a Postmaster?

A postmaster is a necessity, yes, but one of the cranky ill-natured class of people who are always grouching, who open your mail for odd dollars therein and to learn others business, who smashes your boxes and tears your newspaper and holds your mail for days at a time, and if you make too much fuss over it will likely destroy it altogether, and who takes your outgoing mail and goes through it for all it is worth and then assures you it was sent, and when you ask for a money order he wants to know for how much and where it is going and who too and such a lot of cheek. Why I told one the other night I wanted to send money to Mr. Clifford and the P. M. actually told me there was no such person. The idea; I told him if Mr. Clifford heard him say he was no person there would be a row and the P. M merely grunted and said that's better. Now what did he mean by that the mean thing and the other night Katie Gibbs and I went skating and forgot Father's message to get a money order to Eaton's until it was a quarter to ten o'clock, and the Post Office had not closed, but when we asked the P. M. for the Order he scowled at us and said come in the morning, the mean thing; and the other day I ran in at dinner time when the P. M. must have been eating, but as he did not come running I rapped sharply and he came in an awful temper saying he could not get time to eat, as if I cared if he ever got time to eat. I wish he'd starve.

DOLLIN.

BROWNSBURG

Gunner George Prosser, of the 79th Battery, Petewawa, Ont., spent a few days this week the guest of his mother.

The Misses Ivy and Gwennie Campbell, of Toronto, are spending their vacation with their parents Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell

Mr. Edwin Johnson and G. Fraser, are spending this week in Shawville, Que.

Mr. Fred Jordan returned home from Melrose, Ont. on Monday last

Aviator Arthur Robbins, of the Royal Flying Corps, Toronto, is spending a holiday with his father here.

Mr. J. R Thomson, Hon Treas of the Brownsburg & District Patriotic Collecting Association, has just received the following official acknowledgement from The Canadian Patriotic Fund—

Dear Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of $300.00 on account of the subscription made by your Brownsburg Factory Employees to the Joint Campaign for the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society.

Kindly accept the sincere appreciation of the Committee for our remittance.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN. W. ROSS, Hon.-Treas.

CALUMET.

Russell McHardy son of Norman McHardy was instantly killed by a falling tree, on his fathers farm here in the forenoon of Tuesday 28th inst. He had gone out alone on the mountain above the house to cut some wood about nine o'clock, and when he did not come home for dinner his brother Grant went to call him, and found him lying under a tree that he had started to fell. Dr McKay, of Grenville, was called, but life was extinct his neck having been broken, and death must have been instantaneous as he had died without a struggle. This young man was twenty one years old, the eldest boy of the family.

Lachute School Fair.

Boys and girls are especially reminded of the School Fair which is being held next Tuesday, September 4th, in the Victoria Hall, Lachute.

Entries should be in place by 10.30 o'clock in morning It is hoped that a large number of Exhibitors will turn out and that they will bring their parents along with them to enjoy a day with their neighbours and friends. Bring out your chickens, grain, corn, tomatos flowers, etc., and show the folks what a good fair you can have.

Arrangements are being made to obtain the use of the basement of the Presbyterian Church so that parents and children may have a suitable place to rest and to eat their lunch at noon.

A public meeting will be held in the basement about 3 p.m. at which short addresses will be given by the judges from Macdonald College, and the names of the prizewinners announced.

The general public are cordially invited to visit the exhibits in the Victoria Hall, also to attend the meeting in the Church.

A few hints to the boys and girls who are exhibiting might prove useful to them in preparing their exhibits.

1. Read your prize list over carefully and see how many prizes you can try for.
2. If you have raised chickens, bring them all to the fair.
3. If exhibiting sheaves of oats or barley, make them about four inches across the middle. See that the sheaf is free from smut, rust and weeds, also nicely trimmed.
4. If you exhibit a sheaf of ensilage corn, pick out about 25 stalks of good vigorous growth, and well eared.
5. If exhibiting potatoes, show a peck of uniform size and quality. Do not pick out some very big ones and show them along with smaller potatoes. Middle sized potatoes of good shape, and not too deeply eyed, are the best. Above all, do not show potatoes affected with rot or scale. Same applies to best twelve (section 3)
6. If exhibiting sweet corn, bring twelve ears for one section, and six for the other Examine the ears closely for quality. It is better to allow the leaves to remain on the cob, as it keeps fresher in this condition.
7. Those exhibiting tomatoes should show well-shaped, smooth samples, free from cracks, rot or scabbiness. Try to bring an evensized lot and bring tomatoes for both sections.
8. Exhibits of flowers should have as long steams as possible. Look over your directions carefully There are four seperate sections in which to try, and you can try in each for a prize. Bring vases or jars for your flowers.
9. Do not wash swedes or potatoes. Earth may be rubbed off lightly when dry, with a cloth or brush.
10. Do your cooking and sewing according to directions, or it cannot be judged for a prize.
11. Be careful about putting up your exhibits as neatly as possible. Careless exhibitors run poor chances of obtaining a prize.
12. You may exhibit your grain, corn, potatoes, etc. in every section mentioned in the prize list

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

J. E. McOUAT,
Macdonald College.

CUSHING

Miss Miron Weir is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Mary Smith left last week on a visit to friends in the West.

Miss Grace Fraser is away on a visit to Miss Roberta Wilson at Grenville.

Miss Eva Whelehan, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

Mrs Archie Graham is visiting friends in Montreal and the Townships this week.

Miss Annie Weir left last week on visit to her brother and sister in-law, Mr. and Mrs Henderson Weir, at Thorold, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Kerr returned last week from spending some weeks with her daughter Mrs. R. Morrison at Lachute Road.

Messrs. E. McMurtry and Percy Nicholls paid a flying visit to Montreal on Tuesday making the trip in the latter's car.

Mrs. Sayers, of Montreal, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. L. Cooke for a couple of weeks returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. O. Keatley and children returned to town on Thursday after a pleasant vacation spent at the home of her mother Mrs. James Watson.

Mr Wm. Foreman, of Vancouver, B. C., who is on a visit to his sister Mrs. Henry Giles of Lachute called this friends in this vicinity on Wednesday.

The stork passed over this neighborhood in the early hours of Sunday morning and left a charming baby daughter at the home of Captain and Mrs. T Weir.

A very enjoyable social was held at St Mungo's Manse on Friday evening last The evening was fine and the attendance consequently was good. This was the first opportunity which had occurred of meeting the Rev. Mr. Patterson the recently inducted pastor in a social way and he and his amiable family created a very favorable impression. Another interesting feature was the presence of Serg-Major Holmes just arrived from France. In the happy days before the war Sergt. Holmes was a frequent and welcome visitor in Cushing and it was attributed to the Westmount Battery with which he went overseas in the autumn of 1914 with the First Canadian Contingent. Mr. Holmes gave an address relating the adventures of himself and comrades since that, which made very interesting telling, as they have been through some of the fiercest engagements of the great conflict While in Cushing Major Holmes is a guest of Mrs. H. Hartley.

(Additional locals)

Mrs. Geo. Todd and children, of Hawkesbury is the guest of Mrs. H. Hammond for a few weeks.

Miss J. MacKenzie and Miss J. Karl, of Montreal, spent the week end the guests of the latters mother.

The Juvenile Circus which was held on the lawn of Mr. Barry's Summer Cottage was a distinct success and afforded much amusement. The programme was carried out by Misses Kathleen and Norah Barry, Edward and Charlie Lindsay, Donald Planche, Douglas Drysdale, Allan Shufelt and Gordon Copping The sum of $18.35 was realized and the children are sending the returns to the Dickens Fellowship Fund to help endow the Tiny Tim Cots in the Children's Memorial and Baby Foundling Hospitals, Montreal.

A large number of friends turned out to the concert held in the East Settlement Church, on Thursday evening of last week. A good programme was provided of songs and recitations, those assisting were, The Misses M. and C. Hay, Dr. Drew and Mr Dallaire, of Lachute, Rev. Mr McKenzie of Peterboro, Mr Clark of Montreal, and Mr. John Hay M.P.P., gave a speech which was much appreciated Refreshments were served at the close Proceeds of $75 were realized which will be devoted to the Red Cross

Bible Society.

Tuesday evening, September 11th is the date, and the Lecture Hall of Lachute Presbyterian Church is the place, of the annual meeting of Lachute Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society. The District secretary will deliver a most interesting and timely address, and it is earnestly hoped that the meeting will be largely attended.

No admission fee will be charged, but an offering will be taken for the work of the Society.

Promoted to Captaincy.

Mr. G. F. Calder is in receipt of a letter from his son Willie in France, bearing the good news of his appointment to a captaincy It is two years last April since Willie left us to go over with the Patricias and after a period in the hospitals was allowed home on furlough for a brief visit during which he qualified for a lieutenancy returning to France in November last, since which time he has been performing the duties of Quarter-Master in the Canadian Forestry Batt. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his promotion.

DALESVILLE

Dalesville Services as usual, Sept. 2nd at 11 a.m. B.Y.P.U at 7.30. Pastor will speak. Service at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The Lords Supper will be observed at Dalesville at the close of the morning service

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HILL HEAD.

Mrs John P. Scott and daughter Ethel spent the week-end in Hill Head visiting friends.

Miss Lilian Rodgers and her brother Randolphe, of Hill Head, spent the week end in Lakefield.

The farmers of the surrounding vicinity are busy with the grain which is a heavy crop this year.

Miss Helen Scott has returned home from an extended visit with her many friends in Shrewsbury and Lakefield.

Guests at Mrs Albert Scotts on Sunday were,—Mr and Mrs. Richard Hammond and daughter Jessie, also Mr. W. Scott and son Arnold.

BEECH RIDGE.

The Concert and Social held on Tuesday last in the Beech Ridge School-house was in every way a decided success. It was gotten up for the purpose of furnishing the fixtures for the school lately acquired from the Board of Commissioners at the auction sale recently held. The address by Miss Grace Wales of St. Andrews was listened to with rapt attention as she told of her experiences on the Ford Peace Commission and the work they were accomplishing towards establishing World Peace. Recitations from Mr. Neve, and two vocal solos excellently rendered by Miss Neve, together with bone selections and recitations of Drummond, in pure Habitant style by Mr. Agnace Dallaire, of Lachute, made for a very pleasant evening. Refreshments were served and the chairman, Mr. M. Smith, was pleased to announce the sum of $54 00 as the proceeds of the concert. A Standing vote of thanks was given to all those who had contributed to us an excellent programme.

MABEL

Mrs Vollans has returned to Montreal.

Miss E. Le Blanc is visiting in Calumet.

The Misses Silverson, of Dalesville, visited here on Tuesday.

Miss Nan Tomalty, of Mount Maple, is the guest of Miss E. Mason.

Miss E. M. Adams, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her uncle Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

The social which was held at the home of Mr. John Mason, Tuesday evening, for the purpose of filling boxes for the boys at the Front was a decided success, about $30. being realized.

Many thanks are due the ladies who had the material for the boxes in readiness and most of them are on their way to their destination already, also to Mr. and Mrs. Mason for their kindness in giving their home for the occasion.

CAMBRIA.

A most enjoyable time was spent on Saturday last at Long Lake, when the good people of Cambria and surrounding county held their annual picnic and concert which is proving to be most popular. The day was fine and during the afternoon sports were indulged in by both young and old. Mr. H. Slater accompanied by his daughter Marion with her guest Miss B. F. Sherritt, of Ottawa were among the visitors who attended, also Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackay, of St Andrews, with Miss Irene Kelly, of Carilon, and her friend Miss Burke, of Ottawa. Following the picnic a concert was held at the Long Lake Club House at which Mr. H. Slater presided over a very entertaining programme provided by the distinguished visitors including Miss Kelly of Carillon, Miss Burke, of Ottawa, Mrs Rogers, The Revs. Isaac Davis and Mr. McLaurin, of Vankleek Hill, who in addition to his vocal contribution, gave an interesting talk on the war, in which he was so severely wounded. The chairman in both his opening and closing remarks expressed the appreciation of the visitors for the well-known hospitality extended by the residents and also thanked those who had so ably taken part.

In the Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 926

Dame RACHEL BLAIS, of the Town of Lachute, district of Terrebonne, wife of Alderic Lavigne trader of the same place, duly authorized to institute the present action,

Plaintiff,

—vs—

The said Alderic Lavigne,

Defendant,

An action as to separation of property has been instituted in this cause on the 18th day of August inst, 1917.

Ste-Scholastique, August 18, 1917.

L. L. LEGAULT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

8-14

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American Red Cross Mission To Russia

American Red Cross Mission on the "Empress of Asia" en route to Russia Dr. Frank Billings on left.

A DISTINGUISHED party of physicians surgeons bacteriologists, professors of food chemistry, sanitation experts and dentists, making up the first unit of the United States Red Cross mission to Russia, numbering twenty nine in all, left Vancouver the other day on the "Empress of Asia," en route to the eastern front

Lieut.-Col Frank Billings, professor of medicine in the University of Chicago, is in charge of the party and is taking to Russia over $100,000 worth of medical supplies surgical instruments dressings, water sterilizers and other necessary articles, including vaccine for the prevention of typhoid, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, bubonic plague meningitis and other diseases. A heavy task lies before them in Russia, and they are going abundantly prepared to go immediately to work

The mission is being sent out by the United States Government and the United States Red Cross Society will see that they are kept fully supplied in order to meet all demands for alleviating the suffering among the Russian soldiers and people. The move has been gratefully welcomed by the present Russian Government as an expression of the friendship of the people of the United States for Russia.

During the past month the United States Red Cross has raised over $125 000, and, while the work has been already begun in France, Italy, Serbia and Belgium, the present is but the first of similar units to be sent to Russia. The present party will investigate and report on Russia's needs and upon this report the United States Red Cross headquarters will decide the equipment and numbers of subsequent units. Steps are now being taken to get together complete equipment even to motor ambulances

Col Billings and the other members of the mission are a sturdy and affable lot of men and are fitted out in uniforms very similar to those worn by the British. The colonel is exceedingly proud of his organization and the promptitude with which it was effected.

"Every man who was approached to go on this mission, Winslow of Yale and Whipple of Harvard, and all the others, at once offered their services," said Col. Billings. "They dropped their work right there and got ready in four days, leaving their families behind them, to undertake this work, which is going to be of such tremendous importance to the Russian nation and to the military in particular.

"These men are leaders in their professions and are the heads of the largest universities in the United States, but they did not hesitate a moment when the call reached them."

Several of the party have already seen active service in the present war. Major M. Grow spent twenty months on the Russian Mazurian front, and he has received the Military Order of Saint George for services in the Russian campaign, as well as being honored in other ways. Major (Dr.) H. McCarthy has been in France making a survey of the prison camps in that country before the break between Germany and the United States; while Colonel Billings has been in Russia several times.

Some of the members of the party took occasion to obtain several motion pictures of various points of interest, and, as they have already a large supply of film, they will be able to produce before the Russian people graphic pictures of interesting events and things on this continent.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Vice-President of the C. P. R., has received a letter of appreciation for the very many courtesies the delegation received en route to the Pacific Coast. It was sent at the instigation of Lt.-Col. Billings. The names of the mission are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Frank Billings (chairman), professor medicine in the University of Chicago; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Thompson, director of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York; Major B. Thacher, lawyer, New York; Capt. J. W. Andrews, auditor, St. Louis, Mo.; Major W. S. Thayer, professor clinical medicine, John Hopkins University, Baltimore; Major D. J. McCarthy, fellow of Pulpps Institute, Philadelphia; Major H. C. Sherman, professor of food chemistry, Columbia University; Major H. H. Swift, of the Swift Company; Major G. C. Whipple professor sanitary engineering, Harvard University; Major C. E. A. Winslow, professor bacteriology and hygiene, Yale Medical College; Major W. Post, assistant professor of medicine, Rush College, Chicago; Major Robins, Chicago; H. J. Horn, transportation expert, Brookline; Major S. Wightman, professor clinical medicine, New York Polyclinic Hospital; Capt. S. Brown, publicity; Capt. R. L. Barr, vice-president Chase Securities Company, New York; Capt. W. Cochran, Capt. A. Wardell, lawyer of New York; Capt. Grow, of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps Washington; Capt. Pirnie, civil engineer, New York; Lieut. C. Kelleher, attache; Lieut. H. B. Redfield, law secretary of Brooklyn, attache, Lieut W C. Nicholson, of the Swift Company, Chicago, and Lieuts H D Hardy, H. M. Wyckoff and N. C. Travis.

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 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, $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 $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.

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LACHUTE, - QUE.

GRENVILLE

—:o:—

Miss Ellen Hawkins formerly of Grenville and youngest daughter of Sergeant major Matthew Hawkins, late of the Royal 16th Lancers, is spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Jas Densmore of Stonefield. Miss Hawkins is a graduate nurse of the Hospital at Orange, N. J., and has been for some years a member of the National American Red Cross Nurses. For the last three years she has taught Red Cross classes and made surgical dressings for the French wounded and British war relief. Just before leaving New York she sent two large boxes of woolen goods and surgical dressings to the Canadian Hospital at Bramshott Camp, where her brother Private Thomas Hawkins was convaleseing from a severe case of shell shock which he received in the battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th and 10th last. Mr. Hawkins returned to France in June last for third time. He is with the 130th Batt. of Edmonton and has been twice reported killed, but in each case it happened to be a namesake in his Batt Once, during the Vimy Ridge battle he witnessed the death of one of these men, Jno. T. Hawkins, who was struck with a piece of shell which penetrated the brain, causing instant death. We hope Miss Hawkins will be benefitted by her well-earned rest and change.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 28th September, 1917 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way, over LAKEFIELD NO. 1 RURAL ROUTE, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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 of LAKEFIELD and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at MONTREAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Mail Service Branch,
Montreal, 29th Aug. 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. Inspector.

14

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ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE

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

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—

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

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

Delco-Light furnishes power to run 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,
R. R. No. 3.

(Specimen testimonial letter.)

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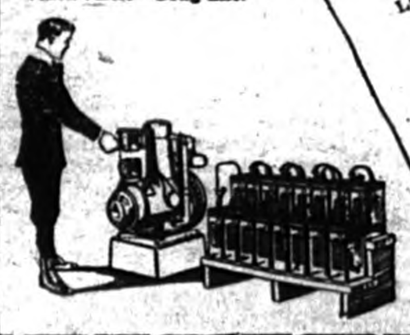

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It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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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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Main Street, Lachute

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gunard

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

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SEVENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

Neither Pat nor Phil Kelly knew that the other was on board until the ship was well out to sea. They met on the companion-way leading to the saloon at dinner time. The surprise was mutual.

Pat took Kelly's extended hand and passed a few little pleasantries, while her aunt proceeded to their table. Just at parting the Sphinx remarked:

"You have me completely puzzled, Miss Montez. I can never quite tell whether you are working with or against me."

Pat bestowed one of her bewitching smiles upon Kelly, as she replied: "Perhaps, in America, you can make up your mind definitely." Then she hurried on to dinner, leaving the Sphinx more in doubt than ever.

In the days that were consumed in the ocean voyage Pat found opportunity to interest herself in a case that particularly appealed to her warm-hearted and charitable disposition. The discovery was made quite by accident.

Among the passengers she had noticed a young man and his wife who seemed to be particularly objectionable, in their manner, to all of their fellow passengers. The woman was particularly diffident and self-satisfied.

One morning Pat was walking alone on deck, approaching the second class. Her attention was attracted to a particularly bright and winsome baby that a forlorn-looking little mother was holding on her lap.

Pat very soon made the acquaintance of the mother and heard her pitiable story. The woman had been deserted, after the man she loved had betrayed her, and she was now following him to America, using the last of the fortune she once possessed to provide for her transportation.

Listened to the Woman's Story.

"He is on board this ship, traveling first class with the woman who is wearing pearls and diamonds, purchased with the money he induced me to give him when I believed in him," said the woman. And as she watched the passengers walking on the upper deck she pointed out to Pat the man and woman who were so unpopular with their fellow passengers.

"Phillips, John Phillips; that's the man," said the poor soul as her eyes flashed hatred. And then she told Pat her story, in full detail. When she had finished Pat pressed a roll of bills into the woman's hand and said:

"This is a part payment on what that man owes you. I'll collect the rest, and pay you after we get to America."

It was decided between Pat and the woman that the baby and its mother should be sure to remain out of sight, that Phillips might not know he was being watched and followed.

On the night the steamship passed Nantucket lightship, with good assurance of landing in New York the next morning, Pat made her move.

The deck was deserted when Pat stealthily approached the door of the Phillips stateroom. The night was hot and the door was fastened only with a hook, to keep it partly open. Pat quietly unhooked the door and entered the room. She soon emerged, and as stealthily as she had entered, proceeded to her own room.

She had dressed in her Apache costume, to give freedom of movement. And when she threw off her cape, in her own room, she fished out of its capacious pocket a string of immensely valuable pearls.

At daylight many of the passengers were awake and moving to watch the pilot come aboard. There suddenly arose upon the quiet air the shrill screams of Mrs. Phillips, shouting that she had been robbed of her pearls.

Officers of the steamship quieted the woman as soon as they could rush to her assistance.

"We are not responsible for your loss, Mrs. Phillips," said the captain of the boat. "But we will do all we can to help you find them."

Turning to one of his officers, the captain said:

"We have Sphinx Kelly, the famous detective on board, and it should be a matter for him to look into at once. Have him come to my cabin and I will arrange matters with him."

The Sphinx was among the first passengers to gain the upper deck, as the officers had prevented others from hurrying to the scene when Mrs. Phillips first created the uproar. But a word of explanation from Kelly got him quickly past the sentinel.

"The captain is looking for you, sir," said the mate. "He would like to see you in the cabin." And Kelly straightway accompanied the ship's officer to the captain's cabin.

When matters were explained Kelly agreed to take up the case. There was still several hours in which he might operate before the steamship reached quarantine and still later be docked.

"I'll do what I can, captain," said the Sphinx when he finished his interview with the master of the ship. "The woman was foolish to have so much valuable jewelry about her when there is a safe place to deposit it with the purser."

"That I have already told her," said the captain. "And we employ you only because we want to do what we can for a passenger in distress.

The Sphinx had no doubt as to who had taken the pearls. But there was no proof, merely upon his own suspicions, he was averse to proceeding. He watched Pat while she was at breakfast with her aunt and instructed his assistants to report her movements immediately thereafter.

When word came to him that Pat had gone down to the second cabin, Kelly waited near the companion way until she returned. She was carrying a baby in her arms and proceeded at once to her own stateroom.

Kelly waited a few moments and then, directing his assistants to follow him, the Sphinx made his way to Pat's stateroom and knocked upon the door. There was no anwser when he first rapped upon the panel, but upon knocking a second time Pat invited him to enter

The Sphinx opened the door and stepped into Pat's stateroom. His assistants remained outside, awaiting developments.

(To be continued.)

CONSTRUCTION UNDED FIRE

Work of the Canadians Behind the Front Lines.

A. R. Pegg, of a Canadian construction battalion, in a recent letter says: We are just back of our front line and the shells from our big guns are going overhead with a message for Fritz incessantly—while every once in a while, one of his lands somewhere near. You can generally hear them coming and have a few seconds to throw yourself in a shell hole and are generally safe unless he makes a direct hit. The company I am with are building a light railway behind our lines up to the trenches to take the shells you are helping to make, and all other supplies. I have been transferred to headquarters as stretcher bearer and have very little to do unless one gets wounded.

I had to quit writing for about an hour and seek another shell hole, as one of Fritz's aeroplanes was just overhead, and out anti-aircraft guns were firing at it and the shrapnell was dropping pretty close. We have been on this job four days or rather nights and to-morrow we go on days. We work in three shifts of eight hours each. We all live and sleep in a dugout on top of the hill, that is seventy-two of us, about fifty feet underground and as we dare not show ourselves outside in the day time, as it would give our place away, and we would get shelled out, it gets pretty monotonus. We sleep most of the time.

Thus far we have had no one hurt on this trip. The last trip, a few weeks ago, we were repairing roads when a shell got a section of our platoon, wounding six and killing two men, while two of the wounded died later. "C" Co., which was on this job last week or week before, lost fifty casualties, so you see we have been lucky. Coming to work this a.m. we had a splendid view of the fighting line. We were putting up a barrage and the Germans sending up star lights, etc., evidently expecting an attack. It is a good thing we have plenty of shells, it certainly saves the lives of a good many men. One of our scout aeroplanes just flew over our heads and so close I could see two people in it.

Everything is quiet now, 5.30 and not a gun firing anywhere, while the birds are singing all round.

Barnardo Boy a Major.

The Duke of Somerset, at the annual meeting in London of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, spoke of the splendid patriotic spirit displayed by the boys, especially among those who had been migrated to the overseas dominions. Nine thousand five hundred and sixty-five Barnardo boys are known to be in the army and navy and mercantile marine, 5,525 of these being in the overseas contingents. "Barnardo boys have been in most of the naval engagements. Several have been mentioned in despatches; eight have gained the Military Medal; one the D.S.M.; and one was recommended for the V.C., but died before he could receive the coveted honor. Eleven have gained commissions—one has reached the rank of major."

A cement made by melting alum in hot water has been found serviceable in mending broken ivory.

Doctor: "Have you been drinking hot water an hour before each meal, as I directed?" Patient: "Doc, I tried hard to do it, but I had to quit. I drank for fifteen minutes, and it made me feel like a balloon."

The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson V. Combustibles.

It is necessary for health that the diet should have variety. All five of the principal elements of food should be present in each day's allowance, though it is not necessary that each meal should consist of all five. We have already learned the function of each kind of food. Proteins are necessary for building and repairing of tissues. Mineral salts regulate the body processes. Carbohydrates (starches and sugar) supply heat and energy. Fats are needed for energy and lubrication. Water is a necessary part of the blood stream and for the elimination of waste.

It we take an excess of some of these elements into the body, certain results follow. In the case of protein, the body retains only the amount needed and rejects the remainder, which process often overtaxes the liver and kidneys. In the case of carbohydrates, the excess is stored in the form of fat. In the case of fats, the result is to raise the temperature of the body unduly in hot weather

All these forms of food are called combustibles, because they are burned, i.e., they unite with oxygen in the body. The blood carries oxygen which it obtains from the air breathed. Impure air is dangerous because it does not contain a sufficient amount of oxygen.

The amount of food required for combustion differs very greatly with the age, condition and occupation of the individual. The largest amount is needed by the young and growing child. Middle-aged and elderly persons require much less. Persons engaged in heavy out-door work require more than those of the same age whose work entails less physical exertion.

A calorie is a term used to express food value, and denotes the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water four degrees Fahrenheit. The average adult requires daily from 2500 to 3000 calories. If food were sold, as it should be, by the calorie and not by weight and measure, we would be in a position to judge whether we were really receiving true food value for our money. For example, one pound of rice costing 10 cents contains 1,591 calories, while one pound of potatoes at 8 cents contains 379 calories, and one pound of round steak at 26 cents contains 890 calories.

Home-Made Pickles.

Dill Pickles.—Select cucumbers of a medium size, using only those that are perfectly solid. Make a strong brine solution that will float an egg. Bring to a boil and then cool. Line that bottom of the utensil with grape vine leaves. Now place a layer of salt in the bottom of the keg, bucket or crock. Place a layer of cucumbers, then sprinkle lightly with salt and cover with dill; add six bay leaves. Repeat this operation until the vessel is filled. Now place a cover over the pickle, made of cheesecloth or muslin; have a cover that will fit inside of the utensil. To keep the pickles weighted down, place a heavy weight on the vessel's cover. Now pour over the prepared brine and set aside until needed. Care must be taken that the brine does not evaporate. Cut a root of horse-radish in thin pieces and place it among the pickles. This will prevent the brine from forming a mold.

Cucumber Pickles. — Wash the pickles and prepare the crock by putting in a layer of salt and then add the pickles; cover with brine that will float an egg. Weigh down by covering with a cover or lid two sizes smaller than the crock. Place the weight on the cover and let the pickles stand for three days. Take from the brine and wash in cold water. Place them in a preserving kettle. Cover the top of the kettle with ·een grape leaves. Add sufficient colu water to cover. Heat very slowly until just below the simmering point. Remove and let cool, then drain. Now make a pickle of two gallons of cider vinegar, one ounce of whole pepper, one ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce of mustard, one-fourth ounce of bay leaves. Bring to a boil and then pour over the pickles. Weigh the pickles down in the vinegar and cover the top of the crock to prevent evaporation. Care must be taken that the vinegar is at least two inches above the pickles. This amount of vinegar will do for fifty medium-sized pickles.

Sweet Pickles.—Prepare forty small cucumbers by placing them in brine that will float an egg, for three days. Drain, then wash the pickles in cold water; now place in a porcelain preserving kettle the following: Two quarts of cider vinegar, one quart of water, four cupfuls of brown sugar, one ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce of allspice, one-fourth ounce of bay leaves, four lemons, sliced thin. Bring to a boil and then cook for five minutes. Add the prepared pickles and cook for ten minutes after the boiling starts. Remove and seal in jars or crocks. To seal in crocks, etc., place two thickness of absorbent cotton over the top of the jar, then cover with paraffin paper. Tie with a stout string.

Mustard Pickle.—Prepare twenty-five medium-sized cucumbers and place in a brine for three days. Remove and wash and then cut as desired. Place in preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil, then cook for ten minutes. Drain well and then cover with prepared mustard. Boil for five minutes after adding the prepared mustard. Two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-fourth pound of mustard, one-fourth ounce of turmeric, one cupful of flour, one ounce of celery seed, two quarts of cider vinegar, one quart of water. Mix the dry ingredients and then blend with water. Add the vinegar and then bring to a boil and cook for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add to pickles and cook as directed. Pour in glass jars and seal. Pour one teaspoonful of olive oil over pickles after placing in jars befose sealing.

A FINNY ACROBAT.

The Leaping Salmon of Newfoundland is Most Agile of Fishes.

Salmon are the acrobats of the fish family. It is a regular thing for them to leap from the bottom to the top of water falls from ten to twelve feet high. They have been photographed as well as seen performing this feat.

The Humber river in Newfoundland, a magnificent stream, pursuing a course through the great lake known as Deer Pond, and lapping the bases of precipitous cliffs, is popular with these fish. During the latter part of June great numbers of salmon are to be found ascending the river, and as they jump the falls six or eight of them may be seen out of the water at the same time. It is a strange and interesting picture—but a difficult one to transfer to a photograph plate. Not only human fishermen, but seals as well, make sport of catching the salmon in the pools below the falls, and often at night their peculiar crooning may be heard.

The salmon come from the sea but ascend the river to spawn in fresh water. Some of them are unable to surmount the highest falls and leap until exhausted, when they die in the waters below. The others finally reach their spawning grounds and after laying their eggs return to the salt water. After spawning, though, they are very lean and undesirable. The young fish remain two or three years in the fresh water before seeking the ocean with its many perils.

It is in the shallow running waters of these streams that the eggs are laid. A trough is scooped out by the mother laying on her side and ploughing a channel by energetic motions of her body. Into this trough the eggs are deposited, after which the parents heap a considerable gravel over the eggs where they lay until hatched, which time varies from seventy to 150 days.

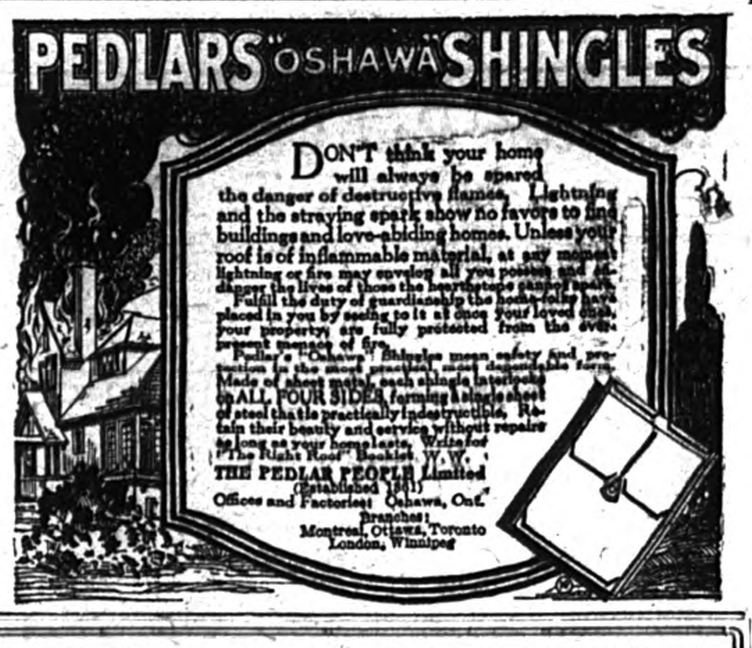
Salmon are powerfully built fish; otherwise they could not make their way through the swiftly moving rapids and over the falls. In leaping they seem to be most successful when the water at the base of the fall is deep. In some of the rivers of Eastern Canada the falls are beyond the reach of the salmon and "ladders" have been built to assist them. Several pools, one higher than another, make it possible for the fish to ascend by degrees.

Formerly salmon were netted, trapped and speared, but these methods have been abolished. Now fishing for them with a line is a sport that men cross the ocean to indulge in.

"Waste makes want" is a proverb that is being much quoted nowadays, and a thorough campaign against waste will be waged.

If a sprig of parsley is dipped in vinegar and eaten after an onion no unpleasant odor from the breath can be detected.

PEDLARS "OSHAWA" SHINGLES



HELP WIN THE WAR

It is the duty of every subject of the Allies to help win the WAR, and they can best do it by preventing WASTE and storing up for the COMING WINTER all food products, especially those perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables.

This can be accomplished easily by using one of the NATIONAL CANNING OUTFITS. With the aid of one of these all kinds of fruits, corn, peas, tomatoes and beans can be cooked, which will keep indefinitely when properly prepared.

Our No. 1 JUNIOR NATIONAL for family use has a capacity of from 200 to 400 cans daily or glass jars of proportionate amount. These outfits can be put right on a cook stove. Price $25.00, f.o.b. Hamilton.

We have larger sizes for hotel use, and still larger sizes for commercial use.

We have also Evaporators of various sizes for evaporating every kind of fruit, apples, peaches, pears, berries, potatoes, etc.

Write for full particulars, giving size required, to

The Brown, Boggs Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

WAR DOGS HUNT FOR WOUNDED

Description of Work Done by Faithful Animals in German Army.

Johann Gottlieb, who has been in charge of the war dogs of the German army, gives an enlightening description of the work of these faithful animals on the firing line. He says:

"When a war dog is loosed from the leash holding him and receives the command 'Find wounded,' he rushes in the direction indicated. He noses around through fields, forests and swamps. Moved by his instincts of smell and hearing, the war dog rarely misses finding a wounded soldier. This is especially true when a number of dogs operate together.

"When a war dog has found a fallen soldier, he picks up a knapsack, bread-pouch, cartridge-box or gun, with which to report his discovery, or if nothing is at hand, the dog, returning, by jumping up to his master, or by characteristic expressions, makes known that he has found a wounded man. The master then fastens the leash and gives the command to go in the words: 'Where is the wounded?' The leader and a corps of ambulance men, stretchers in hand, follow. In a similar manner, battlefields are searched for wounded soldiers, regardless whether the fallen men are friends or enemies.

"Very often the presence of a wounded soldier is not discovered until the dogs have been set loose. The visual faculty of the dog as a rule is not greater than that of man; in fact, the very opposite is true. However, his sense of hearing is very marked, and, above all, the sense of smell.

Even when a wind blows most unfavorably, the war dog knows how to overcome the resulting difficulty. With the nose on the ground, or raised in the air, the dog sniffs and rapidly examines a remarkably extended area. In order to accomplish the work performed by a dog in an hour, ambulance men would have to labor for days."

Gardening is an old, old story. It is related that nearly twenty centuries ago Pliny the elder summed it up in a sentence of just six words: "Dig deep; manure well; work often."

ROYAL ROAD TO HEALTH.

Laughter is the Worlds Friend and Best Health-Promoter.

Aids to health are constantly finding their ways into various periodicals. Lengthy articles are composed, which dilate upon the advantages of plain water over other beverages; the extraordinary value of fresh air; and which also tell you what wholesome food really does consist of.

They all seem to miss, however, a far greater benefactor than any of these, and that is—laughter.

Hygienic experts can say what they like; but they will never compose a diet, or discover a better health-promoter, than good, hearty laughter.

Laughter carries everything before it. It sweeps away the "blues," shakes up the old bones, and stirs new life into every corner of the brain.

It fills the lungs with good, pure, new air, and drives out all the bad, impure breath. It is the world's friend, and one of the few human characteristics which is universal.

Promote real laughter—the genuine result of humorous incidents. Not giggles, sickly smiles, or sardonic and sarcastic grins, but honest, open, whole-hearted, side-splitting, rib-tickling, face-distorting laughter!

That's the only royal road to health.

A combination seat and dam for a bathtub, to keep the water in one end of the tub if desired, has recently been invented.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS

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

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

Purely Canadian, safe, sound and economical.

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

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

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

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 13

Made in one grade only—the highest!

The Honest Woodman.

From the Fable of La Fontaine.

There was a poor woodman who worked very hard in a forest. One day this woodman was chopping down a tall tree near a river. "Chop! Chop! Chop!" rang out his ax, as he brought it against the tall tree trunk; when suddenly, as he swung his ax up high over his shoulder, the top of his ax flew off and went splash into the water. As it was made of steel of course it was very heavy and it sank down to the bottom of the river. The poor woodman looked sad and said:

"What can I do? How can I earn my daily bread without my good ax to help me?"

As he sat there grieving, he saw a ripple of light upon the water. He rubbed his eyes.

"Am I dreaming?" he said. But, as he looked again, he saw a wonderful fairy. She was dressed all in a shimmering gown which seemed to be every color of the rainbow, and on her long golden hair she wore a crown of seaweed. She came toward the woodman and spoke in a soft voice, that sounded like a rippling river:

"My good man, why do you look so sad?"

"I have lost my ax—my strong, steel ax head," he answered. "It fell into the river and I know not what to do, for I can no longer chop down the trees to earn my daily bread."

"Do not grieve, good woodman," said the fairy, "for I will try to find your ax head," and she went down into the water and soon she came up and held out her hands toward him, and in one hand he saw an ax head of solid gold.

"My good man, is this your ax?" she asked.

He looked at the gold and answered: "No, that is very beautiful, but it is not my old ax. Mine was a strong steel ax head."

"Very well," answered the fairy. "I will look again."

So she put the gold ax head down on the bank and disappeared in the water again, and all the woodman saw was a ripple of light on the river. Soon she came up, holding in her hand an ax head of shining silver.

"Is this your ax head, my good man?" she asked.

"No, no, that is very beautiful, but it is not my old ax. Mine is made of strong steel."

"Very well," answered the fairy. "I'll put this silver ax head down on the bank and look again for your ax head."

Then she went out across the water once more and sank from his sight, and all the woodman saw was a ripple of light on the river.

This time, when she came back to the woodman, she held in her hand his old steel ax head.

"Is this your ax?" she asked.

"Yes, yes, that is my very own ax head!" he answered. "Thank you so much for finding it for me!"

Then the fairy took the gold and silver axes and said: "Did you not know that these other ax heads are far more valuable than your old steel one?"

"Yes," said the woodman; "but the gold ax was not mine, nor was the silver one. I am sure they are worth a great deal of money; but how can I claim them when they are not my own?"

"Well done, honest woodman," said the fairy; "truth is far more precious than silver or gold, and because you have told me the truth I should like to make you a present of these two ax heads, for they belong to me."

Then the fairy placed the gold ax and the silver ax in the hands of the astonished woodman, and she was gone across the water. And all he saw was the ripple of light.

Our Commander-in-Chief and France's Minister of War

NEW and exclusive photograph of General Sir Douglas Haig, (left) commander of the British forces in France, and M. Painleve, new French Minister of War. This photograph, which has just arrived in this country, was made at the British headquarters on the French front.

THE TAMING OF THE SHAW.

He swore by all the ducks in the pond.
And all the leaves in the tree,
That he could do more work in a day
Than his wife could do in three.

"No, sir!" said Cadmon Shaw emphatically. "We can't afford any labor-saving devices. The first Mrs. Shaw never had 'em, and there wasn't a better housekeeper in Teahi County."

The second Mrs. Shaw—this was the fourth honeymoon breakfast of the newly wedded pair—looked at her lord mildly over the coffee cups. Cadmon took a second helping of corn fritters and hoped that his wife was not going to prove unreasonable. Her cooking was good. But he reflected with some uneasiness that the first Mrs. Shaw would never have broached the subject of power machinery or water in the kitchen.

Cadmon knew well the neighbors' opinion on that matter; they had not been slow to declare that too much hard work had sent the first Mrs. Shaw to her grave.

"Salina was too meek," they said. "Oh, I guess he never beat her, but it was work, work, work, and pinch and save, and never go anywhere, or have decent clothes, and no company for fear they'd eat extra!"

The second Mrs. Shaw was not a Teahi woman. Cadmon had discovered that the spinsters and widows of Teahi County preferred single blessedness to Shaw penuriousness. It was still his own secret that this was the second Mrs. Shaw's third matrimonial venture.

"That tractor machine you've got" said Mrs. Shaw, appearing to change the subject, "it works all right?"

Cadmon had bought it instead of a wedding present for his wife. He launched into praise of the new machine. He told her what speed he could make with it, and how much better ploughing he could do. Mrs. Shaw was an excellent listener; she drew him on. Cadmon cleared his plate and mopped up the gravy with a biscuit.

"I suppose"—Mrs. Shaw spoke with a tone of mild curiosity—"your father just had a walking plough. Wouldn't he have been glad to have such a labor-saving thing? He did just have a walking plough, didn't he?"

Cadmon looked sharply at his wife, but she was passing him the plate of cookies and her face showed no guile.

During the forenoon Mrs. Shaw washed the dishes, carried them into the buttery, which was up two steps from the kitchen, churned, using an old stone churn, carried the butter across the yard and down into the spring house, hunted eggs, dug potatoes, washed them, carried two pails of rain water and three pails of well water across the yard, pared the potatoes, split some kindling and baked a cake.

Late in the afternoon she changed her gingham apron for a white one, and went out across the fields to the big meadow where the new tractor was turning up a wide swath of turf. She climbed up behind Cadmon on the running board and travelled round the field, watching him steer and asking him intelligent questions about the mechanism.

On her way back to the house she stopped in the implement shed and took careful note of the hay loader, the seed planter and the cultivators, which Cadmon considered as a necessary part of his equipment.

"I'd like to learn to run the tractor," she said at supper, as Cadmon was finishing a very good meal. "It looks to me as if it would be a lot easier than housekeeping in this house."

And then Cadmon said it.

"Shucks!" he exclaimed somewhat testily. "Housework ain't no job a-tall. It's just fiddling. If I had no more to do than a woman in the house, I'd think I was having a vacation. I bet"—he went on, warming to his subject—"that I could get more housework done in a day than any woman I ever knew could do in three."

Mrs. Shaw laughed good-naturedly, and passed him the pie. "If you can beat any woman in this neighborhood, I'll never say any more about labor-saving devices. You show me how to run the tractor and then we can trade work and see."

"Shucks!" said Cadmon, and thought that he would do no such thing.

The next afternoon Mrs. Shaw went out early, and again rode behind her lord on the running board of the tractor, and asked more questions about the machine's inner works.

"Now to-day let me try," she begged a few days later.

Cadmon disliked to do it; he had an uneasy feeling that the situation was getting beyond his control. But she was a comely woman and a very new wife—and she had brought out with her a large slice of very good ginger cake. So, although he had no mind to exchange work with her, or to be wheedled into wasting any money on power washers or other "falderals," he let her run the tractor for a few minutes.

And then the hired man quit. It was the day after Mrs. Shaw had driven across country to the home of Mr. Shaw's sister to return that lady's first call; but Mr. Shaw did not connect the two incidents.

"How lucky I know how to drive the tractor!" said Mrs. Shaw. "I can draw the harrows with it just as well as not. And you can drive the horses to the seeder as the man did. I'd just as soon as not. It's most like running an automobile.

"You see, it would be cheaper to get a woman to do the cooking and housework than to get another hired man," she went on. "Your sister was saying that she knew a woman that would like a spell of work. Why not hire her and let me help outdoors? I'd just as soon as not."

That argument seemed sound to Cadmon—especially since the season was getting late for seeding the wheat. And Mrs. Shaw had made no mention of exchanging work with him. So, after a futile attempt to get a new man by way of a neighbor's telephone,—he had always considered a telephone as an expensive and unnecessary luxury,—Cadmon allowed his wife to set out bright and early the next morning in quest of a housemaid; but Cadmon had made it very plain to Mrs. Shaw that the arrangement was only temporary, that a wife's place was in her own kitchen, and that "a hired girl would waste more than she would earn."

The first dinner of the new maid's serving was also her last in the house of Shaw. Mrs. Shaw had for some reason chosen to take her luncheon with her, so that she did not return from the lower meadow for dinner. The meal was late and of poor quality. The biscuits were burned, the potatoes were soggy, the coffee was weak.

Cadmon had discovered that the work that he had always relegated to the hired man was far warmer and harder than running a tractor; so he spent a part of the afternoon in taking the maid back to her former abode and in searching the neighborhood for a suitable man.

He could find none, and at last had to be content with bringing home the daughter of a neighbor. But she got only one meal, gave Mr. Shaw her opinion of his kitchen, and departed—after a little private conversation with Mrs. Shaw.

And then Mrs. Shaw made her proposal. Smilingly, and in perfect good nature as usual, she said:

"I can stand it to run the tractor all right. It doesn't tire me nearly so much as you'd think; this will be a good time for you to see whether you can do as much as any three women you know. That way, of course, you can run the seeder some, too."

In an unfortunate moment Cadmon agreed.

The next morning Mrs. Shaw got the breakfast, suggested what her husband should get for dinner, and then, putting some luncheon into a basket, cheerfully departed for the lower meadow.

Cadmon's plan was to set the dishes on the back of the table, to put the food in the cellar, and to do a man's size job until half past eleven; he intended to get dinner in half an hour and to wash the breakfast dishes while the meal was cooking.

But it took him longer to pare the potatoes than he had anticipated, and he began to wish that he liked to eat them in their jackets. He also remembered the protests that he had made when the first Mrs. Shaw had occasionally served them unpared.

Then he had to prime the hard-water pump, and before he thought to get more water he had used all that was in the house. Since the days of the first pioneer Shaws the rain water had been drawn from the cistern with a pail and a rope. There was a pole for sinking the bucket, but a few minutes before Cadmon discovered its usefulness he had cut it up for kindling. He made two trips to the cistern to get the water with which to prime the well. Before he had split the kindling he had spent five minutes hunting for an axe. The hatchet that both Mrs. Shaws had managed to do with was too dull for Cadmon.

The little boy from across the creek presently came over to tell Cadmon that it was churning day.

"Mrs. Shaw lets me ride with her," he said. "But she remembered that the cream is ripe, and she was afraid you might forget. I guess something's burning," he added, helpfully.

It was the potatoes.

After a meal of half a pie and some cold meat, Cadmon hauled the old churn out of its corner. The butter was in no hurry about "coming," and Cadmon found just how heavy the old dasher was. He carried more water across the yard, stumbled up the buttery stairs and broke a butter jar, stumbled down the spring-house stairs and spilled a quart of good cream worth thirty-five cents, chased the calves out of the garden, dug more potatoes, split more kindling, and wondered what to have for supper.

Then he noticed that the kitchen floor was in a terrible condition. Although he had never been overcautious about tracking in mud, Cadmon was a cleanly soul. Besides, he felt that if Mrs. Shaw should see that floor it would proclaim his defeat. With the best broom, an old shirt and a liberal amount of soap, he scrubbed the floor vigorously, and in so doing he learned why Mrs. Shaw had sighed for a new floor.

The little boy from across the creek looked into the kitchen twice during the afternoon.

"Golly!" he said. "You'll get splinters."

Cadmon already had got them.

"Ma used to, on our floor, awful," the boy added sympathetically; "but now she don't. We got hardwood floors."

On the second trip he said:

"The pigs are in your garden! I guess Mrs. Shaw didn't fix the fence very good. We tried one day, when we'd chased the pigs out four times, but we didn't have enough wire."

Cadmon dropped his work in the kitchen and went out to repair the garden fence.

"Did Mrs. Shaw tell you to come up here and tell me these things?" he asked the boy.

"Nope, she didn't; I remembered She just wondered what you was going to have for supper."

Cadmon chased a hen half a mile or so, beheaded her and defeathered her. Then he had to make another trip to the well to get water for scalding the hen.

While he was debating the best method of dismembering the creature, Stephen Blumbley, from across the road, looked in at the door. Stephen augmented the earnings from his small farm with the agency for Dolliver's labor-saving devices."

"Did you send for me?" he inquired.

Cadmon replied in the negative.

"I called on your wife a while ago," Mr. Blumbley began diffidently, "about Dolliver's washing machine and the power churn. I think she'd like them, all right. She seemed to think she would. I'm selling them everywhere. You can attach them to your gas engine, you know, and there's some that even use the tractor. Mrs. Shaw said she'd speak to you. I wonder if she ever did?"

"Yes, she did," said Cadmon, and looked out toward the lower meadow. The tractor was down at the end of the field, standing still. And hurrying toward it across the field was Mrs. Shaw; she was coming from the direction of the Blumbley home.

While Cadmon looked she climbed up to the high seat, and the machine with its fantail of harrows began to move sedately along. Cadmon noticed that it would be her last round of the field. She would be coming in within half an hour!

"Is Mrs. Blumbley at home?" he asked, eagerly.

"Why, yes—but—" Blumbley began in much bewilderment.

"If you get her over here to fix this hen, and get it on the stove so it'll taste right, and don't go blabbing to the whole neighborhood, I'll buy every blamed labor saver you've got in the catalogue. Are there plumbing things, like sinks, and faucets for hot and cold water—and hardwood floors—in it?"

Mr. Blumbley had to admit that there were not.

"Well, we'll get 'em," said Cadmon savagely, "every last one of 'em. Only you see that you don't go blabbing until it's done."

"I'm no blabber," said Blumbley. "But that reminds me. Your hired man called up on our telephone. He wanted I should tell Mrs. Shaw that he don't like the cooking at that place she got him, and he don't want to stay a week like she said; he wants to come right back."

Cadmon stared at his neighbor for a long minute. Then he gave a prolonged whistle.

"Shucks!" he said, with an involuntary chuckle. "That's pretty cute."

And he swore by all the leaves in the tree,
And all the pigs in the pen,
That his wife could do more work in a day
Than he could do in ten.

—Youth's Companion.

AN OPINION OF GERMANS.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver.

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, a distinguished representative of the United Press, and a very trustworthy correspondent, filling the important station of chief of staff, was stationed at Berlin from the beginning of the war and until diplomatic relations were severed with Germany. He had unusual opportunities of observing how things shaped themselves in the Hun capital and throughout Germany.

In the introduction to his book "Germany the Next Republic," he says: "At the beginning of the war I was sympathetic with Germany, but my sympathy changed to disgust as I watched developments in Berlin change the German people from world citizens to narrow-minded, deceitful tools of a ruthless government. I saw Germany outlaw herself. I saw the effects of President Wilson's notes. I saw the anti-American propaganda begin. I saw the Germany of 1915 disappear, and the birth of a lawless Germany take its place."

This is Mr. Ackerman's opinion of the Germany of to-day.

The seeds of democratic thought which Wilson sowed in Germany are nevertheless taking root in her soil. If the imperial government had not frightened the people into a belief that too much thinking would be dangerous for the fatherland, the U.S. would not to-day be at war with the Kaiser's government. Only one thing now will make the people realize that they must think for themselves if they wish to exist as a nation and as a race.

That is a military defeat, a defeat on the battlefields of the kaiser, von Hindenburg and the Rhine valley ammunition interests. Only this will shake the public confidence in the nation's leaders. Only a destroyed German army leadership will make the people rise up and overthrow the group of men who do Germany's political thinking to-day. Mr. Ackerman's views confirm our estimate of the German spirit and our conviction that there can be no safety or security for the world, and no true freedom for the German people until the criminal and futile folly of Prussian militarism has been crushed by a decisive victory for the allies and democracy. Thank Heaven, the prophetic role is becoming a thankless, if not a perilous one, in Germany. The imperial government insists on optimistic interpretation of all augurs and omens, but is notably inefficient in providing verification for prediction. It was prophesied that the U-boat war would bring Great Britain to her knees by July 1, and that the retreat from the Somme would pave the way for a brilliant and decisive coup by von Hindenburg. That the allied offensive was at an end on the western front. That the U.S. would not participate in the war beyond the mere lending of money and sale of supplies to the allies. That Russia would make a separate peace, and if not, she would disintegrate politically and economically, and would never strike another blow on the Eastern front.

These are a few of the prophetic ventures of the inspired oracles at Berlin, and every one of them has failed. How long will it take the German people to discover that they are being fed on lies? Only the most rigorous censorship of all unfavorable news can be responsible for the state of ignorance of the German people as to the real situation of their empire.

But there are signs that the truth is beginning to percolate through to the lower strata, and that the people are awakening, when they demand the overthrow of Hollweg and others of the war council, if not of the kaiser himself, which rumor persists in affirming.

Cost of Bread in the U. S.

Bread prices in the United States have advanced approximately 27 per cent. since January 1st, according to statistics compiled from official sources. The result was arrived at by taking the average retail prices for each month in 45 cities of the United States for the period from January 1 to July 1 this year. The standard unit was 16 ounces of unbaked dough, which is a fairer test than baked bread. The weights of baked loaves have varied so greatly and the sizes so often changed that it is almost impossible to find a reliable standard other than in dough form. The average price for the United States for 16 ounces of unbaked dough on January 1st was 6.98 cents, as against 8.85 cents on July 1st.

England is Saving Flour.

A decrease of ten per cent. in the consumption of flour in England in June is the claim made by the National War Savings Committee as a result of the "eat less bread" campaign inaugurated to conserve food. This saving, it is stated, is in excess of all expectations. The success of the educational campaign in England, it is stated, is shown by the fact that in March the saving was but two per cent., and in April four per cent., as against ten per cent. for June. The committee says that it expects an even greater increase in the future, and gives much of the credit to the intelligent co-operation of women in their homes.

WON VICTORIA CROSS TWICE

REMARKABLE EXPLOITS OF AN AUSTRALIAN.

First V.C. Won in Battle With Turks and Second in Leading Charge Against Germans.

How an Australian has tipped over British precedent and won the Victoria Cross twice is vividly told in a recent report by the War Office. The heroic battler who has earned this distinction is Lieut. John Jacka, of the 14th Anzac Infantry.

Of the remarkable exploits of Lt. Jacka, the British Intelligence Office at London says:

"First, there is the account of how Jacka won the V.C. the first time. At that time he was a lance-corporal of the 14th Australians at Anzac, commanded at that time by Colonel Gourtney.

"On May 18, after three weeks of continuous fighting, during which the battalion had lost 75 per cent. of its effectives, Sanders Pasha made his great attempt to drive the Anzacs into the sea. He sent the Turks against the attenuated Anzac line in overwhelming force, and the chief fury of the attack was concentrated on the line from Quinn's post to Courtney's. Not a Turk got through the Anzac lines.

"But at Courtney's a number got into a small communication trench, overcoming the two or three men who held it. The wounded officer managed to give warning of the danger, and Lance-Corporal Jacka rushed into the trench alone with fixed bayonet, and, sheltering himself behind the traverse, prevented the Turks from advancing. Some of his comrades rushed to his assistance.

Fell on Their Rear

"'You keep them here,' said Jacka to Lieut. Crabbe, 'and I will take them at the other end of the trench.' Rushing around, he fell on the astonished Turks from their rear like a lion. Five he shot down, and two more he killed with his bayonet. Three more were driven out of the trench into the hands of the men who were guarding the entrance, under Lieut. Crabbe.

"That was Jacka's first exploit. Single-handed, he attacked ten men in a trench and overcame them. In recognition of his astonishing gallantry and of the great service he had rendered, he was awarded a lieutenancy and the first V.C. won at Anzac.

"Now comes the second story, and a part of this can be told in Jacka's own language. The incident happened in France. On the night of Aug. 5, Lieut. Jacka, with forty-four men of the Fourteenth Battalion, was sent to relieve the Anzacs (who were holding an advanced trench to the north-east of the village of Pozieres.

"Went Right Over Us."

"'It was not so much of a trench, says the lieutenant, 'as a number of shell holes joined by some shallow excavation.'

"Before they had been there half an hour the Germans began a sort of bombardment which precedes a caunter-attack; but they kept it up for hours. Of the forty-four men, seven were killed and four were wounded.

"Then, in the first dusk of early morning, the enemy rushed to the attack. 'A good lot of them; there may have been 600'. The Anzacs stood up and fought to stop their rush; fought with all the fury of men hard beset. 'But they went right over us.' They left behind them only seven sound men in addition to the lieutenant. He was wounded.

"'They halted behind us,' the tale goes on, 'and formed up in groups.'

'In this moment the lieutenant contrived to send a S.O.S. back for help. In the fight going on behind him the greater numbers prevailed, and the Germans took a considerable number of Anzac prisoners. Then they began to make their way back.

Charge of the Eight.

"The lieutenant ordered his seven men to fix bayonets, and followed suit himself with the rifle of one of his dead men. 'If we stay here they are bound to capture us,' he explained, and I would sooner be dead than a prisoner. The supports cannot be long in coming up; leta go for them. His seven stalwarts were willing, and at his word of command they leaped forward to attack the hundreds of the enemy, firing their rifles from the hip as they ran.

"Some of the amazed Germans at once threw up their hands, but others were made of sterner stuff and began to fire at very close range.

"Not One Got Away."

"'I have only an impression of a crowd gathering about us,' says Lt. Jacka, in describing this crisis. 'The cheering thing was that I could see some of the Germans with their hands up and others already running away. Also our men who had been taken prisoner were quick to take their cue, and, unarmed as they were, seemed to be setting about their captors.'

"At this critical moment the shouts of the supports rang clear and loud. More of the Germans fled, others surrendered incontinently. None got away.

"The net result was that not one man of Jacka's platoon was on the effective list seven hours after they took possession of the trench. But they had held the fort against twenty times as many Germans, killing or capturing them all."

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