

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

NO. 32

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

P. PAQUIN, Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

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

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

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

Ottawa Exhibition.

Tickets good going Monday, September 10th, to Friday, September 14th. Return Limit:—Wednesday, September 19th. Fare \$2.50.

Special one-way First-class Fare Tuesday and Thursday, September 11th, and 13th. Return Limit, Three Days.

Special Train will leave Lachute Thursday, September 13th, at 7.50 a.m. arriving Ottawa at 11.40 a.m. Returning 11.30 p.m. same day.

Harvester's Excursion on Tuesday next, September 11th, \$12. to Winnipeg, plus 1/2 cent per mile beyond. See advertisement. J. S. GILES, Agent.

A Warning!

Intimidation is a crime for which there is a heavy penalty, and on Friday last one of our citizens was molested and rotten-egged because of his efforts as a dutiable citizen in helping to see that the license law in Lachute is being made effective. Liquor is being sold, and there is now a band of citizens who have pledged themselves to see that the law-breakers are not to set the authorities at defiance, and the league are determined to punish the offenders. Any further molestations will be rigorously followed up and the perpetrators severely punished.

Killed by Lightning.

Prostrated with grief Mr. and Mrs. Paton, of St. Philippe are bemoaning the loss of their only son Leslie, who was killed during the terrible thunder and lightning storm of last Sunday, while visiting his uncle Mr. Innis at Stonefield. From reports it appears that Mr. and Mrs. James Innis and Leslie were in the barn and standing in the doorway watching the storm when the lightning suddenly struck the roof just over the heads of the trio and the shock threw all three to the floor, Leslie Paton being instantly killed. The barn and outbuildings were destroyed together with a very large portion of their crops.

The funeral was held on Tuesday and was conducted by the Rev. Jas. Fraser, of Capling, the remains being brought to Lachute for interment, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Hannah Smith left on Tuesday for Three Rivers.

Mrs. W. Deacon spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Yvonne Marail is in Montreal this week for business.

Miss Read spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. Giles.

Miss Nettie Giles is staying with her parents on a weeks vacation.

Mrs. Coughlin, of Brockville, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Ryan.

Miss Lillie Grimsdale, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. A. Hammond.

Mr. Gilbert Todd left on Tuesday for a visit to Montreal and Toronto.

Miss Myrtle Rice, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. Rice.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Robt. Miller this week.

Mrs. Geo. Calder and sons have returned home from Sixteen Island Lake.

Miss Aggie McGillivray spent the week-end with friends in Vankeek Hill.

Mrs. Cornell and Allan, of Westmount, were week-end guests of Miss Buchans.

Mrs. Dwyer, of Quebec, is visiting her sister Mrs. Robt. McIntyre this week.

Rev. J. Davis, of Lakeside, preached in Lachute Methodist Church last Sunday.

Misses E. and D. Carpenter, of Montreal, are guests of Miss L. Moore this week.

Miss Hunter, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Holland Ivan Bower.

The S.S.S. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. E. Jousse on Friday evening, Sept 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Fraser and son, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. K. Fraser this week.

Mrs. Middleton and sons, have closed their summer home at Lake Louise for the season.

Miss Gladys Stewart, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her mother Mrs. Jason Stewart.

Mr. W. Beach and Mrs. Spear and daughter, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Veland this week.

Mrs. McCullough and daughter, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. W. J. Todd.

Miss M. McLaren and the Misses F. and G. McGillivray, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Sykes and son, of Cambridge Mass., are guests of her sister Mrs. Dr. Alexander this week.

Miss A. L. Moore returned home on Saturday after a three weeks visit at St. Adolphe de Howard.

Red Cross Concert to be held in Victoria Hall, Wednesday, Sept 19th. Full particulars next week.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson returned to Montreal on Tuesday after spending a pleasant holiday at East Settlement.

The Misses Margaret Shaw and Lillie McArthur, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. R. B. Carkner.

The Quarterly Communion Service of the Lachute Presbyterian Church takes place on Sunday Sept 16th at 11 a.m.

The Misses Edith and Reta Jones spent a few days in Brownburg this week the guest of Mrs. Wm. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thorburn, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, West Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. And. Todd and Miss Grace Marshall, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie this week.

The special Sunday evening train which leaves Lachute 7.25 p.m. will make its last trip on Sunday, Sept 9th.

Miss Louise Parker, of St. Lambert, and Mr. Norman Beers, of Merriton, Ont., are guests of Mrs. A. Beers this week.

Miss Nellie Mason, of Montreal, and Miss May Wilson, of Ottawa, spent the holidays the guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur.

Mr. Jno. Hay, M.P.P., was in Quebec on Tuesday attending a meeting of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec.

Mrs. Beech and daughter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been the guests of Mrs. John McPaul for the past month returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle Neal, of Granby and Messrs. F. Wallace, of Ottawa and A. Wilson, of Westboro, were guests of Mrs. Slater for the week-end.

Mr. Dan Ferguson, of Westmount, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Todd, of Brownburg, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd.

Miss Christina Drennan returned on Saturday from a trip to Settler, Alta., and other points and is leaving this week to resume her duties in Montreal.

Mrs. Simon, of Red Deer, Alta., who was called here suddenly owing to the death of her father Mr. John McCluskey left for her home on Wednesday.

Miss B. Nicoll, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. P. Nicoll, and Miss A. M. Nicoll, of Newark, N.J., is also spending her vacation there.

Mr. H. Bebee spent the holidays the guest of Mrs. W. J. Boyd.

Mrs. A. C. Robinson is the guest of her daughter Mrs. W. J. Boyd.

Misses Bernadette and Germaine Dallaire returned on Sunday from Belle Riviere.

Rev. F. J. Hayden was one of the speakers in St. James Methodist Church last Thursday.

Miss Muriel Joss and Miss Verda Ketylle were guests of Miss Ella Todd on Friday last.

Remember the dates of the Argenteuil Exhibition, Sept. 18, 19 and 20th. Keep the dates open.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cole, of Ottawa, were in town on Thursday as guests of Mrs. H. Slater.

Miss Florence Prosser, of Montreal spent the holidays in Brownburg the guest of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Watson, of Montreal, and Mr. Douglas Gall spent the week-end at Lake Sir John.

Mr. A. Forbes and daughter Doris, were guests of Mrs. A. D. Gall at Clear Lake over the week-end.

The Methodist Sunday School Teachers Meeting will be held on Friday evening at 8 p.m. for reorganization.

Rev. F. J. Hayden preached at Lakeside last Sunday and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Rev. Rural Dean Lackey and his son Arthur have left for a short holiday to be spent in Ottawa and vicinity.

Mrs. Richard McAdam and daughter Eleanor and Master Quintin Black were week-end guests of Mrs. J. B. Taylor Vankeek Hill.

Word has been received by Mrs. Drew of Beech Ridge, that Lieut. Jack Dodd has been gassed and admitted to Hospital in Camiers on August 13th.

Miss Hammond, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town the guest of Mrs. Thos. Paterson and while here purchased the property of Mr. Chas. Miller.

Mr. Barber, of the Theological College Boston, now in charge of the Grenville Baptist Church will occupy the pulpit of the Lachute Baptist Church on Sunday next.

I will sell the farm stock and implements of Jas. Catton, Beech Ridge, on Friday, Sept 28th. See posters for particulars next week. M. Smith, licensed auctioneer.

A New Harness Shop has been opened by Mr. Alfred Boyle, in Paquin's Block on Main St. All kinds of repairs to harness, also brushes, sweat-pails and collars for sale.

The Weekly Prayer and Praise service of the Methodist Church will be held on Tuesday nights during the Fall and Winter months. Commencing next Tuesday at 7.30.

Lieut. J. D. Parsons who has been in France for some time is now reported ill in Hospital in London suffering from fever. Lieut. Parsons is a nephew of Mr. Wm. Drennan.

Miss O'Hara and Mr. Harlow Giles, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Henry Giles Harlow has enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps, and leaves for training in Toronto next week.

Mrs. Fred Ford, Mrs. Walter and Master Harold Woodward, of Montreal, who has been spending the past two weeks the guests of Mrs. Peter Cruise returned to their homes on Monday.

The amount of \$37.00 was collected by the Misses K. Jones and B. Cunningham for the S.S.S. Club. The Club wish to thank the public for their donations also the Good Templars for the donation of \$3.35.

Mr. John Stewart, of Brownburg, has received word that his son Percy Buchanan Stewart has been wounded and admitted to 56th General Hospital, Etaples. This is the second time Pte. Stewart has been wounded.

Among the young ladies of our town leaving this week for Macdonald College, are the Misses Verda Ketylle, Hazel McCoy, Alma Gordon, Aggie and Elsie Hay, Kathleen Bradley, Annie Drennan, Alison Rodgers and Elina McEwen.

The Hon. J. E. Tessier, Minister of Roads of the Province of Quebec, will be in Lachute on Friday next, September 7th, to inspect the New Brownburg Road and all other Government Work being conducted on the roads in this vicinity.

Word has been received from Major Eric Todd, who states he is in the 3rd General London Hospital and feeling fine. This is welcome news to his many friends and puts a quietus on the report of his being killed which appeared in the Montreal Daily Mail recently.

Messrs. E. Smith, M. Smith, W. Jackson, D. Black, F. Shaw, W. Hay and Geo. Hammond were in Montreal this week and attended a meeting of the Milk Shippers Association. The price for shippers during the winter months, owing to the high cost of feed has been raised to 30 p.c. a gallon.

Services of the Church of England in Lachute parish will (D.V.) be conducted on Sunday 9th inst. by Mr. J. G. Brock, of Montreal as follows.—St. Simeon's Church, Lachute 10.30 a.m., St. Aidan's Church, Lachute 3 p.m., Brownburg 7 p.m. There will be no evening service in St. Simeon's Church on this date.

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, scribbblers, 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 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

You May Not Know..

If you use an enamel cover for your tires, be sure you put it on right side up. Sometimes we find one put on upside down, which will cause it to hold the rain instead of shedding it. Keep watch on the spokes of the wheels, especially if the car is an old one. If spokes can be shaken, tighten the bolts on the flanges of the hub. If they are still loose, consult a wheelwright, as your life may be endangered by the breaking of a wheel.

Do not neglect to take a few spark plug cores with you on your trip. The metal parts of a spark plug will last almost indefinitely, but the cores must break in time, and that usually means buying a new spark plug. As the cores can be bought for a fraction of the cost of a new spark plug, it means economy to carry a few with you. Also carry a few extra gaskets. Occasionally the interrupter becomes loose, and it is important that the beginner should learn to set it. This trouble is shown by the fact that the engine will not start when cranked, but gives only one or two explosions. Where an engine has been running properly and the above trouble develops, inspect the interrupter immediately.

Spark plug porcelain cracks from a variety of causes. A chance blow from a wrench while tightening, pulling too hard on the ignition wire, dropping the plug or a defect in manufacture are frequent causes. But the usual trouble is from screwing them too hard into the cylinders. As the plug heats up and expands it cracks the porcelain.

Do not wipe dust from your car

with a cloth or a piece of waste. It grinds the dirt into the varnish and will ruin the finish in short time. Have the car washed if you want the finish to last.

It should be remembered that in the event of running short of gasoline in a locality where the supply cannot be replenished, "stove naphtha" and even kerosene oil can be used if mixed with as large a proportion as possible of the gasoline remaining in the tank.

The one precaution to be observed is to keep the engine running and to keep it hot, even if running with a retarded spark is necessary in order to prevent the cylinders from becoming too cool to vaporize the charges properly.

Difficulties with the mixture are sure to occur, but can be remedied by careful attention to the regular adjustments.

Remember that chains are needed in summer as well as in winter. A heavy rain will soon make the streets and roads dangerous. Some people carry only one chain, on the right rear wheel, away from the curb. Two are better, both on the rear wheels, but it is best to use four and have one in reserve.

All new cars and those which have been run a few hundred miles should have the cylinder oil drained from the crank case. It is good economy to have this oil drained after the first 500 miles, on account of the accumulation of grit, particles of carbon and dirt from bearings in the oil. This grit is kept in circulation and acts in the same manner as emery, cutting the bearings.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE ARMY

REPLACE SOLDIERS IN MANY DEPARTMENTS.

Altogether 27,000 Are Doing Hospital Work as Doctors, as Nurses and Orderlies.

When war broke out there were 290 nurses in the Imperial Military Nursing Service and 173 in reserve. Besides these, 800 were called up at once from civilian hospitals for duty with the expeditionary force. Small as this number now seems, it was sufficient to staff the twelve hospital units which went overseas with that first army, and also the permanent military hospitals in Great Britain.

Behind this regular nursing service was the Territorial Service, the second hospital line. All its nurses were in civilian work and drawing no army pay, but were pledged at the outbreak of war, to come to the call of the State.

Such were the preparations for war already made in time of peace, and they were complete and ample for the old army. But the nursing service, like the army itself, had suddenly to grow beyond all that had ever been expected of it, with this difference, that while the first of the new armies were set to train themselves in six months, and in that time had become soldiers, no nurse was accepted unless she had had three years of service in a large hospital.

13,000 Trained Nurses.

Even with this standard set the needs of the great armies have been met, and now after two and a half years of war, that service of 300 with its 170 in reserve, and the 800 civilian nurses attached to it has grown to close on 7,000, and is steadily growing. At the same time the territorial nurses have increased to close on 5,000, and they, too, enlisted originally for service only in the hospitals. Of Great Britain, are to be found at all the fronts.

These women, nearly thirteen thousand in number, are all fully trained nurses, but besides them it has been found advisable to recruit a certain number of partly trained and untrained women who work under the nurses as probationers. These number nearly 8,000.

Arduous and Difficult Tasks.

These twenty-one thousand women

are in the Army Nursing Services, but there are abroad, besides those trained nurses, some in British hospitals, some in the hospitals of the other allies, who work under the Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. These two bodies have under their joint control all those nurses who are not under the War Office, and they, like the army, insist, in their choice, on a full three years' training and take only those who are fit for the work.

For, in the first enthusiasm of the war, unauthorized units had gone abroad often hastily equipped and with staffs half trained. Such untried workers broke under the strain.

It was found the more necessary to have vigorous tests, as the Red Cross was choosing women not only for hospitals at home, but the most arduous and difficult work overseas, for Serbia, devastated with typhus, and for the army in Gallipoli. For such work only the best would serve.

Take Places of Men.

It was a little later that the War Office decided to employ women in place of men in many of the duties of the army hospitals, as clerks, as typists, as telephonists, as store-keepers, as laboratory assistants, as X-ray attendants, as cooks, as dispensers, and as cleaners.

All these were duties that had before been performed by the orderlies of the Royal Army Medical Corps. But since November, in 1915, not a man fit for service at the front has been enlisted in that corps, unless by reason of some special qualification, and now, neither in hospitals at home, nor in the base hospitals overseas, nor on the lines of communication are any men, fully fit, to be employed. It is by the service of women that this has been made possible.

There are now 6,000 in the army hospitals taking the places of men. And even this does not end the tale of the work women are doing in the army. There are the hundreds who work in the Army Postal Service, there are the thousands who work in the paymasters' departments, there are the trained masseuses in hospitals at home and abroad, there are the 6,000 who are required by the Royal Flying Corps. Each week the number grows.

Of women working under the War Office alone, as doctors, as nurses and orderlies there are 27,000, in place of the 4,000-odd at the beginning of the war.

The Russian government has authorized the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium and oil for domestic consumption.

GEN. KORNILOFF: MILITARY GENIUS

HE IS RUSSIA'S MOST BRILLIANT GENERAL.

With Premier Kerensky He Constitutes the Mainstay of Russia's Share in World War.

Gen. Korniloff has lost no time in applying the "blood and iron" tonic so sadly needed by the Russian armies. He is said to have turned his artillery on one division that showed cowardice. The armies under him will have either to fight the Germans or fight each other, but Korniloff is determined that they shall fight.

This brilliant soldier, who was almost unheard of outside of Russia until a few weeks ago, constitutes with Kerensky the hope of the Allies that Russia will continue to do her share of the common task. He has the confidence of his men and the confidence of the loyal element everywhere in Russia. Kerensky believes in him. He is the most brilliant of the generals who under Brussloff conducted the sensational campaign last Summer. His own recent drive in Galicia resulted in the capture of 35,000 Teutons, and according to the usual average, this means 100,000 were put out of action.

Comes of Fighting Family

Korniloff is in his 47th year. He was born in Siberia and, it is said, in a log cabin. From this it must not be inferred that he belonged to the peasant class, for the log cabin style of architecture is popular in Siberia.

Korniloff comes of a fighting family, for he is a grandson of Vice-Admiral Korniloff, one of the most illustrious of Russian sailors. It was Vice-Admiral Korniloff who was entrusted with the defence of Sebastopol in the Crimean War. In the neck of the bay protecting this port he sank the five warships under his command, and, taking his men ashore, laid the foundations of that defence which held out for nearly a year against the com-



General Korniloff

bined cannonade of the British and French guns. Subsequently the Admiral died as the result of a wound incurred on Malakoff hill.

The present general was destined for the army almost from birth, and after passing through the Siberian cadet Corps he picked up one scholarship after another that made his path easy and plainly marked him out for an unusual military career.

Brilliant Soldier and Linguist

He obtained a commission in the Siberian army, which was at that time a distinct organization from the Russian European army and the army of the Caucasus; but when the war between Russia and Japan broke out the Siberian army was taken over by Kuropatkin. The young officer advanced rapidly and to him fell the dangerous task of fighting rearguard actions as Kuropatkin put into execution his famous strategy of "tiring them out." So well did Korniloff discharge his duties that at the end of the war he was awarded the Cross of St. George of the Fourth Degree, and presented with a golden sword. His next appointment was to the Russian military staff at Peking, where he continued his studies and incidentally acquired the Chinese language. It might be remarked that the Russian gift of tongues is brilliantly exemplified in Korniloff, who speaks most European languages, besides Persian and Chinese.

He was a brigadier-general when

the present war broke out, and was put in command of an infantry division, the same one which has won great fame in this war, the noted Forty-eighth, called by the enemy the "Iron Division." This division took part in the memorable sweep through the Carpathians under Ruskay and Brussloff in September, 1914.

The Russians held their positions through the Winter, but by the time the snow began to melt the shortage of ammunition had become acute. Battery Commanders who fired more than half a dozen shells a day were called on for explanations. The Russian position was undoubtedly well known in Berlin, and so Mackensen seized the opportunity for his famous drive. When it began at least one Russian division, the Twelfth, had penetrated the Dukla Pass, and had advanced some 20 miles along the plains of Hungary. Had there been plenty of ammunition the whole Russian army would have streamed after it, and the end of the war would have been in sight.

Captured by Austrians

However, there was nothing for it but retreat, and again Korniloff distinguished himself by the desperate delaying actions he fought. He hung on so long that on April 28 a part of his division was cut off and captured. Korniloff was made prisoner and sent to an internment camp about 500 miles from the Russian frontier.

Here he remained until last September, when he escaped with the help of a Bohemian soldier. This man gave his life for Korniloff, for he threw himself between the fleeing general and his pursuers and his own body stopped the bullets that otherwise would have brought Korniloff down.

He wandered on foot for three weeks, living for the most part on herbs and wild berries. On returning to headquarters he at once resumed command of a division, but was summoned to Petrograd to take charge of the military garrison when the revolution broke out.

Sympathetic though he was with the revolutionary movement, he saw that the action of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee was bound to destroy the discipline of the army, so he resigned, and begged to be given a command at the front. He was sent to Brussloff, whose armies still retained most of their discipline and at the beginning of July began the sensational advance toward Halicz.

A FEATURE OF NATIONAL FAIR.

Loading of Transports at Quebec to be Shown at Grand Stand.

A National Spectacle will be the Grand Stand production at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, planned on a scale calculated to write a new page into the history of patriotic pageantry. The Heights of Quebec are to be reproduced on a mammoth scale, with the St. Lawrence and its burden of battleships and fighting craft in the foreground.

The story will deal with the half century from Confederation to the present day, and patriotism and infectious faith in Canada will dominate the giant-sized panorama, which will achieve a thrilling climax when file after file of Overseas Troops embark on huge transports and proceed down the river behind a convoy of destroyers on their way across the submarine-infested seas to the battle fronts "Over There."

THE LADIES' ROAD.

How the Shell-Torn Highway Got Its Romantic Name.

No doubt a good many readers who have seen references in the newspapers to the fierce fighting between the French and the Germans along the Chemin des Dames, or Ladies' Road, have wondered how that shell-torn highway got its pretty and romantic name.

The road, dates from the time of King Louis XV. It begins at the Paris-Mauberge Road, about ten miles northeast of Soissons, and crosses the plateau of Craonne, a distance of about twelve miles. It then descends into the valley of the Ailette, to cross the Vaulere Woods to the domain of the ancient Chateau of Bove, near Bouconville, where the Princesses Adelaide, Sophie and Victoire, daughters of Louis XV, used to visit one of their ladies of honor, Mme. de Narbonne, every summer.

The roads of the region were detestable in those days. Out of consideration for the princesses a new paved road was built along the crest of the plateau, and ever since it has been called the Chemin des Dames.

NEW GERMAN DECEPTIONS.

Which Increase the Difficulty of Fighting the Submarine.

The whole campaign against the German submarine is becoming increasingly difficult because of a characteristic succession of deceptions now widely practiced by the enemy. It has cost the British many ships and lives to find out that the Hun stops at nothing to make his undersea operations ruthless and successful.

First of all is the new practice of rigging up a submarine with sails so as to give the vessel the look and character of an innocent and respectable craft. In more than one instance an unarmed merchant vessel has encountered this trickery upon the seas and was on the point of giving a friendly hail when a torpedo shot out from beneath the canvas, bringing death and destruction to the victim of the trick.

One of the latest German devices calculated to lure ships to their death is to set lifeboats, manned by dummies, adrift in the open seas. Of course, the moment an Allied vessel sees these boats a course is steered for them. Humanity could not dictate otherwise. It is then that the inhumanity of the submarine asserts itself, for no sooner is the victim started on its mission of mercy than the submarine arises from beneath the water and discharges its torpedo.

A third device which has proved to be successful is the sending out of fake SOS messages. The captain of a certain American passenger vessel showed the writer the transcript of such a radiogram which was afterward proved to have been sent out by a German submarine. It read, "SOS. American vessel sinking. Latitude —, longitude —."

Under ordinary circumstances this skipper would have turned his boat about and rushed to the scene. Had he done so in this instance he would have gone to his death. By this procedure the German not only violates every tradition of the sea, but seriously interferes with the rescue of ships in actual distress whose appeals for help are legitimate. SOS signals cannot be safely heeded.

A further evidence of German treachery is the sending up of fake distress rockets at night. More than one ship has been lured to her grave by responding to these signals of trouble.

Now you begin to see why the crusade against the submarine is attended by hazard and hardship. Yet despite these handicaps the British navy is making headway against the pest of the sea and accounting for more than is generally believed.

WAR BREAD POPULAR IN U. S.

Stale Bread Soaked, Strained and Re-baked With Added Yeast.

In the face of a serious food shortage occasioned by the war, American housewives, bakers and hotel chefs are discovering that there are many satisfactory ways of making bread by which a saving of wheat flour can be effected. An effort is also being made to check America's wastefulness in the matter of food products. Bakers are trying to educate the public to the fact that stale bread is as wholesome as fresh bread, and in many cases more digestible. At present vast quantities of stale loaves are collected periodically from the bakeries and sold at a fraction of the original price, as a base for stock foods. With a view to utilizing clean stale bread in making new loaves, an organization representing leading hotels has issued a "war bread" recipe which calls for a thorough soaking of stale bread and crusts in water. This base, after it has been properly salted, is strained through a flour sieve and to it are added yeast and enough flour to make a very stiff dough.

A prominent New York hotel has recently added to its menu a bread containing rye flour and whole-wheat flour in addition to white flour. Another method of saving wheat flour which is being well received is to use one part of cottonseed meal to four, five or six parts of wheat flour. A United States Senator not long ago served bread made from these ingredients to several of his colleagues in Washington, and they seemed much pleased with it. Government chemists have demonstrated that flour can also be made from peanuts, dried peas, sweet potatoes, etc., and that such flour can be mixed with wheat flour to make excellent bread.

Canada has not one tree too many for present and future needs. We own just one quarter of the timber possessed by the United States.

SUB. BARRIER IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

THE BARRAGE IS CONSTANTLY PATROLLED.

Series of Obstructions Stretched From the British to the French Coast.

Across the eastern mouth of the English Channel there still stretches the Great Barrier, which is one of the principal defenses of the Allies' vital Channel traffic against the visits of the German submarines.

The "barrage," they call the barrier in naval phrase. It consists, in general terms, of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge steel buoys, shore to shore, twenty odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightway explodes a group of mines which spell finis to the intruder.

A whole fleet of naval shipping is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the great barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans, for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly being made.

Futile Attempts to Break Through. Here and there along the line are secret openings through which naval pilots may guide legitimate craft on their way, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the airplane eye of the German can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If his mine-laying submarines wish to enter the channel they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps while submerged it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Such miracles seldom happen. Sometimes twice a week, sometimes oftener, explosions are heard at night from the great barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrols hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Last week the Germans tried a new plan to break the barrier. They sent over three seaplanes with orders to descend low over the barrier at any risk and shoot their machines into the buoys thus sinking them and the barrier with them. But the patrol boats were on hand, and two of the three seaplanes never returned to their German home.

FRENCH WOMEN ECONIMIZE.

Aristocrats of Paris Still Charming in Their War Poverty.

In the old residence quarters of Paris there are hundreds of women of aristocratic connections and moderate means who before the war had several servants and who now have none or perhaps one, says Leslie's Weekly. And to women of all degrees of wealth there could scarcely be a more interesting study than to see how these gentlewomen and their humble helpers give a charming touch to hard economy.

A representative household is one where the regular income has suddenly stopped, but leaving a little more than the small Government allowance. The ingenuity of housekeeper and cook accomplishes wonders. In many a home butter may now be served once a week, and perhaps with only one course. Perhaps three large strawberries must suffice for each serving at dessert, but they will be served with a grace that makes the eating of them a pretty ceremonial.

If gooseberries and currants are inexpensive they will combine remarkably with other berries for a compote. Perhaps dessert will be a spoonful of jelly with a simple little cake; or perhaps dessert will give way to cheese, taking on a new attractiveness on its plate of green leaves.

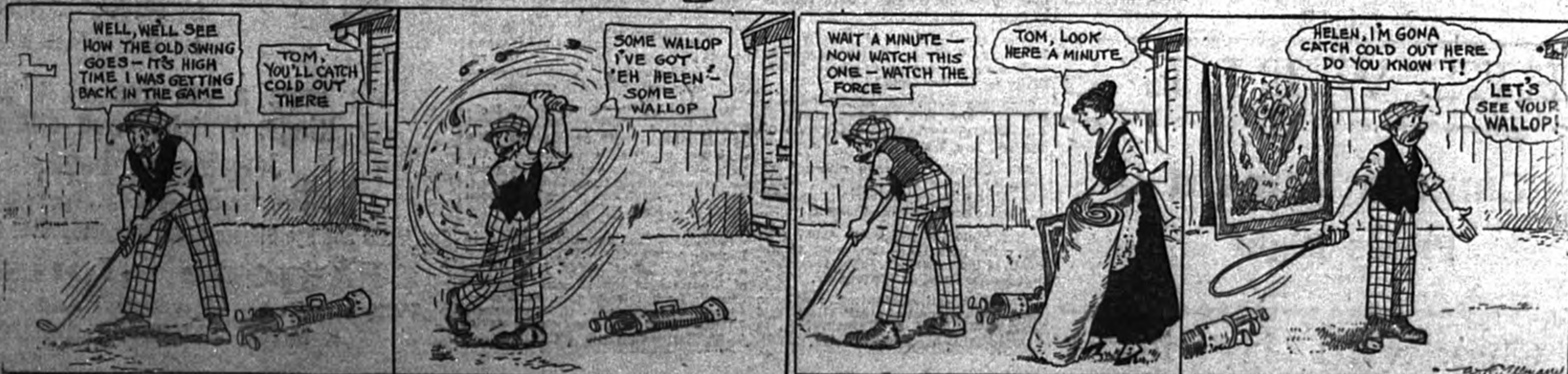
Absent-Minded.

An absent-minded man came home one evening triumphantly waving his umbrella to his wife. "Well, my dear," he said, "you see I didn't leave it anywhere to-day."

"I see, dear," said the wife. "The only trouble is that you didn't take one from home this morning."

China has no forests.

The Doings of the Duffs.





Besieged By Bears.

The log cabin in which Sullivan and Jason lived was small, writes Mr. E. A. Mills in *Wild Life on the Rockies*. It had a door in the side and a small window in one end. The roof was made of a layer of poles thickly covered with earth. A large shepherd dog often shared the cabin with the prospectors. He was a playful fellow, and Sullivan frequently romped with him.

One evening after supper Sullivan sat smoking on the edge of the bed while Jason washed the dishes. Suddenly there was a rattling at the window. Thinking the dog was outside, Sullivan called, "Go round to the door!" As he spoke, smash! a piece of sash and fragments of window glass flew past him and rattled on the floor. Sullivan jumped up. In the dim candlelight he saw a bear's head coming in through the window. He threw his pipe into the bears' face, and then grabbed at some steel drills that lay in the corner. The roof had leaked, and the drills were ice covered and frozen fast to the floor.

While Sullivan was working at the drills, Jason began to bombard the bear with plates. The bear backed out; but then she accepted Sullivan's invitation and went round to the door! Both Sullivan and Jason jumped to close it. They were not quick enough, and instead of one bear they saw three!

Sullivan and Jason threw their weight against the door, and it slammed against the big bear's nose. She gave a savage growl, and turned on the other bears, apparently blaming them for hurting her nose. A fight started in the doorway. The men pushed against the door with all their might; the struggling bears rolled outside and the door shut with a bang. The heavy crossbar shot into place, but not a moment too soon, for an instant later the old bear, growling furiously, flung herself against the door; it seemed as if the boards would give way. The men knocked their slabs of bed to pieces and used the slabs and sides to prop the door.

For a time things were calmer. Sullivan and Jason, with drills in hand, stood guard at the window. Then they heard the bears clawing and digging under the door.

"They are tunneling in for us," said Sullivan. "They want those hams."

After a time the bears got discouraged and started off. Just as Jason

was saying, "I hope they are gone for good," there came a thump on the roof that told the prospectors that the bears were still hungry for ham.

The bears began to claw the earth off the roof. It would not take them long to clear off the earth and tear out a few poles. Then they would tumble into the cabin, if their combined weight did not cause the whole roof to give way. Something had to be done to get them off the roof. The men took bundles of hay out of the bed mattress. From time to time, Sullivan set fire to one of these bundles, leaned out through the window, and threw the blazing hay up among the bears. So long as he kept these fireworks going, the bears did not dig; but they stayed on the roof and became furiously angry. When the supply of hay gave out, the bears attacked the roof with renewed vigor.

Then the men determined to prod the bears with red-hot drills thrust up between the roof poles. There was no firewood in the cabin; so they tore up a part of the floor. The young bears soon found hot drills too warm for them and scrambled or fell off the roof. But the old one persisted. In a little while she had clawed off a large patch of earth and was tearing at the poles with her teeth.

Sullivan threw both hams out of the window. The young bears at once set up a row over them, and the old bear, hearing the noise, jumped off the roof and soon had a ham in her mouth. While the bears were fighting and eating, Sullivan and Jason tore up the remainder of the floor and barricaded the window. With both door and window fastened, they could give their attention to the roof. They heated all the drills red hot, but the bears did not get back on the roof. After eating the hams they walked round to the cabin door, scratched at it gently and lay down.

It was two o'clock in the morning. The inside of the cabin was in utter confusion. The floor was strewn with wreckage; bedding, drills, broken boards, broken plates and hams were scattered about. Sullivan gazed at the chaos and remarked that it looked like poor housekeeping. Toward daylight the bears got up and clawed at the door as if to tell Sullivan that they were there, ready for his hospitality. They whined a little, when no one admitted them, and finally went off leisurely, smelling their way down the trail.

any more sheriffs after him while he was afoot. So I didn't worry much about his potting me.

"I noticed a pretty good outfit of horses as I came through the pasture," he said. "You'll find 'em gone some mornin' if you don't treat me right."

"Well," I said, pretty mad, "any time you feel like taking horses from this ranch, just fly at it! But it'll be the worst take you ever made."

"He went on angering the butt of his gun thoughtfully. Finally he said, 'If you won't give me a horse, you won't refuse me a night's lodging, will you?'"

"Now, you know this country isn't the East. We go off and leave the ranch for days and never put a lock on anything, and the chuck is any man's who comes and wants it."

"You're as welcome as any other stranger to stop here for the night," I told him.

"So we went into the 'dobe; and while I cooked supper he sat at the window, playing a tune with his fingers on his six-shooter."

"He didn't say anything more and I didn't, either—until supper was over and I had washed the dishes. Then he said he was tired and guessed he would turn in. I told him to help himself to my blankets in the other room and to make himself a bed on the floor. I wasn't wasting any more words on him than I had to. I sat round and read for a while and then I started for the bunk room myself."

"As I opened the door, that critter raised up with a gun in each hand. I stepped back."

"Now, I said, 'I wish you wouldn't make any more moves like that while you're staying with me. I'll not interfere with you; but you scare me, and I'm afraid one of those guns might go off.'"

"Without answering he laid the guns down beside his pillow. I took my watch out of my pocket and started to wind it. It was a pretty good watch that I had got the last time I was in Chicago. I don't believe in cheap outfits."

"Let me see your watch," said the rustler.

"I need that watch myself, and I don't intend to give it away." And I dropped the watch back into my pocket.

"We went to sleep pretty soon; at least I did."

"The next day we passed on good terms, apparently, but I reckon that neither of us made a move that the other didn't know about. The rustler tried every scheme he could think of to get hold of a horse, and I stayed round to see that the scheme didn't work."

"By night we were both a little raw under the saddle, and then Harry

Crawford rode in from town. Harry was my partner in a bunch of horses run on the company's ranch. I went out to the corral to meet him.

"Hello, Sam!" he said. "I see you have company."

"Yes," I answered, "if that's what you call it. I've got something back there in the shack, and I'm mighty glad you came. I was about ready to quit the ranch."

"He's coming out," said Harry. "He wants the horse," said I.

"Harry was unsaddling when the rustler came up. He looked Harry over pretty close to see whether there was a gun sticking out anywhere."

"Guess I'll borrow that bronc of yours for a few days," he said at last. "You can put the saddle back on again."

"Harry threw the saddle on the ground and started to the corral gate to let the horse out. He hadn't more than turned his back when there was a pop from the rustler's gun. That sound turned me fairly sick, and I couldn't see anything for a second. Then Harry turned round, wiping a little blood from his ear."

"You skunk!" he began, with his eyes blazing. "Put that saddle back on!" the rustler cried, holding his guns so that he could pop either of us.

"Well, there was nothing else but to do what he said. So the saddle went back."

"Cinch her up tight," said the rustler. "Take her down to the house and hitch her to the post by the door."

"All of which we did, while he followed on behind with the guns."

"Now," he said, "get me some supper."

"Well, I saw that we must do something pretty quick, because he'd likely cripple us both before he started out. So while Harry was getting supper, I sat round pretending to read, but really watching for a chance."

"The chance didn't come till after supper. Then the rustler sat down on a bench by the window, picking his teeth, and feeling mighty well pleased with himself."

"I've potted a man for a poker chip," he bragged, "and did you boys think I wouldn't for a horse? I ain't through with you yet, either. He gave an ugly little laugh. 'I'm going to fix you so that you won't follow me.'"

"I guess you've got things all your own way," I said carelessly, picking up a newspaper and sitting down alongside of him."

"He looked at me pretty sharp and moved a few inches away; but I made out that I was mighty interested in the paper, and in a minute he went back to his toothpick. All the time I was watching him from the corner of my eye."

"Harry brought in a pan of hot water and began to wash the dishes at the corner of the table nearest me. He kept his back toward me, but I noticed that the pan was steaming more than usual and that he was handling the dish-cloth with a fork instead of with his fingers. Harry and I, when we got in a tight place together, could usually understand each other without saying much of anything."

"Pretty soon the rustler began to chuckle. 'You're treating me white, after all, boys,' he said. 'That little bronc you're making me a present of will keep me ahead of the sheriff for a while; but I reckon I'll just lay you up with a plugged leg apace.'"

"He put up one hand to brush a fly from his nose; his other hand was still busy with the toothpick. The next instant both his hands were clutching at the open newspaper, which I had flung full into the fellow's face."

"Before you could breathe, Harry's pan of hot water struck like a cloud-burst on top of that, and then Harry and I hit him like a cyclone."

"Harry jerked one of the fellow's arms back. I grabbed the other arm, and then my partner pulled the steaming paper from the rustler's face as you'd peel a pancake from a griddle. His face looked almost hot enough to be a griddle itself."

"Now, I said, giving his arm a little shake, though he was quiet enough,—he didn't need a very penetrating mind to see that his game was up,—'I'll take that six-shooter you've got stuck in your belt, and I'll take that gun from your holster, too; I may need 'em.'"

"I dropped a six-shooter into each hip pocket and then Harry let go his hold on the fellow. I can tell you that I was breathing a lot freer than I had been during the last twenty-four hours."

"I'll look after these guns now," I said. "I'm not subject to nerves as you are, and they're not so likely to go off with me. You can camp with us to-night; but in the morning you had better hit the trail and hit it hard."

"And did he hit the trail in the morning?" asked the Easterner. "Well no," drawled Sam, "not in the morning. You see he went loco that night, thinking, I suppose, about being afoot and without a gun, with the sheriff hunting him."

"First thing I knew—I was sound asleep—there was a noise like the shack was tumbling down, and then the saddle that hung over the bed hit me. That locoed skunk was hitting round promiscuous with the long-handled frying pan, trying to get a swipe at me; but I was safe enough under the saddle."

"I sure was glad that I had the guns, and I bored a couple of holes through the wall just to remind him that I had 'em. After that it took Harry and me about three minutes to get the shack clear of him."

"No, he didn't hit the trail in the morning. He thought he'd better not wait that long.—M. Hennon."

PHOSPHORESCENT PIGS.

The Resourceful Canadians Upset the Enemy's Plans.

Phosphorescent pigs to show up raiding parties crawling across No Man's Land during the night have been part of the German defensive tactics on the western front in France, according to a Canadian officer who was telling episodes of trench warfare to some friends recently.

"The enemy," explained this man, who has been wounded eight times, "call the Canadians fanatical fighters. Our boys have been very successful in getting over the parapets at night, cutting away barbed wire entanglements and surprising Fritz and often machine gun squads."

"At one time we so annoyed the Germans that they resorted to letting loose young pigs at night across No Man's Land. On one side of the porkers they had daubed a generous coating of phosphorescent liquid."

"When our fellows went crawling over and failed to be located by the star shells the pigs gave the alarm because the glow side of the pigs sort of silhouetted the forms of the raiders and then a fusillade swept our men. Finally we made the Germans give up the pig tactics because the Canadians instead of going clear across would cut the rope which trailed out from the German side and held Mr. Pig. In this way we often added a de luxe portion of roast pork to the commissary."

A Tribute to Canada.

The London Daily Chronicle pays a neat little tribute to Canada, as follows:—

"Canada is the proudest of our daughters to-day. She has made the Motherland understand that there is a Greater Canada. She has, it seems, nearly 250,000 square miles of unexplored territory in Quebec, which, added to her terra incognita in the west, gives her not far short of a million square miles of virgin land with potential treasure unfathomed. Well, she began as a mystery, and so remains."

They Meant Well.

Not long after a fire in a town near London, some children in the city held a charity fair, by which \$20 was realized. This sum they forwarded to the rector of the church in the town where the fire had occurred, since he had taken a prominent part in the relief work. The letter read as follows: "We have had a fair and made \$20. We are sending it to you. Please give it to the fire sufferers. Yours truly, etc. P.S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."

Potatoes should be kept free from weeds. Weeds absorb the moisture and plant food needed by the potatoes to make a good yield. Potatoes at present prices are very remunerative.

THE UNKNOWN HERO.

Lines written on seeing the grave of a soldier "Somewhere in Flanders" bearing the following inscription, "An Unknown Hero Sleeps Here."

Beneath a foreign sod—
An unknown hero lies;
His soul shall rest with God,
Who for his country dies.

No text how'er so rare,
No verse how'er so sweet,
Can with these words compare—
"An unknown hero sleeps."

For that he loved he fought,
For that he loved he died;
Nor Fame nor Glory sought,
To Duty's call replied.

For Honor's sake he fought,
For Freedom's sake he fell.
Eternal peace has wrought,
Sleep here—all is well!

—Corp. A. H. Ward.

MOUTH ORGAN TO THE FORE.

This Humble Instrument Provides Needed Diversion.

It is said by Dr. Edward Stubbs that the most popular instrument amongst the soldiers is the mouth organ. He writes as follows concerning it: "The apotheosis of the mouth-organ is certainly one of the war's great surprises. That the Teutonic instrument from which untutored boys extracted strident noises should go down to posterity as the British soldiers' most approved depression ameliorator is, in truth, more than surprising. In moderately capable hands the mouth organ is not unmusical, and the secret of its universality is, of course, that it can be conveniently stowed away in any apology for a pocket. It is difficult to realize how ardently the mouth organ has been appreciated by our brave boys in remote corners of the earth. The humble instrument provides musical manna in the wilderness. Many detachments and small bodies of men move from point to point to harmonica music. Two Seaforth Highlanders at a critical moment during a German attack steadied their comrades by getting on the parapet of the trench and playing in the midst of a heavy fire. For this they deservedly received the 'Distinguished Conduct Medal.' It seems extraordinary that the business of playing a mouth organ should ever be distinguished conduct. Still men have been decorated for playing the bagpipes."

MERRY MID-SEA CHORUS.

Bells on Cargo of Engines Rang All the Way to France.

"The next time I take a cargo of locomotives across," said the skipper of a British merchantman in port in Philadelphia recently to a newspaper reporter, "the bells will all be silenced with wadding."

"On our last trip over we left Philadelphia with 60 locomotives, all encased in huge wooden boxes, in tact and ready to be taken off the ship and placed immediately on the track to start dragging ammunition trains to the front. Labor's scarcer in France than it is here, and they've no time to fit locomotives together there."

"The Delaware was as smooth as a pond as we made our way down to the bay, but the first wavelets that struck us at the capes started something that made me want to take a header off the bridge. Every one of the 60 locomotive bells in the hold began to ring! And they all kept ringing all day and all night all the way across the Atlantic."

Heroism of Store Clerks.

"It is the fashion to scoff at the clerks behind the counter, but I could tell you of countless acts of heroism on the part of these so-called 'Willy' boys. One boy from a Toronto department store, a mere youth, too, captured seventeen Germans without firing a shot. When he paraded them in camp it was discovered that he was without ammunition. He knew it, and fluffed it through," writes a war correspondent from the trenches.

To get cake out of a pan whole when taken from the oven set it on a damp cloth for five minutes.

WOMEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY

SIX HUNDRED CARPENTERS AT HUT-BUILDING

Many Departments of Wartime Activity Being Filled by Women to Release Men For Trenches.

The feminine section of the British army is growing larger day by day. Khaki-clad young women at first confined to the Red Cross section of the field army, are rapidly pushing into many departments of army activity, displacing men who, in turn, are passed along to work nearer the front line trenches.

Every boat reaching France from England brings new companies of women workers. At first their work was mostly at the remote bases, but now they may be found working further and further afield, sometimes, indeed, within hearing distance of the guns. In the clerical departments at the chief bases, women have very largely displaced men. As chauffeurs they are being employed by hundreds, not only on ambulances and light supply wagons but also on heavy transport lorries, and with entire success.

Building Army Huts.

Six hundred young women carpenters are at work building army huts. They have only six weeks of instructions and preparations in England before crossing the channel. Their work here is practically "shop work." The huts are of the new semi-cylindrical Canadian type, which is being turned out by the thousands in knock-down form, every hut exactly alike. The young women wear a neat uniform of regulation khaki, with short skirt and knickers, and a sleeve badge showing an army half completed. Each girl has to know only one small part of the whole process of hut building; each day she repeats the same operation, whether it be with saw, hammer or plane, and then passes on the work to the next operative.

The housing of the women workers has been accomplished without particular difficulty. Some units are in huts, others billeted in hotels. Each unit has its own supervisory officers and chaperons. While at work it is under the command of young women lieutenants who act their part as smartly as any British subaltern.

POWER OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

As Head of the Chief Food-Producing Nation of the World.

When in the early stages of the present war President Wilson revealed his intense ambition to become as executive head of the greatest of neutral powers, the chief mediator in the negotiations of peace and the principal arbitrator in determining its conditions, he cannot, even in his most extravagant dreams, have conceived the importance of the part which he would be called upon to play in this titanic conflict as representative of one of the principal belligerents. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the masses of his fellow countrymen have any idea of the extent to which he has become one of the dominant factors in the situation.

Invested with greater powers than have ever in all the history of the United States been accorded to any of its long line of Chief Magistrates, and strong in the knowledge that he has the entire nation at his back, he is wielding all the authority of a dictator with a sagacity, with a soundness of judgment, and with a breadth of view, that have excited the warm admiration of even those who were formerly his bitterest political adversaries and the most savage of his critics. By the election of the mightiest of democracies, his sway is more unrestricted and more absolute than that of any other monarch, even than that of the Kaiser, and whenever Congress ventures to differ with him, and shows a reluctance to follow submissively his lead, his fellow countrymen manifest a disposition to side with him rather than with their parliament.

To put the matter in a nutshell, President Wilson to-day dominates the food supply of the world, and it is by means of the control of this food supply that the war will not only be won, but also be brought to an early close.

Fruit-bearing Wood.

Efficient pruning of fruit trees is closely connected with a correct knowledge of the point at which the fruit is borne. Fruit of apple, pear and quince is usually borne on spurs on two-year-old wood and older. Plum, same as with apples, pears and quince; occasionally some fruit is borne on two-year-old wood. Cherry, mostly on one-year-old wood. Peach, one-year old. Grape, raspberry, blackberry and dewberry, on current season's shoots produced on one-year-old vines or canes. Currants and gooseberries, on two-year-old wood and older.

When boiling fish remove all scum quickly as it rises to the top of the water as it deadens the flavor of the fish if allowed to remain in the pan.

"I went by the field of the clothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof."—Proverbs of Solomon.



A Red Cross Nurse and a Wounded Soldier Mowing Hay in Cheshire, Eng.

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

See a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN

LACHUTE QUEB.

En Passant.

Humorists of a certain class take a lugubrious delight in telling us that "Life is just one adjective thing after another." But they go too far when, taking a mean advantage over us, they embazon their opinions upon the "Motto," variety of the picture post card so that we have no redress nor means of disproving their sniggering thrusts. Sometimes we are invited to look over a collection of Post cards, and among views of Switzerland, Nova Scotia or the West, we find, flaunting itself in bold letters, a motto card bearing the legend: "Life is just one—thing after another." Or, we are attracted to a shop window by a series of fine views, and there we find stuck between "Los Angeles" and "Parliament Houses, Ottawa," the same old card: "Life is just one—thing after another."

This monotony of assertion gets on our nerves in time, and we are in danger of believing that life is really a procession of similar incidents and duties to be done following each other with a one-paced regularity, and measured off in so many to the month and year, from the cradle to the grave.

I would class this sort of merry wit with the mother-in-law joke, and the kind which raises a laugh when funerals are mentioned or indicated. They belong to the bunch which brings up a ready smile when poor old Jiggs gets a fifty dollar vase smashed over his defenceless head every other night.

Life has a multitude of different constructions put upon it, but taking the "mortal span" to be the one under notice, we find it disparaged because of its sameness from day to day.

Life is one thing after another, or the same thing over and over again. I would not dispute it, but, without taking extreme views, I assert that its regularity, its uniformity, is its best feature, and the surest guarantee of its infinite variety that we could expect to get.

Uniformity—or if you prefer it, Monotony—is an established principle of nature, and necessarily of life also. Night and day have alternated since countless ages before the coming of man, yet the dawn of a newborn day was as fresh this morning as the most idyllic morning in Eden, that is, it seemed so to them that felt that way, for the evenness must be appreciated from within.

"The moon hath lit her lamp above" was probably sung in the hearts of the first of the human race, yet that self same moon, "Her place scarce changed perceptibly in heaven," still looks down with the same ineffable sweetness upon us to night: upon our placid lakes and stormy seas, on the wild wide hills and well titled peaceful glades: She floods the bloodrenched battle fields with her silent silvery reproaches of human passions. The dying soldier may look with glazing eyes upon her mild face and sigh out his ebbing life, and the same steadfast moon may slant her beams through the tiny lattice window of his sleeping children. These things are in her daily round her measured path, night after night, year after year, through ages untold. Then there is that other "Pilgrim of the skies," the Sun, the minister of all our needs, the source of life and light. He never fails us, not for an instant. Storms may gather and disperse in our atmosphere. Yesterday we were shrouded in gloom: Today we seek for shady spots, and all the time old Sol plods on, never changing his pace, and doing his appointed work with equal and indiscriminating regularity.

A moment's contemplation of the endless procession of ages, under the efficient management of Father Time, makes man's life seem as brief as the mere swath-stroke of a scythe, yet we complain of monotony, and say that life is a long succession of irksome similarities!

What is the reason? Dissident; and the cause of discontent is to be found in our abnormal and abiding egotism. We are full up of ourselves, and sooner or later there comes a time when we either discover for ourselves or have it forced upon us that we are not running the whole universe.

If we cannot escape from the notion that we are the central pivot of things, neither can we escape from the ultimate disillusionment. Then we begin to groan about the monotony of things and cry out that "Life is just one—thing after another," because all the joy of living is dulled, our self ego is wounded, and content with a daily routine is gone. Our "toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing" equipoise is upset, and we feel like cutting down Longfellow's "spreading chestnut tree" and sending it to the saw mill to be sawn up into coffin boards.

The fact that a man is born into a certain circle may predispose him to fit it, if not to adorn it, but it does not follow that he must remain in it until the end of his days. Life would be a sorry, plain affair, if there were no ambitions and hopes, no plans or schemes, no obstructions to overcome, no hills to climb. Effort and action are necessary to the enjoyment of life, present and prospective, and they ought to be encouraged. Reverses and defeats may come, but if they be regarded as lessons, they are useful and may help to bring the final success. But what I abhor is, the habit of girding and chafing at the monotony of life. Whether they mean it or not, the people who indulge in that habit are showing signs of unfitness for the sphere in which they linger, and which they continually belittle, with no credit to themselves. If the little necessary, and ever recurring duties of every day life are not worth doing well, if they are a source of continual worry and bitterness and discontent, you may rely upon it that greater and more important things would be similarly regarded by the man who expresses the opinion that "Life is just one damn thing after another."

LINKSMAN.

Lachute Academy

The scholars of above institution, together with their parents and friends, had a real good time in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening last at the annual distribution of prizes. On the platform were the Revs. J. L. George, F. J. Hayden, Mr. Taylor, Commissioners G. F. Calder, E. H. Wilson, E. H. McCoy, Prin. T. McBurney, R. A. and the Secretary-Treasurer Dr. G. A. Cinnie. Short and encouraging addresses were given in which congratulations were extended to both scholars and staff for the noble and efficient work of the past year. Reference was made to the high standing of the Academy which had taken first place in the academy for the last 11 years, and our failure to hold the lead this year was largely attributable to an epidemic of sickness during the examinations, many being unable to participate.

Prizes were then distributed to the happy winners as follows:

GRADE XI.—The E. H. Wilson Prize, Doris Campbell.
The Commissioners' Prize, Geo. Bain.
The John Meikle Prize, W. Hooper.
Verda Kettyle.

GRADE X.—The Bellingham Scholarship, Nora Rodgers.

Commissioners' Prize, Maude Painter.
John Meikle Prize, Stuart Hay.

GRADE IX.—The Bellingham Scholarship, Lyall Middleton.

John Meikle Prize, Percy Carpenter.
Elizabeth Tomalty, Doris Hammond, Sadie McQuat, Muriel Dawson.

GRADE VIII.—Bellingham Scholarship, Ryckman Alexander.

The John Meikle Prize, Catherine Burwash, Edith Davis, Rhoda Christie, Stella Armstrong, Ruby Rodgers.

GRADE VII.—The Judge Weir Silver Medal, Edythe Silversen.

John Meikle Prize, Margaret Jones, Raymond Boyd, Douglas Alexander, James Leishman.

GRADE VI.—The Perley Scholarship, Lillian Hamilton.

John Meikle Prize, Kenneth Campbell, Muriel Burk, Jessie Hay.

GRADE V.—The John Hay Silver Medal, Mina Paul.

John Meikle Prize, Nellie Cowan, L. Paul, Hilda Sutton, Lawrence Cruise, Ethel Hay.

GRADE IV.—John Meikle Prize, M. Scott, Hazel Drysdale, Willie Miller, Charlie Miller, Inez McKiddie.

GRADE III.—John Meikle Prize, Bessie Rodgers, Isabel Alexander, Edgar Burwash, Neil Moodie, Eleanor Yelland, Freddie Barker.

GRADE II.—The Commissioners' Prize, Violet Paul, Allen Walker, Jordan Hay, Willie Stanforth, Annie Miller.

Attendance and Punctuality Prizes by E. H. Wilson, Esq.

GRADE XI.—Doris Campbell, Verda Kettyle.

GRADE X.—Edith Beers, Mina Dixon, Katie Jones, Hazel O'Brien, Maude Painter.

GRADE IX.—James Calder, Lyall Middleton, Maude Scale.

GRADE VIII.—Ella Giles, Olive Morrison.

GRADE VII.—Helen Scott, E. Smith.

GRADE VI.—Kenneth Campbell, Lillian Hamilton, Arnold Scott.

GRADE V.—Ida Bampton.

GRADE IV.—Cecil Stanforth.

GRADE III.—Edgar Burwash, Hazel Kettyle.

GRADE II & I.—None.

The H. Wilson Prizes in Arithmetic, Senior Grades.

GRADE IX.—Percy Carpenter, Sadie McQuat, Elizabeth Tomalty, all 100 p.c.

The H. Mossman Gail Prizes in Arithmetic, Intermediate Grades.

GRADE VIII.—Margaret Watson 97 p.c., Rhoda Christie.

GRADE VII.—Edythe Silversen 95 p.c., Douglas Alexander.

GRADE VI.—Kenneth Campbell 98 p.c., Willie Cotton, Ham.

The H. Slater Prizes in Arithmetic, Junior Grades.

GRADE V.—Hilda Sutton 68 p.c., N. Owan.

GRADE IV.—Gaston Desjardins 90 p.c., Hazel Drysdale 90 p.c.

GRADE III.—Bessie Rodgers 97 p.c., Isabel Alexander.

GRADE II.—Amy Combie, Gordon Hay.

The J. D. Campbell Prizes in English, Senior Grades, (including Dictation, Grammar, Composition and Literature).

GRADE XI.—Hazel McCoy, Doris Campbell.

GRADE X.—Katie Jones, Leona Garretsee.

GRADE IX.—Elizabeth Tomalty, S. McQuat.

The A. D. Hogg Prizes for French, Illis Hooper, Doris Campbell.

GRADE IX.—For Igelsa & Geometry, Sadie McQuat, for History and Geography, Lyall Middleton.

The Miss F. S. Anderson Prizes, for English Literature, including Dictation, Grammar and Composition, Ryckman Alexander, for History, Catherine Burwash.

The Miss N. E. Brownrigg Prizes for French in Grades VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, Edythe Silversen, Grade VIII, Elizabeth Tomalty, Grade IX.

Handfield, alias Leduc, one of the most notorious Criminals, suicides rather than be Captured.

Chased by armed posse of Lachute citizens, was cornered on McAdam Farm, St. Canute.

Run to earth at Lachute on Saturday Joseph Leduc alias Handfield, one of the men who dynamited the residence of Lord Atholstan and tried to murder him and his family, fought off the representative of justice until wounded, and then fired a shot into his brain. Henri Monette, alias Girard and J. A. Tremblay, two of the other alleged dynamiters, escaped, and are now being hunted. With charges of murder, rape, attempted murder and a series of other crimes that have terrorized the countryside for the past several weeks, the two men have resolved not to be taken alive. The minute the police catch up with them, they will shoot to kill. It is believed that with a score of more of Federal, Provincial and private detectives on their trail, the two outlaws will not long remain free.

The man who suicided rather than be taken alive at Lachute, was definitely identified as Joseph Leduc, alias Handfield. From the time the first news of the running down of the three was received, the authorities were pretty sure that the dead man was one of the wanted bandits. The description, more or less meagre, sent to Montreal, fitted in with that of Leduc. The age given also tallied. The statement that the dead man had an abundance of light curly hair, served the more to assure his identity.

On Monday morning, Detective Giroux and M. Laframme, the Bertillon expert, came from Montreal to view the remains. They had no difficulty in establishing identity.

Leduc, alias Handfield, and Henri Monette, alias Girard, his companion, are two of the worst desperadoes who have crossed the path of the police, locally, in generations. They have been known to stop at nothing. Known cocaine fiends, when bolstered up by the terrible drug they have plotted and planned and committed crimes, which would make the old time Nick Carter and Jesse James exploits look like a Sunday School yarn.

They are wanted for the brutal murder of an inoffensive farmer at St.ulpice a few weeks ago. At L'Assomption, some days since, they committed unmentionable crimes, when they entered the home of a newly married couple, held up both husband and wife at the point of revolvers, terrorized them into submission and left only after having finished their nefarious work.

It is also supposed that they are the same band who have been terrorizing residents of country districts in and about Montreal. Many instances of farmers and others being held up at lonely spots of local suburban roads have, of late, been reported to police, both provincial and municipal.

It is only a few weeks ago that Lachute was badly scared by the bold intrusion of some burglars who rampaged several of our town stores and cleared out quite a substantial amount of goods. On Saturday evening word was received from St. Andrews of some suspicious characters wending their way to town and Mayor Lavigne swore in several men as a special guard. With the last burglary fresh in mind, a warm welcome was awaiting the intruders, especially in view of the motor bandits that have been circulating of late and especially following the dynamite outrage in Montreal and the murder at L'Assomption. At about 3 o'clock in the early morn a motor was given of their being in Jackson's barn. By this time excitement was running high and on Sunday morning Mr. George Fraser noticed the footprints of three men who had evidently made his barn their camping ground for the night. Taking to the track they were again spotted and chased. Word was quickly sent around and Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Wm. Scott, with others in their automobiles, started in pursuit, Mr. Campbell leading.

When at McAdam's Handfield was seen, Campbell pulled up his car within about 12 feet and Mr. Garretsee told him to throw up his hands, but without saying a word he fired point blank at them, the bullet just passing between the dead center of the car, after which he vaulted the fence and hid in the field. By this time the other cars had come up and the posse spread out. He was soon discovered and some 18 shots were blazed away by him and many narrow escapes are reported by his pursuers. Many exchange shots had been fired in the air and the man was repeatedly called on in both languages to surrender, but as the posse had been instructed to take prisoner alive if possible they did not shoot to kill. Finding himself pressed so hard he dove into the river to make for the other shore and it was then that he was shot in the arm, and he turned back, scrambled up the bank, and seeing he was surrounded shot himself in the mouth. A coroner's jury was empanelled and a verdict of suicide was brought in. Those who were instrumental in running the criminal to earth were Messrs. A. McVicar, W. H. Garretsee, James D. Campbell, Henry Hammond, Wm. Robert, Arsene Couvrette, Joseph Belanger, M. Deslaurier, and others.

Handfield has a number of relatives in Montreal and it was their aim to do their utmost to put an end to his career by having him put where he would be harmless. He had been a ward since he was ten years of age. His sickly temper and unruly manner was such that no sanatorium would admit him.

His mother when receiving news of his death, thanked God that he was now out of the way. His brother who is a respected citizen of Montreal, came out to Lachute on Monday and attended the funeral of his brother who was buried in the unconsecrated ground of the Catholic cemetery.

Armed with repeating rifles and accompanied by J. Tremblay, who, with his wife, were the caretakers of the house occupied by the dynamite bandits at 2571 Chateaubriand Ave., six members of the detective force, of the city police, started from police headquarters at 11:30 o'clock Monday night in a high-powered automobile for St. Canute. Henri Monette, alias Girard, was to be in hiding in a farmhouse near there and his capture, dead or alive, is expected any time.

Monette, according to the police, is as desperate a character as Handfield, who blew out his brains when cornered by an armed posse outside Lachute on Sunday, rather than surrender and be taken alive.

Tremblay, who, with another member of the gang, was taken into custody yesterday and held at one of the police stations in the suburbs, was taken to police headquarters late last night. It was questioned there by Deputy Chief Charpentier, head of the city detective bureau, and Inspector Giroux, of the Dominion police.

For Sale.—A Piano-cased Kar 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.

The Winners of the "Perley Scholarship" for the Municipality of Lachute are: Lillian Hamilton.

Cap. George Ash

Returned from Overseas



A Special Performance will be given in the ALBERT HALL, LACHUTE Friday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1917

There is no man in the world who is better known as a knight of Rope and Rifle than Capt. George Ash. He will do several turns to-night which have never before been duplicated on the stage in Canada.

Sharp-Shooting, Gun Spinning, Hog-Tieing, Etc., Etc.

A good run of Pictures will also be shown, so that a thorough interesting and instructive evening will be spent.

Don't Miss It!

Admission Children 15c. Adults 25c.

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

INCORPORATED 1855

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CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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

OBITUARY.

THE LATE ETHEL KIRKPATRICK.

It is with much sympathy we record the death of Miss Ethel M. Kirkpatrick, which took place at the home of her mother Mrs. A. Lyver Sr. at Thomas' Gore, on Thursday, August 30th, 1917. Miss Kirkpatrick was born at Cote St. Gabriel, and was the youngest daughter of the late James Kirkpatrick of that place. She came to Thomas' Gore some few years ago with her mother, where she made a large circle of friends. Miss Kirkpatrick had been ailing for the last fifteen months from that dreaded disease Consumption.

She leaves behind her to mourn her loss a loving mother, three sisters and one brother.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. George. The remains were interred in the Lachute Cemetery.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of the whole community.

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,
8-21 Attorney for Plaintiff.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, there being present Mayor E. Lavigne and Councillors Gall, Valois, Tremblay, Boyd, McGibbon, Scott and Bedard.

Councillor Valois gave notice of motion that the amendment of By-law 81, relating to taxes and license fees be amended at next regular meeting. He also gave notice of motion that by-law 85 relating to Public Market will be amended at next meeting.

Moved by Councillor Valois, seconded by Councillor McGibbon that the Academy be given the same rate for water supply as the Catholic School is paying.

Moved by Councillor Bedard, seconded by Councillor Gall that the Town build an 8 inch sewer from the centre of Bellingham St. to the sewer on Water St., providing the Academy pays the town \$1.25 for the privilege of connecting to said sewer, the town to keep sewer in repair for 15 years providing school board accept the offer. This proposition is made for immediate acceptance.

Moved by Councillor Tremblay and seconded by Councillor McGibbon, that Mr. McGillivray proceed to collect the outstanding taxes without delay.

Moved by Councillor Scott, seconded by Councillor Gall, that the meeting be adjourned till Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Red Cross Society.

The Red Cross Society Lachute Branch wish to acknowledge the following donations for the month of August, —\$70.00 from Long Lake Club, Ambria, \$20.00 from Mrs. Goldsborough, \$1.00, a friend, Knitting socks, 2 pairs, —Miss Buchanan, Miss Eva Deacon, Miss Muir, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Miss L. Todd, Miss A. L. Moore, Mrs. W. Scott, Miss R. Clarke, Miss N. Sanford, Miss Hills, Five pairs Miss K. Reid, Four pairs, —Miss L. Hampton, One pair, —Miss K. Barron, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, Mrs. W. Muir, Miss Paul, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Stalker, Mrs. W. McClure, Mrs. McBarney, Miss A. McLean, Mrs. Clunie Sr., Miss A. Riddell, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. H. W. Giles, Miss S. McGibbon, Mrs. R. Evans, Mrs. G. Mitchell, Three pairs, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Summerby, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Mackie, Sewing shirts 3, St. Family Convent, 2 Miss Buchanan, Mrs. W. McPaul, Mrs. J. H. McPaul, One pair, —Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Morrison, Mrs. H. Slater, Mrs. H. Gall, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Miss K. Giles, Sheets 3 Mrs. J. Campbell, Trench Caps, 8 Miss Buchanan, 3 Miss B. McQuat, 1 Miss L. Giles, Towels, 63 Mrs. Massiah, 10, Miss O. Barron, Pyjamas, 1 Miss M. Mullar. Omitted from July list, making socks, 5 pairs, Mrs. D. McLean, 3 pairs, Mrs. Summerby, 2 pairs, Mrs. McClure, Miss T. Todd, Mrs. Forbes, 1 pr. Mrs. D. Joss, Mrs. R. C. Hammond, Mrs. W. McAdam, Shirts, 3 Miss A. McLean, 1 Mrs. J. H. Gall, Towels 15 Mrs. Whiffen.

Work sent to Montreal, —30 Flannel Shirts, 60 pairs, Socks, 24 Trench Caps, 25 Towels.

BIRTHS.

MURDOCH, —At Mt. Maple, Aug. 30th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Murdoch, a daughter.

HEATLIE, —At Ogdensburg Que. on Sept. 4th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. John Heatlie, a daughter.

DEATHS

KIRKPATRICK, —At Thomas's Gore on August 30th, Ethel Margaret, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. A. Lyster, aged 23 years, 1 month and 26 days.

(Safe in the Arms of Jesus)
BLAIR, —At "Silver Heights" St. Andrews, Que., on August 20th, 1917, Winifred Hazel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blair, Aged 5 months.

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



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, \$30.00 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 rights may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$200.

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.

PARISH COUNCIL

Mayor David Black and councillors Armstrong, Miller, Stanforth, Leishman and Hume.

A few amendments were made to the valuation roll, the same afterwards being homologated and adopted.

The monthly road report of the Lachute and East Settlement Road was adopted.

Mr. Jas Cowan was appointed as special superintendent to act on a water course on the farms of C. Rodger, E. Armstrong and D. J. Rodger.

The bridge in Upper Lachute known as Robinson's bridge is to be reconstructed of stone and cement and the culvert on Vide Sac, known as Jno. Nichol bridge is also to be built of cement, the gravel road on North side of River is now started from Hugh Pollocks to L. Hammonds.

Several complaints were laid against the bad condition of outlying roads and the secretary was requested to have the road-master repair same at once.

DALESVILLE

Miss L. Murdoch returned to Montreal last week.

Mrs. Hadley and Miss McLeod returned to Montreal last week.

Mr. T. Davis spent the week end with his family at Mrs. Dales.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie, of Ogdensburg, spent a couple of days here last week.

School re-opened on Wednesday, 5th, with Miss Alice Cameron, of Brownsburg in charge.

Mr. Robert Kennedy left on Monday of this week for Montreal to take charge of a school.

Mr. Watson who has been visiting Mr. W. J. Morrow left on Tuesday for his home in Boston.

Mrs. T. R. O'Green and the Misses Elsie and Elizabeth O'Green, left on Monday for their home in Montreal.

Services at Daleville, at 11 a.m. Mount Mple, 3 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Pastor White will speak. All welcome.

The death of the late Mrs. John McGibbon occurred on Friday last after an illness of only a few days. Deceased was born in Daleville and spent the greater part of her life here. The funeral took place on Sunday last and was largely attended. She leaves a husband, one daughter, and two sisters.

Correspondence

Aug 17th, 1917.
Miss Margaret Jones
Sec. S.S.S. Club,

Dear Sister:—Received your parcel sometime ago O.K. Thanking the Club for their kindness, I remain,
Yours truly, R. M. JONES.
Stapleton Auxiliary Hospital
Harborne, Birmingham, England.

Public Notice.—As I am leaving Lachute and thinking perhaps there may be some bills against me, that I am not aware of, would be glad if they were sent in as soon as possible.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER.
Lachute Mills.

Lost.—About July 2nd, a bat badge of the Grenadier Guards, a hand grenade in miniature. Finder please return same to WATCHMAN OFFICE and be rewarded.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Additional Farm Laborers Excursion

Tuesday, Sept. 11th, 1917
\$12. to WINNIPEG

Plus half cent per mile beyond. Return fare. Half cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18 to original starting point. Train leaves 7:02 p.m. September 11th. For particulars apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or to J. W. GALL, Lachute.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"

(Season Navigation)

Your Future Is in the West
Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

DR. A. FOREST,
DENTIST,

In Town Tuesday, Wednesday
Friday and Saturday.

Bell Telephone No. 137

LACHUTE, QUE

Canadian Northern announce another Harvesters Excursion leaving Lachute 7:02 p.m. September 11th. This is the last chance for harvesters desiring to go West at the exceptional low fare of \$12.00 to Winnipeg, plus 1/2 cent per mile beyond.

Ask for our leaflet from nearest Canadian Northern Rv. agent, or write to Jas Morrison, 230 St James Street, Montreal.

Special Prizes for Argenteuil Exhibition.

A silver cup, on exhibit at R. McPaul's window on Main St. has been donated by H. M. Bates, of Ottawa, and is given as a special prize for the best single carriage horse in harness to vehicle.

J. Fraser and Co'y are also donating as a special prize on the best beef animal 1st prize \$5.00, not exhibited in any other class.



LAST CALL FOR Farm Laborers TO WINNIPEG \$12.

Plus 1-2c. per mile beyond
Excursion Sept. 11th, 1917

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—East of Ottawa and Prescott

FARE RETURNING: 1/2c. per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18. to starting point

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

For further particulars apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.



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.

8-14

HOMESSEEKERS' EXCURSIONS LOW RETURN FARES TO WESTERN CANADA — ONCE A WEEK —

Convenient Service. Modern Electric Lighted Equipment
Tourist Sleeping Cars and Colonist Coaches

J. W. GALL, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to Depot Ticket Office, or Gen. Pass. Dept., 226 St. James St., Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe,
Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE
Sub Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.

Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE

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

The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—

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

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

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

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

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

DELCO-LIGHT Simple—Durable

DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY Thick Plates—Long Life.

No. 208 at No. 216 at
\$485.00 \$585.00
E. F. AYERS, Dealer.

RANGES AND COMFORT

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are lowest on

- Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
- Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
- Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
- Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
- Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
- Stoves and Ranges.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors
Main Street, Lachute

The PURPLE MASK

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

EIGHTH EPISODE

The Price He Paid.

Sphinx Kelly entered Pat's stateroom and closed the door behind him. The girl stood with her head just even with a port-hole, and the morning sun filled her beautiful blonde hair with streaks of burnished gold.

The Sphinx stood for a moment leaning with his back against the door, silently admiring the beautiful girl. Nervously Kelly approached the task he had set for himself.

"It's very embarrassing for me to do what duty compels," Then the Sphinx hesitated.

"As if more deliberately to embarrass the detective, Pat stood silently gazing at him, her face radiant with smiles.

"It's embarrassing," the Sphinx was repeating himself in his confusion. With an effort he finally blurted out: "I must search your room for the stolen pearls."

"You surprise me, Mr. Kelly," said Pat assuming an austere demeanor, while her eyes belied her manner in their twinkles of mischief. "Whose pearls do you expect to find here except my own?"

"Mrs. Phillips, on the boat deck, has been robbed of a string of almost fabulously precious pearls," said Kelly in apologetic explanation.

"And you expect to find them around my neck?" said Pat.

"I must search everywhere there is a possibility of finding them—and you know, Miss Montez, that I have reason to attribute almost any escapee to you."

"This time, at all events, you are wrong," said Pat. "But to satisfy you I give full permission for you to search anywhere, even without possessing any warrant to do so."

"Really you are kind, Miss Montez," was Kelly's remark as he began looking about in places where the pearls might be hidden.

"We will have your baggage carefully examined by the customs officials—and we may have all the passengers personally searched before they go ashore. But find the pearls I must—it would be a great advertisement for me in America."

"Nothing would be a greater source of pleasure to me than to provide you with some good advertising—but as I have no method of doing that, may I at least offer you a chocolate?" the girl replied, offering at the same time a box of sweets to the great detective.

"Thank you, Miss Montez—but I've just had breakfast," and the Sphinx resumed his search. Finally he came upon a bundle wrapped in blankets, lying in a corner of the stateroom.

"What's this?" said Kelly as he began roughly disturbing the bundle. But he was halted by a faint cry near at hand—and by Pat's sharp command:

"Be careful, sir. Don't be rough—you have found one of the pearls, but not the entire necklace."

"With a merry laugh Pat flung aside the blanket disclosing the baby she had brought from the second cabin—and in resentment of its rough treatment, the baby began to cry.

"See now what you have done, you bad old detective," said Pat. "You don't know how to handle a pearl when you find one," and the girl soothed the child. Kelly retreated toward the door of Pat's stateroom.

"Excuse me for disturbing you—but I'll see you later," and with no little embarrassment the detective withdrew.

The news was flashed to the customs officials by wireless and when the ship halted at quarantine, several extra officials came on board and took charge of the investigation. Every stateroom was searched, but to no avail.

The formalities of passing quarantine, the inspection of tickets and the examination of the passengers were completed. The steamship swept majestically up the North river to its pier and just as the first passengers started to hurry down the gang-plank, orders were given that every person on board must be personally searched.

Matrons at the customs office searched the women, and the men were similarly examined by the ship's stewards and customs officials. But the lost pearls were not discovered.

When the matrons had finished searching Mrs. Van Nuy's and her niece, Pat was graciousness itself as she offered chocolates to everyone within reach.

While the others were being searched Pat was arranging to meet the woman and her babe, as they landed from the second cabin, on the docks. And all the time Pat was devouring chocolates from her still ample store.

Released at last from the customs examination and free to proceed on their way, Pat took the woman and her child into a taxi that carried Mrs. Van Nuy and her niece to their hotel.

That evening when she was alone in her room, Pat emptied what was left of the huge box of chocolates into a handkerchief and had spread upon her bed-cover and from underneath the heap, she extricated Mrs. Phillips' string of pearls.

The furnished house Mrs. Van Nuy had rented in New York was secured through the agency of Pat's secret advice from representatives of the



Pat Emptied the Box of Chocolates and Extracted the String of Pearls.

Parisian Apaches. Its owner was in sympathy with the organization and had built it for purposes similar to those for which Pat intended to use it.

The chief of the American Apaches called upon Pat and at her request located John Phillips at the hotel where he was stopping. The next day Phillips received a letter, advising him that he might find a trace of the lost pearls by calling a specified telephone number.

Phillips, at Kelly's suggestion, was stopping at the same hotel with the detective, and he was soon consulting with the Sphinx about the contents of the letter. It was decided that Phillips should at once telephone for further information.

Pat was waiting for the call, and answered it in person. After giving Phillips the address she said:

"If you will come here alone, we can soon arrange terms. The pearls are in New York, ready for delivery upon the conditions I shall exact. Then Pat hung up the receiver, abruptly ending the conversation. When Phillips immediately called back, Pat's maid answered the phone and informed him that her mistress had nothing further to say.

(To be continued.)

TO GARNER CROP WEST NEEDS MEN

THE "IMPERIOUS URGENCY" OF CONSERVING GRAIN YIELD.

Survey Conducted by Canadian Northern Indicates Need of 25,000 Men Along Its Lines.

The successful harvesting of the crop in Western Canada this season is what Ex-Premier Asquith of Great Britain would term "a matter of imperative urgency."

Since men began to sow grain west of the Great Lakes, there has never been so much depending upon the yield of grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as there is this year.

The Canadian Northern Railway, with lines gridironing the productive sections in the west, has already concluded a survey as to labour needs, and the prospects of the wages to be paid, and has announced that 25,000 men will be required to help the farmers garner the crops in the territory it serves.

The indications are that the average wages will be around three dollars a day. A further conference between the representatives of the Government, the railways and the farmers is to be held, when further details will be brought out.

The farming situation in Ontario may not permit of sending as much help as in former seasons, but nothing should be left undone on the farms and in the towns to give the western farmers the assistance of which they stand to-day in urgent need.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach, and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure blaugrated magnesia in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the blaugrated magnesia, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot water and travelers who are frequently obliged to take hasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Blaugrated Magnesia after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

Looking Too Happy.

The "dreary Glasgow Sunday" is far from being a mere figure of speech. A fat, jovial looking American, leaving his hotel one fine Sunday morning for a stroll, came upon a George Square policeman, who eyed him, and said: "Ye had better tak' care, sir, what ye're doing." "What am I doing?" enquired the tourist, and added, with a merry wink: "Why, I'm not even whistling." "No," replied the Glaswegian, in solemn and reproving tones, "but ye're lookin' maist as happy as if it wus Monday."



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

Lesson VI. Carbohydrates.

Carbohydrates, the name given to starches and sugar, furnish heat for the body and energy to do work.

Starches.

Grains, cereals and vegetables supply starch. It constitutes from one-half to three-fourths of the solid matter of cereals, and fully three-fourths of the solids of potatoes.

The process of digestion of starches begins in the month. All food containing starch should be thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva before swallowing. This of the utmost importance. The action of the saliva continues for about half an hour after the food enters the stomach, but the stomach juices do not act upon starch. The next stage of digestion is effected by the pancreatic juice and intestinal ferments. This completes the process and changes the starch into soluble sugars.

Excess starch is stored in the body in the form of fat. The widespread prejudice against starch is absolutely without foundation. Starch is the most innocent of all the elements of ordinary food. There is virtually no disease which can be attributed to the use of starch. Fats, when used too freely, give rise to "biliousness." Excess of protein encourages intestinal toxemia and overworks the kidneys. Starch, however, may be taken with great freedom without producing any

ill effects. It is the most easily and completely digestible of all the food-stuffs.

Because few persons chew starchy foods sufficiently, they should be thoroughly cooked. Intestinal troubles result from eating poorly cooked starchy food, especially breakfast foods. Infants and elderly persons suffer especially from insufficiently cooked breakfast foods. The fireless cooker is the best method of preparing starchy foods.

Sugars.

Sugars are of many kinds and are obtained chiefly from sugar cane, beets, maple trees, and palms. Vegetables, fruits and milk also contain sugar. Cane is our chief source of sugar. It is a plant somewhat resembling corn. By crushing between rollers the sweet juice is extracted, which is clarified and evaporated. When cool it forms a thick liquid, called molasses, and crystals which, when refined, are called sugar.

The sugar found in fruits is two and one-half times less sweet than cane. From corn we obtain glucose. Sugar from milk is called lactose.

Sugar is very nourishing, easy to digest, and furnishes heat and energy. It may be used freely in cold weather, but in hot weather only a small amount is needed.

War-time Dishes.

As wheat is much needed for our Allies overseas, we should substitute cornmeal, oatmeal and rice where possible.

Oatmeal Muffins.—One and one-half cupsful milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls fat, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful salt, two cupsful rolled oats, one cupful flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder. Pour milk over oats and let soak one-half hour. Add eggs and melted fat. Add to dry ingredients, which have been sifted together. Bake twenty-five to thirty minutes. This makes ten to twelve muffins.

Cornmeal Muffins.—One cupful milk or water, one and one-third cupsful flour, two-thirds cupful cornmeal, one to two tablespoonfuls fat, one to two tablespoonfuls sugar, one egg, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt. Method 1. Mix milk, egg and melted fat and add dry ingredients, well mixed. Method 2. Scald cornmeal with hot milk. Add egg, melted fat and dry ingredients.

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes or Waffles.—One cupful milk, three-fourths cupful flour, three-fourths cupful cornmeal, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one egg. Add beaten egg to milk and add to dry materials, well mixed.

Rice Wheat Bread.—One-half cupful milk and water or water, four

tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls fat, one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt, seven cupfuls boiled rice, eight cupfuls flour, one-half cake compressed yeast, one-fourth cupful warm water. Scald liquid if milk is used. Pour over fat, sugar and salt. Cool and add yeast, moistened in one-fourth cupful warm water. Add rice and flour and knead. After second rising, bake forty-five minutes.

Frying Pan Corn Bread.—One and one-half cups corn meal, two cups sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls fat. Mix dry ingredients, add milk, then eggs, well beaten. Place fat in frying pan, melt it, beat well into mixture, reheat frying pan and turn in the mixture. Place in hot oven and cook twenty minutes.

Rye and Cornmeal Bread.—Four three-quarters of a cupful of milk and half a cupful of water over one cupful of cornmeal: add one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one and a half teaspoonful of salt. Heat gradually to the boiling point and cook, stirring frequently, for twenty minutes in the upper part of the double boiler. Cool, add half a yeast cake dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of tepid water and two cupful of wheat flour. Mould, let rise until it has doubled in size, shape in loaves, put in greased pans, let rise again until very light and bake for forty-five minutes.

GRASS STEWS FOR WAR PRISONERS

ESCAPED DOCTOR TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is Now Embittered Against the Prussian Invaders.

Some inside facts about the life of the prisoners in a Prussian internment camp were disclosed recently by Dr. A. M. Mars, of San Francisco, Cal., who arrived at an Atlantic port on board a Spanish steamship. Although he is an American citizen of French parentage and has lived in the United States since he was two years old, Dr. Mars, who is the publisher of l'Avenir, a French paper in San Francisco, was seized in Luxembourg by the Prussian army and kept a prisoner for more than two years.

When taken to the Prussian internment camp, at Die Kirch, he was treated as roughly as were the other prisoners. Finally there was a serious outbreak of dysentery among both the Prussians and prisoners. He showed the army officers in charge that he could remedy the condition of the men and they permitted him to do so.

Drugged His Guards

His work in this emergency altered his status and the Prussians allowed Dr. Mars to sleep and eat with the officers of the guard from that time on until he made his escape. He gave a sleeping potion to the two officers, and donning the uniform of one of them got past the sentries into the open.

Dr. Mars said it took him two months to reach Madrid after suffering many hardships, and being forced to eat grass and leaves at times. It came easy to live this way, he said, after his experience in the internment camp, where the prisoners and others subsisted on a stew made from peelings of potatoes, grass and black rice.

Even Rice Failed.

At the last the rice failed the Prus-

sians, as it could not be obtained from Turkey. Water and artificial coffee were the only beverages for the 3,000 prisoners at the camp. Many were too weak to try to escape. When they did so they were bitten by the watchdogs that were trained to bite any one not wearing the Prussian uniform. Dr. Mars was able to escape the dogs on account of his borrowed uniform.

Forced to Factory Work

"British and Belgian prisoners receive the worst sort of treatment unless they work hard in the Prussian factories," he said.

Dr. Mars stated that the people of Luxembourg, who at one time were in favor of the Prussians, changed their attitude when they suffered at the hands of the army. Now their Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, is a prisoner in her castle and the people are greatly embittered against the Prussian invaders.

Every inch of railway line in England may be said to have cost 12s., every mile £38,000. English railways are three times as costly as those of America.

The Three, FREE

☛ The Lantic Library ☛
"goody secrets" sent free if you mail us a Red Ball Trademark, cut from carton or sack of Lantic Pure Cane Sugar.

In 2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10, 20 and 100-lb. Sacks

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES Limited, Montreal

Lantic Sugar
"Pure and Uncolored"

THE EASIEST WAY TO SEAL PRESERVES

Is the best way, and the best way is the Parowax way. Jellies and preserves that are sealed with

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

keep their luscious flavor. They never mold or ferment. They are as good when you want to eat them as they were the day you sealed the jars.

Just pour melted Parowax over the tops of jelly tumblers. It keeps out all dust and germs. It keeps the preserves air-tight.

FOR THE LAUNDRY—See directions on Parowax labels for its use in valuable service in washing.

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

FALCONS TO SINK U-BOATS.

Periscope Fed Birds Can Do the Trick, Says Brooklyn Man.

The spotting and destruction of U-boats by falcons carrying bombs is suggested to Secretary Daniels, of the U.S. Navy, in a letter sent him by Caesar Campus, of Brooklyn. Mr. Campus also offered \$2,000 as an initial contribution to a fund to buy and train falcons for the work. His proposal in brief is that falcons be trained to spot a periscope by giving them all the food they get in meals tied to one. In this way, he is sure, the falcon will rush at every periscope he sees in the hope of a fine dinner.

After the falcon had been trained to spot a periscope it would be turned loose in the North Sea or wherever U-boats are plentiful, carrying suspended beneath it a bomb of very high explosive which would explode when it got wet. A pound would be enough to put a U-boat out of commission, Mr. Campus thinks. When the falcon sighted a periscope it would make a dive for it, the bomb would hit the water and then would vanish U-boat, likewise falcon. Mr. Campus pointed out that a falcon could spot a fish from a very great height in the air, so that a U-boat would be an easy object. As soon as a periscope showed,

which all good periscopes, and bad, must, it would be all over with the Kaiser's wolf of the sea, according to Mr. Campus. He added that there were many falcons to be had in Europe, and proposed that a flock be trained at once in the United States.

A Cork Convent.

A striking curiosity near Cintra, Portugal, says a writer in the Wide World, is an ancient convent built partially in the interior of an immense rock. The convent is situated in a very isolated spot and was formerly surrounded by a dense wood of cork trees. The convent is known as the Convento da Cortica, or "Cork Convent," for the reason that the monks' cells, chapel, kitchen and refectory are all lined with cork to keep out the damp. From 1560 to 1834 the convent was inhabited by an order of monks known as the Capuchins, a remarkable feature of their religion being that, except on certain occasions, silence was obligatory.

Without stopping his train an engineer can move a lever in his cab and open a recently patented switch to enable him to enter a siding, the switch closing when the last car has passed over it.

Redpath SUGAR

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

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Why Wait for War
to learn real food values?
It is what you digest, not
what you eat, that furnishes
strength for the day's work.
Many foods tax the digestive
powers to the utmost with-
out supplying much real
nutriment. **Shredded
Wheat Biscuit** is all food
and in a form that is easily
digested. It is 100 per cent.
whole wheat. For break-
fast, dinner or supper it
takes the place of meat, eggs
and potatoes. You don't
know how easily you can do
without meat or potatoes
until you try it. Delicious
with sliced bananas, berries,
or other fruits, and milk.
Made in Canada.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER

The Physical Union of the Fighting
Strength of Two Nations.

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, says a Chicago
writer. Anyway, what I'm driving at
is this:

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Dennis, of-
ficer commanding the western
division of the British Recruiting
Mission, recently clasped hands with
Captain F. R. Kenney, officer com-
manding 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 mo-
ment, the formal enactment in Chi-
cago of immortal history; the phys-
ical union of the fighting strength of
two great nations. And the spirit of
patriotic co-operation in the common
cause of justice sanctified the alli-
ance.

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 scat-
tered stations under Captain Kenney's
command volunteers of Canadian
citizenship were taken for the expedi-
tionary forces of the Dominion; at
every headquarters over which Colonel
Dennis has control volunteers of
American allegiance were taken for
our own National Army.

Captain Kenney is credited with be-
ing a bit of a bearcat on the science
of recruiting. But he was immensely
impressed with the policies and ideas
expressed by the distinguished Cana-
dian man of war.

Colonel Dennis says that there are
167,000 Canadians in Chicago. Cal-
gary, 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 sub-
jects here, and some sixty-five St.
George and Maple Leaf societies.
There is no shortage of material here-
about for the British recruiting mis-
sion.

A thrillingly interesting man is
Colonel Dennis. He is the most ver-
satile individual I have ever met. If
one were suddenly to inquire in Ot-
tawa, "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 Rail-
way, Lord Shaughnessy. He has
fought Indians, is a veteran with
honors of the South African expedi-
tion, has engineered road building
where Indians had to be killed as reg-
ularly as flies had to be laid in the
progress; but he is more—he is a
dilettante journalist, a devotee of art.



A Perfect Day

should end—as well as
begin—with a perfect
food, say—

Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food,
containing the entire
nutriment of whole wheat
and barley, including the
vital mineral elements,
so richly provided by
Nature in these grains.

Every table should
have its daily ration of
Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

a snappy after-dinner talker, an oc-
casional enthusiastic Broadwayite,
a raconteur of modest but fascinating
personality. Robust and mighty of
stature, he rings with military melody
all over.

HARNESSING VOLCANOES.

Natural Supply of Steam Tapped to
Run Small Engine.

Volcanic heat is actually being used
to run an electric power plant furnishing
electricity to a number of towns
near Volterra, in south-western Tusc-
any, according to an interesting article
in the *Annalist*.

In that region various volcanic dis-
charges exist, hot with escaping steam.
From using this to operate a small
horizontal engine came the idea of us-
ing it on a larger scale. Borings
were therefore made in the vicinity
and a plentiful supply of steam with
good pressure tapped. Because of its
impregnation with boracic acid it is
not used directly, but employed to
vaporize pure water. This is used to
run a plant which furnishes power to
five near-by towns.

Now that volcanic heat has actually
been made commercially profitable we
may look to see efforts made to utilize
this power source elsewhere. Aetna
and Vesuvius may yet be yoked to a
municipal lighting plant. Italy's
lack of coal renders experiments in
this direction unusually valuable.

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions
escape most of the minor ills that
make life miserable for others. Don't
you envy the friend who does not
know what a headache is, whose di-
gestion is perfect, and who sleeps
soundly at night? How far do you
come from this description? Have
you ever made an earnest effort to
strengthen your constitution, to
build up your system to ward off dis-
comfort and disease? Unless you
have an organic disease it is gener-
ally possible to so improve your phys-
ical condition that perfect health will
be yours. The first thing to be done
is to build up your blood as poor
blood is the source of physical weak-
ness. To build up the blood Dr. Wil-
liams' Pink Pills is just the medicine
you need. Every dose helps to make
new blood which reaches every
nerve and every part of the body,
bringing color to the cheeks, bright-
ness to the eyes, a steadiness to the
hands, a good appetite and splendid
energy. Thousands throughout the
country whose condition once made
them despair, owe their present good
health to this medicine. If you are
one of the weak and ailing give Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and
note the daily gain in new health and
abounding vitality.

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

THE GREAT TONNAGE PROBLEM.

One of the Most Vital Questions in
the World To-Day.

How long can Allied shipping with-
stand the hideous submarine sap at
its tonnage? This is the question
on the answer to which hinges the
very fate of world freedom. Let us
look at the facts.

At the outset of the ruthless subma-
rine campaign, Vice-Admiral Capelle
announced that 1,000,000 tons a
month would bring England to her
knees. It is generally conceded that,
in the last ten weeks, the submarine
has done its worst because the sub-
mersible fleet has been increased by
the addition of the super-submarine.
Yet the average loss per month has
never exceeded 450,000 tons of British
shipping, and it was John Bull's
boats the Germans have set out to eli-
minate.

Up to the 1st of June Great Britain
had lost approximately 9 per cent. of
her ocean-going tonnage of ships of
1600 tons and over. On May 1, ac-
cording to Lord Curzon, she had more
than 15,000,000 tons of shipping in
vessels of this unit and over. She
could afford to lose 1,000,000 tons per
month for the next six months and
still have 9,000,000 tons left if she did
not build a single new ship in the
meantime.

Looking at it from another angle, if
Germany persists in her ruthless sub-
marine warfare at the highest rate of
destruction that has been registered
since February 1, it would take 166
weeks, or more than three years, to
wipe out British shipping, again on
the assumption that her shipyards
would be idle all that time.

But England can easily build—and
is building—500,000 tons a year. She
can gain a million additional tons by
altering the so-called loadline of her
ships. Likewise, she can further
supplement this tonnage by convert-
ing her passenger liners into cargo
vessels.

This program, it must be remember-
ed, does not take into consideration
the huge merchant marine project,
of the United States, which will event-
ually add 3,000,000 tons of new steel
shipping and 2,000,000 tons of wooden.
Thus, if the U. S. vessels are ravaged
by submarines at the same rate as the
British, there will still be immunity
against any permanent impairment.
The food lanes of the world will re-
main open.

Paper clubs for policemen, practi-
cally indestructible, have been invented
by an Englishman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot
weather than at any other time of
the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery,
cholera infantum and stomach troubles
come without warning, and when
a medicine is not at hand to give
promptly the short delay too fre-
quently means that the child has
passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tab-
lets should always be kept in homes
where there are young children. An
occasional dose of the Tablets will
prevent stomach and bowel troubles,
or if the trouble comes suddenly the
prompt use of the Tablets will cure
the baby. The Tablets are sold by
medicine dealers or by mail at 25
cents a box from The Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mistaken Hint.

A countryman journeyed to London
to visit some relatives and to see the
sights. Fascinated by the metro-
polis, he remained until patience on
the part of his hosts, a married couple,
had ceased to be a virtue.

Too polite to openly remonstrate,
they both threw out many hints, but
all in vain. "Don't you think," re-
marked the husband one day, "that
your wife and children must miss
you?"

"No doubt. Thanks for the sugges-
tion: I'll send for them."

HARVESTERS READ THIS

The best way to the Harvest Fields
of Western Canada is by the Canadian
Northern Railway, whose lines serve
the newest and most productive dis-
tricts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and
Manitoba. These run for the most
part to the northward, where experi-
ence has shown that crops are least
variable, which means a consequently
steady demand for labor and corre-
spondingly high average wages.

The C.N.R. has made exceptional
arrangements for handling the Farm
Laborers traffic, and is introducing
lunch counter cars, which will permit
Excursionists to be comfortably fed in
transit—a welcome relief from the
jostling and vexatious delays of sta-
tion-lunch counter service. Special
through trains will be run from Mon-
real, Ottawa and Toronto to Winnipeg
on excursion dates, to be announced
shortly. The equipment will consist
of electric-lighted colonist cars and
lunch-counter cars, together with
special accommodation for women.

All particulars from nearest C.N.R.
Agent, or General Passenger Depts.,
Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que.

Spraying with Bordeaux mixture
and destroying diseased parts will
check the spread of celery blight.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A little flour spread over the top of
cakes before they are iced will prevent
the icing from running off.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money
Order. They are payable every-
where.

Regularity in milking time is one
of the most important elements in
keeping up the flow.

After the Movies

Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Musing is for Tired Eyes—
Red Eyes—Dry Eyes—
Grainy Eyes—Itchy Eyes—
Headaches—Nervousness—
Migraine—All these troubles
can be cured by using this
care for them. You Cannot Buy Eyes!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask
Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

Paper shirts have been issued to
Japanese soldiers as a protection
against cold.

Montreal, May 29, '09

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know
that I have used MINARD'S LIN-
IMENT for some time, and I find it
the best I have ever used for the
joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedes-
tal Dancer of Canada.

Cultivate corn as soon after rains
as the soil has dried sufficiently. Keep
the soil surface well stirred and light.
This lets rain soak in quickly, thus
preventing waste, and it keeps the
soil warm. Keep all weeds down, as
they rob the corn plants of moisture
needed to make corn kernels instead
of weed seed.



ISSUE No. 32-17.

A Useful Model



For summer outings, the thing you
need is a linen frock. It may be pink,
or blue, or green, as you please, but by
all means you want it cut on very
smart lines. The pretty model shown
above is in one-piece style and slips
on over the head like many of the
latest designs. McCall Pattern No.
7884, Misses' One-piece Dress (suit-
able for small women); in two lengths.
In 4 sizes; 14 to 20 years. Price, 20
cents.

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Californian has patented a ham-
mer to which nails are fed from paper
strips, enabling a man to nail laths at
many times his usual speed.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Fin-
ally Cured by Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suf-
fered so sometimes it seemed as though
I could not stand
it any longer. It
was all in my lower
organs. At times I
could hardly walk,
for if I stepped on a
little stone I would
almost faint. One
day I did faint and
my husband was
sent for and the doc-
tor came. I was
taken to the hospital
and stayed four weeks but when I came
home I would faint just the same and
had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to
try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound. I began taking it that very day
for I was suffering a great deal. It has
already done me more good than the
hospital. To anyone who is suffering
as I was my advice is to stop in the first
drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before
you go home."—Mrs. W. C. Brown,
2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Doctors and Eye Specialists Agree That Bon-Opto Strengthens 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 are troubled with such ailments
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 al-
most blind. Could not see to read at
all. Now I can read everything with-
out my glasses, and my eyes do not
hurt any more. At night they would
burn dreadfully. Now they feel as if
they were in a cool stream."

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 ex-
pense 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 con-

The sustained production of milk is
well known to depend largely on the
comfort and contentment of the dairy
cow. Flies not only cause direct loss
of blood and poisoning from their
bites, but also keep stock from feeding
properly. The loss of milk from this
cause is one of the serious problems
that face the dairy farmer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Add a few bread crumbs to the
scrambled eggs for breakfast; they
improve the dish and make the eggs go
further.

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 J. H. Bellman, Publisher
Company, 75 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured with-
out 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

LIFT YOUR CORNS
OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or
callus so it lifts off
without pain.

Let folks step on your feet here-
after; wear shoes a size smaller if you
like, for corns will never again send
electric sparks of pain through you,
according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug
called freezone, applied directly upon
a tender, aching corn, instantly re-
lieves soreness, and soon the entire
corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply
shrivels up the corn or callus without
even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained
at any drug store will cost very little
but will positively remove every hard
or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this
new drug yet, tell him to get a small
bottle of freezone for you from his
wholesale drug house.

Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 100% in Ten Days

In many instances—Persons have
suffered untold agony for years doctor-
ing for nervous weakness, stomach,
liver or kidney disease or some other
ailment when their real trouble was
lack of iron in the blood—How to tell.

New York, N.Y.—In a recent discus-
sion Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has
studied widely both in this country and
in great European medical institutions,
blood test on all people who are ill who
would probably be greatly astonished at
the exceedingly large number who lack
iron and who are ill for no other reason
than the lack of iron. The moment iron
is supplied all their multitude of danger-
ous symptoms disappear. Without iron
the blood at once loses the power to
change food into living tissue and there-
fore nothing you eat does you any good;
you don't get the strength out of it.
Your body merely passes through the
system like corn through a mill with the
rollers so wide apart that the mill can't
grind. As a result of this continuous
lack of iron, nervous people, people who
come generally weakened, nervous and
all run down and frequently develop all
sorts of conditions. One is too thin; an-
other is burdened with unhealthy flesh;
some are so weak they can hardly walk;
some think they have dyspepsia, kidney
trouble, or other ailments, but in fact
they are simply weak and tired all day
and some fussy and irritable; some skinnier
and bloodless, but all lack physical
power and endurance. In such cases
it is worse than foolishness to take stimu-
lating medicines or narcotic drugs,
which only whip up your fading vital
power for the moment, and then leave the
pains of your life later on. No matter
what any one tells you, if you are not
strong and well you owe it to yourself
to make the following test: Take a
long you can work or how far you can

MAGIC READ THE BAKING LABEL NO ALUM POWDER

Salt scattered over the hay when
going into the mow adds to palata-
bility at feeding time.

A yellow warbler has been known to
consume 3,500 plant lice in forty min-
utes. Another proof of the industry
and value of birds to farmers and gar-
deners.

ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles,
Lymphangitis, Puff Swellings, Stomach
Bills, Swellings; Stops Lame-
ness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,
Bruises, Boils, Chafes. It is a
SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the
hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use.
\$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case
for special instructions and Book 5 M free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic treatment for man-
made strains, Puffiness, Swellings, Stomach
Bills, Boils, Chafes, Bruises, Boils, Chafes. It is a
SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 518 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can-
ada. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Treasures of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day
toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura
Ointment now and then as needed to
soothe and heal the first pimples, red-
ness, roughness or scalp irritation, you
will have as clear a complexion and as
good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail

Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston,
U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

walk without becoming tired. Next take
two five-grain tablets of ordinary
nuxated iron three times a 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 time double, and even
triple their strength and endurance and
entirely get rid of their symptoms of
dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in
from ten to fourteen days' time simply
by taking iron in the proper form, and
obtain it from the new form of iron in
Nuxated Iron. I have seen a man who
had been ailing for years, and who had
been told by his doctor that he was
doomed, get well and strong in a few
days by taking Nuxated Iron. It is a
great nerve and stomach strengthener
and the best blood builder in the
world. The only trouble was that the
old forms of inorganic iron like tincture
of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined
people's teeth, upset their stomachs, and
were not assimilated and for these
reasons they frequently did more harm
than good. But with the discovery of
the newer form of organic iron all this
has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for
men, women and children, does not
injure the teeth and is almost im-
mediately beneficial.

NOTE: The manufacturers of Nuxated
Iron have such unbounded confidence in its
potency that they authorize the announce-
ment that they will forfeit \$1000 to any
charitable institution if they cannot take
any man or woman under sixty who lacks
iron and increase their strength 100 per
cent. or over in four weeks' time, provid-
ed they have no serious organic trouble. Also
they will refund your money in any case
in which Nuxated Iron does not at least
improve your strength in ten days' time. It
is dispensed by all good druggists.

strain arising from protracted micro-
scopical research work. Bon-Opto used
according to directions, and in a few
days, I found my eyes re-
markably strengthened, so much so I
have put aside my glasses and can see
comfort. 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 a patient with
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 or two tablets 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 and
sight improve from the start, and in-
flammation 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 over-
work or mist glasses. I can highly recom-
mend it in case of weak, watery, itching, smarting,
itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or
for eyes inflamed from exposure to wind, dust or
wind. It is one of the very few prepara-
tions I feel should be kept on hand for regular
use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a
patent medicine, secret remedy, or a
ethical preparation, the formula being printed on
the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to
strengthen eyesight in 20 per cent. or more in
many instances, or refund the money. It is dis-
pensed by all good druggists, including
general stores; also by G. Tanaka and
J. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

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

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Text Books, Scribblers, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Erasers, Etc.,

Special Attention Given to orders from out-of-Town Schools

Head-quarters of Supplies for over 85 years

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 Wagons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles.

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

Russell Rodgers, Lachute

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.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up\$4,000,000

Reserve..... 4,750,000

95 Branches in Canada

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. GEORGE BAYSON, 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 Asst. General Manager

D. M. FINNIE. 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

FOOTWEAR for Boys & Girls

Our Large Stock consists of Boots that are Strong for School use.

Growing Girls Boots with Low Heels, at Sizes from 1 to 6.

Extra Special Value in Boys School Suits.

We are ready to supply the farmers with the Best Working Boots made in Canada.

— Always on hand —

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. Gent's Furnishings, Overalls, Gloves, Trunks and Valises, Etc.

— Suits Made to Order —

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 Gearless Transmission Car 2 and 5 Passenger

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

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, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

NO. 33

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

P. PAQUIN, Lachute

WANTED! Cream and Milk.

400 Gallon of Cream Daily

400 Gallon of Milk Daily

Shipment to Commence May 1st, 1918

CROWN DAIRY LIMITED,

209 Versailles Street, Montreal.

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.

Public Notice.—As I am leaving Lachute and thinking perhaps there may be some bills against me, that I am not aware of, would be glad if they were sent in as soon as possible.

MRS. GEORGE HUNTER.
Lachute Mills.

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

NOTICE.

The Water tax is now due and the town officer will proceed to collection the first of the month. The indebted will please arrange to have money in readiness and avoid trouble.

WATER COMMITTEE,
Lachute Town Corporation.

ATTENTION! "C" Squadron of the 17th Hussars, will parade at the Armory, Friday, Sept 14th, 1917. Uniform, drill order.
W. J. BRYANT,
Acting Adjutant.

WANTED.—A housekeeper to take charge of house and three children, youngest child eight years old. State salary. Box 9, Grenville, Que.

WANTED.—Cook, General, at once to go to the country. Two in family. Apply Box 1, Lachute, Que.

Millinery Opening.
Miss Y. Marcell announces her Annual Fall Millinery Opening on Wednesday, Sept 19th, and following days. All the ladies of the County are invited to attend.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. H. Slater, was in Ottawa over the week-end.

Mrs. W. Witham, of Brownsburg, has gone to reside in Ottawa.

Messrs. W. J. Boyd and Alex. Brown, motored to Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. F. Jousse spent the early part of this week with friends in Montreal.

Gunner Willis (rifle), of the 25th Battery, at Petawaya, is home on a short furlough.

Mr. R. C. Symonds, of Orillia, spent the latter part of the week with friends in town.

Mr. S. Goldworthy addressed the Congregation at East Settlement last Sunday afternoon.

The S.S.S. Club will meet on Friday evening Sept 14th at the home of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mrs. James Boyd has returned from the hospital after undergoing a very serious operation.

Private J. Archer, of the 24th Battalion, Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. Thos. Moore.

The Misses M. and E. Kettyle are visiting their grandfather Mr. Wm Todd East Settlement.

Mr. James Armstrong preached a good Gospel Sermon last Sunday evening in the Methodist Church.

A goodly number from here took in the Ottawa Exhibition this week and report an excellent time.

The Misses Nester and E. Slater, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. H. Murray over the week-end.

Mrs. J. H. Gales and son Charlie who are summering at Long Lake were in town the early part of this week.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, spent a flying visit home on Saturday last.

Mrs. Frank Black has returned to Montreal after spending the summer with her father Mr. John Gordon.

The extra train leaving Stuyvesant at 7:15 p.m. on Mondays during the summer months has been cancelled.

Mr. Archie D. McAllister, of Montreal returned home after a pleasant week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Miss Jessie Paul returned home on Monday last from a pleasant visit of three weeks spent with friends in Montreal.

The Rev. Mrs. Forsythe returned home on Tuesday after a month's visit with friends in Cobourg, Toronto and Ottawa.

Mr. W. S. Holland has closed up his pretty summer cottage on the North River and returned to Montreal with his family on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker returned to their home in Chilliwack, B.C., after a couple of months spent with their friends throughout the County.

Mrs. J. S. Giles and Miss Gertrude Titman left on Thursday last for a three weeks visit to their sister Mrs. S. Berry, of Providence Bay, Manitoba Island.

The many friends of Mr. T. Wilson, who is now residing with his son-in-law Mr. C. Stanforth, of Arundel, were pleased to see him in town on Wednesday last.

Mr. Barber, of Boston, who has been supplying the Baptist Church at Grenville, for the summer months, exchanged pulpits with the Rev. F. J. Forsythe on Sunday last.

Messrs. McPaul Bros., for so long in business in the West End, have dissolved partnership, and the store is now being run with Mr. Jas. McPaul as the sole proprietor.

Mr. Robert McArthur, left on Wednesday morning for Louisville, Kentucky, as official representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, L.O.O.F. to the Sovereign Grand Lodge Convention.

The distribution of prizes for the Missionary Collectors at St. Canute Methodist Sunday School took place last Sunday. The recipients were Misses Amy Bea, Annabel Doig, Margaret Drennan and Lois Miller.

The Ladouceur, McNeil, Co'y, of St. Andrews are making a drawing for three suits of the Semi-Ready Clothing Co'y, Montreal, of which Mr. Ladouceur is local manager. Tickets for drawing are 35 cts. or three for \$1.00.

Services of the Church of England in Lachute Parish will (D.V.) be conducted on Sunday 16th inst., by Rev. A. H. Lupton of Lakeside, Que., as follows:—St. Michael's Church, Lachute, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Those who have occasion to travel the Lachute Road have at least their dream realized and as soon as Mr. J. H. McPaul gets through with his work, they will give a huge sigh of relief, as they ride jauntily along on an up-to-date thoroughfare instead of pulling through the miserable drifts of sand and silt of yore.

Canadian Northern Railway announce a general change of time will be made on Sunday September 16th, 1917, on and after which date Fall and Winter train service will be operated. For full particulars apply to nearest Canadian Northern Agent or write General Passenger Department, 230 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

Meet your friends at the late here. Sept. 19th, 20th, and 21st.

Mrs. M. thew Rodgers, of Lachute, announces the engagement of her daughter Elizabeth Ruth, to Mr. Archibald G. Adam, of St. Andrews East. The marriage will take place quietly, September 26th.

Mrs. Andrew Elliott returned on Monday from an extended visit of three months very pleasantly spent with her husband and many friends in the West. Mr. Elliott expects to be home about the end of this month.

S.S.S. Report.

The S.S.S. Club sent away 20 parcels to the Boys at the Front, the following names are: L. H. Richards, Fred Radcliffe, J. C. Jones, C. H. MacIsaac, J. H. McIntyre, W. J. McIntyre, M. B. McIsaac, Harry Hammond, John Drennan, R. C. Evans, M. Beausjour, A. Beausjour, Alfred Kerr, J. Golden, C. G. Evans, Dave Campbell, Willie Calder, Fred Bernier, F. Chapman, F. Hasey.

Mr. J. E. Arnold's fine string of show horses have again brought honors to their County and remuneration to their owner at the Sherbrooke and Quebec City Fairs, having won 1st Prize, 4 Seconds, 1 Third, 1 Fourth and 5 Championships. This week they are in Ottawa, and next they will be in Lachute.

Next Sunday morning the Rev. F. J. Hayden will commence a series of sermons on "The Lord's Prayer," his subject being, Why We Pray? or the meaning of Prayer, and the Invocation "Our Father." On Sunday evening, he will also commence a series of sermons on "The Good Soldier of Jesus Christ," his subject being "The Soldier's Girdle of Truth." All are welcome.

Considerable improvements have been under way in the Presbyterian Church for the past couple of weeks and on Sunday, the 23rd a special dedicatory service will be held, owing to the gift of a new pulpit by Mrs. (Dr.) George Christie in memory of her beloved husband, the late Dr. G. Christie, whose memory for kindly ministrations will long be remembered throughout this County.

Semi-Ready Tailoring. Messrs. Ladouceur and McNeil Co., St. Andrews, beg to let their customers and Public know that they have received their Fall and Winter Samples for Men's and Young Men's Suitings, Fall and Winter Overcoats, and Boy's, EIGHTH SCHOOL Brand Suits and Overcoats. Also large selection of Tweeds and Serges for Ladies' Suits and Coats, by the yard. Early call solicited, prices right.

Town Council.

An adjourned regular session of the Town Council was held on Tuesday last at which the road question came up for considerable discussion and it was decided that a copy of the report of Mr. Fraser, government engineer, be given to the contractors, Messrs Lafleur and Bernier, and that they be required to make the necessary repairs to the road mentioned in said report.

The valuation roll was homologated, although two complaints had been received, but the council sustained the valuations in their valuations.

Exhibition Days

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The Exhibition of Argenteuil only awaits the good will of the weather to make this year one of the best in the history of the Society. A new grand stand has been erected and many general improvements have been made for proper housing of stock which are as good as any in Canada, taken as a whole. The directors have been working hard and now it is up to the public to see that they get the deserved support. Provision has also been made for the usual number of side shows.

Mr. Jas. W. Gall, secretary of the Agricultural Society, asks that applications for entries must be made before 1st day as no tickets will be issued after night of the 17th.

Visit of the Hon. Mr. Tessler.

Last Friday, the town was favored by a visit from the Hon. Mr. Tessler, of Quebec, his secretary Mr. Belanger, Mr. Lefebvre, the government engineer for travelling and Mr. Gourd, who had been in charge of the road work here.

The Hon. Gentleman was met at the station by Mayor Lavigne and members of the Council as well as Mr. John Hay M.P.P., Mr. H. Slater, ex. M.P.P. and others. Headquarters were made at Ducheneau Hotel where the Minister met a delegation from St. Andrews, headed by Dr. Wales, Dr. Ross, Rev. Mr. May, Messrs. Lamb, Wales and Ladouceur. These gentlemen pressed the claims for the national Automobile highway to pass by way of St. Andrews, and advanced many reasons that will doubtless be remembered. Some 35 or 40 town and county representatives then proceeded in automobiles for a general inspection of the Roads now completed for which the Government had supplied so large an amount. Expressions of general satisfaction were given, especially to the work executed on the Brownsburg road which was considered to be better than the water-macadam road of the Parish. After luncheon at Ducheneau and a few short speeches the Hon. Mr. Tessler returned on the afternoon train much pleased with his visit. Before leaving, the Minister granted the money necessary to look up the Brownsburg Road from the bridge which had been omitted on the previous loan, and expressed himself that the money had been wisely expended.

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, scribbles, 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 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



A Well-Equipped Garage.

"No prospective owner hesitates to ask about the proper way to take care of his car," says an expert. "But he frequently overlooks the matter of providing himself with the facilities to make such care easy. If a man looks after his car himself he should see to it that his home garage is a place of order and tidiness. A clean, well ordered, well-equipped garage means longer life for the car."

"Owners frequently allow their cars to get into bad condition because the garage has been allowed to run down to such an extent that to find any given article, a dozen and one other things have to be turned over or upside down, ending very often in a vain search and a ruffled temper."

"There should be a few shelves around the garage on which to place oil and grease tins, boxes for dusters, cotton waste, and the many other accessories which accumulate so quickly. All boxes should have a label outside giving details of their contents."

"Several pieces of wood across the garage near the roof, or across one corner, will do to store away old outer covers and tubes until there are a sufficient number to send away."

"A work bench on which a vice can be fixed is invaluable if there is room for it."

"One of the most useful things in a garage is a tool rack. This is easily made and consists of a fairly thick board large enough to hold all the tools which are kept in the garage for general repairs as apart from those that are carried in the car."

EXTRAS FOR TOMMY'S MENU

RATIONS FOR OUR GIGANTIC ARMIES AT THE FRONT.

Native Tastes of Every Unit From Every Part of Greater Britain Considered in Daily Diet.

Most people have an idea of the general character of rations for the army at the front, but few know anything of the special bits which are added to Tommy's menu. In *The World's Work* for July Mr. Frederick A. Talbot, continuing his history of the industrial mobilization of the Empire for war, deals with the feeding of our great armies.

After the tremendous volume of meat and bread supplied to the armies at the front, we come to a list of extras.

Compressed vegetables require to be supplied upon the same basis at the rate of 875,000 pounds per week. In this instance, however, half a pound of fresh vegetables is issued in lieu of this ration whenever obtainable. So far as the conditions will permit, local supplies of fresh vegetables are pressed into service, both at home and in France, especially in connection with potatoes, of which the forces are devouring 20,000 tons per month and without which the average Britisher does not consider his dinner complete. As conditions will allow, the soldiers in Flanders are also rewarded with many other dainties. Thus upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, a soldier may receive a gill of lime-juice, while there is also the rum ration, one half-quartern in volume, which is issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding on the recommendation of his medical confere. But, it may be mentioned, the alcoholic stimulant is not issued concurrently with the pea-soup or beef extract authorized to the men in the trenches.

The rum alternatives occur among the "extras," and the ration comprises either two ounces of the soup or two gills of the beef extract twice a week, or possibly every day if the weather be so severe as to render it advisable for the commanders to agree to its being distributed among the men in the trenches. The latter also receive further consideration at discretion, to the extent of an addi-

"First of all, however, place the tools on a large piece of paper and arrange them so that they take up as little room as possible, although sufficient room should be left between each for you to be able to pick up any one without disturbing the one next to it. Put them into groups, keeping tools of the same kind together, ranging from the largest to the smallest."

"The best positions having been found, you will now know what size your board will be, but it is advisable to get one larger than you immediately require, so that new tools may be added as they are bought. The board procured, proceed to drive in nails, screws, staples or hooks on which to hang the tools."

"Now, paint an outline of each implement on the board so that when a number of tools are removed at the same time you will be able to see at a glance exactly where they go when you wish to replace them."

"Another useful article is a chest of drawers in which to keep such things as washers, split-pins and nuts. A convenient place for it is on a shelf, not too high up. Any carpenter would make one for a small sum, but during the long evenings it is quite a pleasant occupation to make it yourself, particularly as it does not require many tools or an expert carpenter to carry out the job in a satisfactory manner."

"A handle placed on the top of the chest will enable it to be carried to wherever you may be working, in the same manner as the tool rack. It is very convenient to be able to do this, as it saves much walking about."

tional 1/4 oz. of tea and 1/4 oz. of sugar daily, while, if supplies be available, they may receive instead either 1/4 oz. of cocoa or chocolate with 1-10 tin of condensed milk, or 1-5 of a tin of cocoa and milk, as a substitute for the soup or beef extract.

The item "extras" at the front also includes, when stocks are to hand, 1 oz. of pickles per man thrice a week to all troops, together with 2 ozs. of butter three times a week. The allowance of fresh or frozen meat or preserved meat and biscuit may also be increased to 1 1/4, and 1 pound respectively upon the authority of the Quartermaster-General; while last, but not least, comes the "iron ration," comprising 1 lb. of biscuit with a nominal 1 lb. of preserved meat with 1/4 oz. of tea and 2 ozs. of sugar.

But it may so happen that the foregoing foodstuffs are not available in sufficient quantities to go round. Consequently there is a scale of "equivalents." Thus 4 ozs. of rice are considered to be equal to 4 ozs. of bread or biscuit; 3 ozs. of honey or 4 ozs. of dried fruits may replace 4 ozs. of jam; while 1 tin of tomatoes is set against 5 vegetable rations, and so on.

When the Indian troops were fighting upon the Western front their peculiar native tastes also demanded acting study. They were given a daily dietary which was every whit as complete and varied. The contributions in men from every corner of Greater Britain have further contributed to the complexities and intricacies of the commissariat problem. The home authorities become responsible for their sustenance, except in special instances, the moment they disembark from the transports.

Beware of Man With a U-Laugh.

What vowel do you sound when laughing? According to Ha Ha, "if you laugh in A (ah) you are frank, honest and fond of fun and frolic, but you are of a fickle disposition. If you laugh in E (pronounced 'ay'), you are phlegmatic and melancholy; if in I (pronounced 'ee'), you are simple-minded, affectionate, timid and undecided; if in O, you are generous and bold; and if in U—well, you are a person to beware of, for you are entirely lacking in principle—almost as bad as a U-boat."

Think how one tooth can ache, when it is your tooth, and then have lots of sympathy for the poor little fellow that is cutting a whole mouthful of them at once.

ARMY CHAPLAINS AT THE FRONT

HAVE WON MANY HONORS FOR HEROIC DEEDS.

Maintain Morale and Good Spirits of Soldiers and Perform Many Dangerous Duties.

No one can be much at the front without hearing of the good work done by the army chaplains. How good it has been is partially indicated by the fact that since the war began chaplains on this front have won a large number of distinctions, but the list only partially indicates the total value of the services which chaplains have rendered, for they are services which cannot be measured by the same purely military standards as those of other officers.

Achievements such as that by which the Rev. Edward Noel Mellish won the Victoria Cross shed lustre not only on the cloth, but on the whole army. Everybody is proud of it. But apart from such brilliant incidents the war, with its long-sustained strain—under virtually stationary conditions and the immense discomforts for which the troops have been subjected, has given the chaplains an opportunity of making good their footing, as perhaps no other war has done, and they have seized the opportunity.

Burial Under Fire. The Higher Command has come thoroughly to recognize their value as an integral part of the war establishment in the maintenance of the morale and the good spirits of the men. The officers have come to know the individual "padre" in the daily friction of life in the field and in times of danger, and they have found him a good fellow and a brave man. The men have learned his value as a comrade who has a power to help them and minister to their comfort as only one who has an officer's rank can, but with whom, at the same time, they can talk much more intimately than with any regular officer. It is this that, for the practical purposes of war, the chaplain's chief value lies.

The burying of the dead, often under fire, and the marking and recording of the position of graves are only a part of the dangerous duties which chaplains at the front have to perform. In the official account of the deed by which Mr. Mellish won the Victoria Cross, it is said that his work of carrying the wounded back and dressing their wounds under fire was "quite voluntary on his part and outside the scope of his ordinary duties." It is far from being the only case wherein chaplains have done similar acts, if not under conditions which gave opportunity for showing courage on so splendid a scale.

Other Dangerous Work. In the trenches the chaplains are, of course, constantly exposed to the same danger as the men. The opportunities for holding service before action are fewer now than they were in the days of pitched battles. Actions, too, often begin, on the enemy's part, without previous warning, and even where the attack is initiated by us, it is not always possible to hold formal service. It remains for the chaplain to do all that he can individually, man to man, in the trenches, and it is in such work at such moments that many chaplains feel that their efforts have been most fruitful.

Many chaplains have been killed in the British army, as many more have been seriously wounded and a very large number slightly wounded. The work done by the chaplains differs widely. With a hospital or field ambulance it will obviously be different from that with a brigade in the field; and a brigade in the trenches is another thing from a brigade in reserve. Attached to a unit in the trenches a chaplain may have a "parish" with three or four miles of front and a depth of ten miles.

Tommy and the Parson. Apart from the individual work, already spoken of, in the trenches, the chaplain's best field is in the billets, where it is possible to get to know the men on a friendly and informal footing, when, if the chaplain deserves it, they are very ready to give him their confidence. For all chaplains are not equally adapted to army work. Some find the atmosphere difficult and sterile. To others it is congenial, and they rejoice to feel that they are do-

ing more good than they ever did in their lives. It is a matter of the individual, in whom, perhaps, the quality most needed is that form of tact which enables him to be a good fellow among the men without derogating from the dignity of his calling. It has been abundantly proved that, while the British soldier wants his parson to be a man and a comrade, he insists above all on his being still a parson, and the chaplain who forgets his cloth in the endeavor to become more friendly with the men finds only that he has killed his usefulness.

A certain amount of elimination has been necessary among the chaplains and will go on; but, on the whole, the testimony of all grades, from commanding officers down, is that the chaplains now here are in the mass excellent and are wielding an enormous influence for good. In return, the best of the chaplains freely confess that they in their turn learn much from the men, and it is in the official report of a chaplain who has a large knowledge of men that I find the declaration that "such an upright body of men as our present armies never took the field in the world's history."

"PLAIN MR. WINDSOR."

Descendants of a British Monarch Will be Commoners.

The change goes further than the foundation of a new Windsor dynasty. Not only is the royal house to be styled "the House of Windsor," but the family surname becomes Windsor.

As the title of Prince and Princess is henceforth limited to the children and grandchildren of the sovereign, it follows that a great-grandson of a British monarch will be plain "Mr. Windsor." His great-grandsons, too, will be commoners, but will bear the courtesy title of Lord Windsor, if we assume that the custom still prevails of creating the sovereign's sons dukes.

Windsor is certainly a good choice of name. Even before the Conquest the kings had a royal hunting lodge at Windsor. The first two Henrys and John lived in the castle, and Edward III. was born there. It was used by the Tudors as one of their favorite palaces, and through the nineteenth century it was regarded more or less as the headquarters of the royal family.

The British royal house has in the past borne various names that might have been revived with advantage—Plantagenet, York, Lancaster, Tudor, Stuart, D'Este (Queen Anne) and Guelph—but for historical and other reasons it was impossible that any of them should be revived for the present dynasty. Windsor as a territorial title, however, may be likened to Lancaster and York, and—the main thing—is entirely English and native in history and associations.

SAVE THE RAGS

Shortage of Wool Increases Demand For This Waste.

A serious shortage in wool exists. Almost all countries engaged in the war have taken over the wool supply to provide for soldiers' equipment, while the United States Council of National Defense recently took up with the clothing manufacturers the matter of the saving of cloth by eliminating from the 1918 styles patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, etc., and all unnecessary pleats and frills. The Council is also advocating the more general mixing of cotton with wool and the more extended use of shoddy.

For this reason the old fashioned rag-bag should come into fashion. The day when rags were not of sufficient value to warrant much attention being paid to them is past. Today there is a heavy demand for woolen rags. Scarcity of new wool has created an increased market for shoddy materials, of which woolen rags are the basis, and increased prices are being paid for this hitherto neglected material. Save the rags.

The Fork Leaked.

Little Basil was allowed to sit up to the table with his fond mamma on the occasion of a little luncheon party. His manners were generally very pretty, and mamma was horrified when she caught the child stuffing his food into his mouth with his knife.

"Basil!" she cried, reprovingly; "Basil, where's your fork? You ought to use your fork!"

"I know, mamma," said Basil plaintively; "but this one leaks awfully."

L'ECOLE DUBAIL.

Experiences of Pupils in Shell-Swept Rheims in 1915.

In spite of the terrible bombardment that the city of Rheims underwent during many of the early months of 1915, instruction for children still went on in subterranean schools, the most famous of which is the Dubail School, named after a well-known French general. The school occupied nearly a quarter of the basement of a large building devoted to the champagne industry, only a mile from the front line trenches of the enemy. The basement was protected by the three cement floors of the rooms above and by a hill just behind the building. There were also two sub-basements below it, the lower not less than thirty-six feet underground.

The basement was a large rectangular room about one hundred and eighty feet long and sixty feet wide, with the floor nine and one half feet below the surface of the earth, provided with eight small airholes and lighted mainly by three dozen large hanging lamps. Furnishings and other indispensable equipment had been borrowed from deserted schools near by. The four corners of the room were occupied by three elementary classes and one class for mothers. Before the authorities allowed children to attend they required the parents to sign a document freeing the faculty of the school from all responsibility in case of injury. In *Le Journal de l'Ecole* Dubail the superintendent of the primary schools in Rheims describes some of the experiences of the pupils of this unique school.

One Saturday morning, he says, I lined up all the scholars for sanitary inspection at a quarter of nine as usual, and then we went down from the ground floor of the building into the basement classroom. Ten minutes later there came a terrific explosion, a violent shock made the whole building tremble, and a cloud of thick, black smoke and white dust poured into the cellar. A 210 shell had fallen on the roof about sixty feet away, pierced two of the floors, and even hurled shot and fragments as far as the scholars. The older children and the parents who had been waiting for a lull in the bombardment before departing, shrieked, while the smaller ones sobbed and wept. The teachers looked at me frightened but calm. I was nervous, too, but said reassuringly:

"That is all. Two never fall in the same place. Don't be afraid, children. Let us all go down into the cellar; the little ones first. We have time."

Mme. Camous went first with the younger children, aided by Mme. Boudnot, and several of the mothers carrying the tiniest scholars; then followed Mmes. Jonet and Mauroy with the older children and parents. All were out in three minutes and without confusion. In the cellar calm soon returned; the women comforted the children, and then told them about the language of the artillery, until at each explosion the little ones raised a warning finger and cried, "Boom!" That kept them amused.

At last the bombardment was over and we had escaped without injury. At ten o'clock we returned to the classroom, which we found strewn with shrapnel bullets and fragments, broken glass, strange contorted pieces of steel and broken iron, all covered with a fine film of plaster dust. The shell had gone completely through the upper floor and exploded on touching the second, so that fortunately the floor above our head had been pierced only by the small pieces and the contents of the shell.

A Conscious Objection.

A recruiting sergeant vouches for the accuracy of the following:—"The Canvassed—I could not kill anything." The Sergeant—"But supposing a German was coming towards you with a saw-edged bayonet fixed?" The Canvassed—"I tell you I have not the heart for it. I tried to drown some kittens the other week, and they cried so much I warmed the water for them!"

When you have a cut, bruise or burn, use the inside coating of a raw egg. It will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal any wound more rapidly than any salve or plaster.

"I haven't enough suit hangers to hang my clothes." "Roll up a thick section of the newspaper, and tie a string around the middle with a loop. That will do just as well."

GERMANS STARVE WAR PRISONERS

SYSTEMATIC MALTREATMENT OF CAPTIVES OF WAR.

Men Are Permitted to Send Details to Frighten the British People.

As the number of war prisoners increases in all the combatant countries the problem of feeding and caring for them increases more than proportionately because the resources of the different countries are progressively dwindling, writes a correspondent from London. England and France are worried about the constant and numerous reports from Germany that the Berlin Government is adopting a policy of something like deliberate and systematic maltreatment of prisoners. There is no doubt that in the prison and internment camps in Germany cruelties have been perpetrated from the beginning.

The German Plan.

There have been several cases recently in which it seemed the deliberate purpose of the German authorities to permit the English nation to learn how badly English prisoners were being treated. The only possible explanation is that the Germans in desperation are willing to turn the war into a supreme horror, utterly regardless of what may happen to their prisoners in the hands of their enemies.

A recent case of this kind has been reported in which two Australians who had been taken prisoners along with several hundred others of their regiment escaped, returned to the British lines and told their story. It was a gruesome enough narrative, and one of its most significant details was that after these men had been kept for a considerable period almost without food, utterly without sanitary conveniences and in quarters pathetically and needlessly inadequate, they were told by the German prison commandant that they were perfectly free to write all the details home to England. It seemed to be part of the German purpose that England should be flooded with such horror tales.

Wants Prisoners Exchanged.

For a long time the German attitude toward prisoners has suggested that Germany was determined by dint of extreme cruelties to compel England to agree to an exchange of all prisoners en bloc. As matters stand the English hold more German prisoners than the Germans do English, while in the matter of civilians interned in the two countries there are about 400 or 500 Britons in Germany and 35,000 Germans in Great Britain. The Germans made the proposal that they would release all the British civilians in Germany if England would send home all the German civilians in England. This was so hopelessly impossible, in view of the fact that almost all the Germans would have been subject to military duty, that the London Government refused, and an exchange of arrangements which had been negotiated earlier had to be dropped.

Everything possible has been done by the British Government to ameliorate the condition of prisoners in Germany. It has been permitted to send food and other necessities to them, and vast quantities have been sent, chiefly by way of Switzerland. The best evidence is that a good deal of these supplies never got to the prisoners for whom they were intended.

YOUNG JUDGES AT "BIG FAIR."

Canadian National Revives Competition for Farmers and Farmers' Sons.

Among the new departures at the Canadian National Exhibition this year are the judging competitions for young farmers and farmers' sons under 26 years of age. They will be held under the supervision of the Ontario Government, and a very large entry is expected from among the three thousand students now taking the Government short courses.

Liberal prizes are offered to winners in live stock, poultry, grain, roots, fruits and vegetables. Some years ago judging competitions were held at Toronto, but the present ones are on a much more pretentious scale and under Government auspices should prove a great success.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

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

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

Henry G. Bell

Question—H.S.S.—Can I sow acid phosphate with a force feed grain drill? It has no fertilizer attachment but I thought possibly it might work.

Answer:—You can sow acid phosphate with a force feed seed drill if the acid phosphate is dry and finely ground. Such a method of application would not allow you to sow but a very light application. Be very careful to thoroughly clean out and oil the drill after use for acid phosphate sowing, otherwise, the metal part will rust. If you have a lime spreader I would advise your spreading the acid phosphate with this implement and then thoroughly work it into the soil by disking and harrowing. This will give a better application than applying acid phosphate through the seedling attachment of the seed drill.

Question—J.B.S.—I have eighteen acres of oats. I intend to sow wheat after oats. The field is somewhat run. I have plenty of manure near the river. Would it pay me to top-dress the wheat with manure? If so, how much to the acre? Would it be all right to spread with a shovel? Soil isn't heavy nor light.

Answer:—Would advise you, after

the land is plowed, to top-dress it with manure at the rate of about two tons to the acre. If you have a lime spreader and the manure is dry, after it has been pulverized it can be spread with the lime spreader to best advantage. You can spread it fairly well with a shovel but you will not get it sufficiently evenly distributed. After the lime has been spread work it into the ground by thoroughly disking at least a week before the wheat is planted.

At the time of sowing wheat I would advise adding 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre in order to give the young crop a vigorous start. The fertilizer should contain from 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and from 1 to 2 per cent. potash would be valuable if it can be obtained. This fertilizer can be applied at the time the wheat is sown or spread in the same way as is advised for lime and worked into the soil thoroughly just before the wheat is sown. If the grain is seeded to a mixture of clover and grass seed the addition of the manure will make the soil sweet in reaction and the fertilizer will have a very beneficial effect in insuring a good stand of grass.

Earning Money at Home.

Very often a girl who has been wishing for some way in which to earn a little money suddenly finds a good idea close at hand in her own disguise. Not long ago one girl noticed, in wandering about the home farm, that a large amount of the fruit on the trees was dead ripe and about to go to waste. She went to her father with a question:

"May I have one box of berries out of every four that I pick, and one basket of plums, one of peaches and one of apples on the same basis?"

He was skeptical but also a little relieved, for the prospective loss of the small fruit was worrying him. "Go ahead and see what you can do," was his reply.

What the girl did was to get down to business at once. She gathered and sorted diligently, with a well-defined scheme in view for every pound of her own share. The fruit that fell to her lot she put up in the form of jelly, apple butter, and peach and plum marmalade, which found a ready market. She buys her jars and glasses at wholesale prices, and makes a point of getting such as are of odd, attractive shapes. On each one she pastes a label bearing her name and guarantee. She has never yet had anything returned as inferior or spoiled—a fact that, taken in connection with her success, is quite significant.

By picking the fruit at just the right time and handling it carefully, she has greatly increased her father's sales, while her own income from the business is forty dollars a month, earned, for the most part, out in the sunshine and open-air.

The Lady Scores.

Her hair was red, uncompromisingly, unmistakably red. The oversmart man sat down beside her in the tram, and, seeing her absolute indifference to his presence, edged away, and said quite audibly:

"I'm sure I mustn't get too near yer, miss. I might get burnt!"

Everybody in the car chuckled. The red-haired damsel was quite equal to the occasion.

"Don't worry yourself!" she said, flashing him the sweetest of smiles. "You're much too green to burn!"

"JUICE" IN THE WAR WIRES.

Boundary Line Between Belgium and Holland Carries Current.

Attempts to "electrify" barbed wire entanglements, with a view to electrocuting an advancing enemy, have not, thus far in the war, proved successful. They aren't doing it over in Europe. More than one difficulty is in the way. The principal one is that it is not found practicable to maintain in the trenches a plant that can furnish a current of sufficiently high voltage.

Furthermore, under such conditions, much of the current leaks away and is lost, owing to damp ground and other circumstances more or less accidental. The only important use of electrified barbed wire is made along the boundary line that separates Belgium from Holland. The boundary is marked by a fence of such wire (the latter duly insulated at each post) that carries a death-dealing current.

The object of the fence, of course, is to prevent Belgians from making their escape into Dutch territory. It seems to have been very effective for the purpose, and many men have lost their lives in trying to pass the barrier. But a good many have got through in safety by digging under or by using rubber gloves for protection while severing the wires with nippers or by other means.

PETAINE'S PROPHECY.

French Commander-in-Chief Tells When the War Will End.

Here is a story about General Pétain which I have had on good authority. If there is one thing more than another that the General dislikes it is being asked when the war will be over. Only foolish, ignorant people ask such a question he has declared. But some little time ago he met an English lady at dinner in Paris who put the question to him.

Now General Pétain is incapable of replying rudely to a lady. He turned to his questioner and said with a smile, "I shall tell you, only you must not tell anyone."

"Oh, certainly not," said the lady eagerly.

"Well," continued the General, "the war will be over when I shall have the pleasure of sitting next to you at dinner in Berlin."

KEEP THE POTATOES GROWING

Notes on the Cultivation of This Valuable Crop and How to Protect It From Its Enemies.

Many are growing potatoes in Canada this year, for the first time and, as a result of the greatly increased number of growers the crop will probably be greatly increased. But to insure a good crop there must be an abundance of moisture in the soil and the tops must be protected from insects and disease.

CULTIVATION:—The soil should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hoe until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but the tuber-bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

PROTECTION OF POTATO TOPS FROM INSECTS:—It is very important to prevent the tops of potatoes from being eaten by insects, particularly by the Colorado Potato Beetle. The old "bugs" do not do much harm to the foliage, as a rule, and usually the plants are not sprayed to destroy them, although the fewer there are to lay eggs the less difficulty there will be in destroying the young ones. These begin to eat rapidly soon after hatching, and close watch should be kept so that the vines may be sprayed before much harm is done. Paris green kills more rapidly than arsenate of lead but does not adhere so well, and in rainy weather it is desirable to have something that will stay on the leaves so that they will be protected until it stops raining and thus prevent the tops being eaten. At the Central Experimental Farm a mixture of Paris green and arsenate of lead is used in the proportion of 8 ounces Paris green, 1½ pounds paste arsenate of lead (or 12 ounces dry arsenate of lead) to 40 gallons of water in order to get the advantage of both poisons. It may be that it is not convenient to get both poisons when either 12 ounces of Paris green or 3 pounds paste arsenate of lead (or 1½ pounds "dry" arsenate of lead) to 40 gallons water could be used, or in smaller quantities, say 1 ounce Paris green to 3 gallons

or 3½ ounces paste arsenate of lead or half that quantity of dry to 3 gallons of water. An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that, on the average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs", the yield was 186.9 bushels per acre, while when the tops were not sprayed and allowed to be eaten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray several times, if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is eaten.

PROTECTION OF THE POTATO PLANTS FROM LATE BLIGHT AND ROT:—In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the Late Blight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. There was an average increase per year of 94 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture in three years.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is 6 pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, 4 pounds freshly slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water; if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slacked in another vessel and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slacked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but, in order to be sure that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready. If the latter turns reddish-brown, add more lime mixture until no change of color takes place.



Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

E. L.—1. A wrist-match with an illuminated face, a pocket flashlight, a pocket drinking cup or a solidified alcohol burner are useful gifts for a man who has left for a military training camp. 2. To disinfect a room thoroughly proceed as follows: If possible, mattresses and comforts should be burned. Wet everything else well with a bichloride solution, boil and sun the blankets. Scrape the walls and ceiling, wash with bichloride; also the floor and woodwork, then scour with carbolic soapsuds. Fill cracks with fresh putty, shut the doors and windows tight and paste strips of paper around them. Closet doors should be taken off the hinges, but left inside. Place three bricks in the middle of the floor, put an iron pan on them, into which a pound of flowers of sulphur has been placed, wet the sulphur with alcohol, stick in a short length of fuse, light it, then go out quickly, being careful to see that the door is also made tight. Leave undisturbed for twenty-four hours. The fumes will bleach any colors in the room. Dishes may be disinfected by boiling for 5 minutes.

H.R.—1. Bureau drawers which stick can be made to slide easily by first rubbing over the edges with sandpaper, then soaping them. 2. A garment that has had an overdose of bluing may be whitened by boiling. 3. Brown sugar can be substituted for white in pickling. 4. Try benzine to remove the tar stains from your silk dress. 5. To make oatmeal gems, soak one cup oatmeal over night in one cup water. In the morning sift together one cup flour and two teaspoonsful baking powder; add a little salt. Mix meal and flour together, wet with sweet milk to a stiff batter, drop in gem pans and bake immediately. 6. It is said that before eating is a good time to sleep, but not immediately after a meal. 7. Yes, raw tomatoes are good for almost everybody who does not have ulcer of the stomach so that the use of the tomatoes gives him pain. If they do not cause pain one need not be afraid to eat them. 8. The diet of a child of two years should consist of fruits, grains, a moderate allowance of pure cream and cow's milk and vegetable purees. Purees of spinach and other "greens" are particularly good.

Eva.—1. It is said that freckles can be bleached out by applying the following mixture to the face, being careful to keep it away from the eyes: Two ounces of buttermilk or sour milk, two drams grated horseradish, six drams cornmeal. Spread the mixture between thin muslin and allow it to lie on the face at night. 2. The following method of cleaning black satin is given by some authorities: Boil three pounds of potatoes to a pulp in one quart of water, strain through a sieve and brush the satin with it on a board or table. The material must not be

wrung, but folded down in cloths for three hours, then pressed on the wrong side.

Reader.—1. Bavaria is the largest state in the German Empire after Prussia. 2. "Sinn Fein" is Gaelic for "For Ourselves". 3. Inflamed eyelids should be bathed several times a day with a solution of half a teaspoonful of boric acid in a cup of hot water. 4. To test nutmegs, prick them with a needle; if they are good, the oil will spread around the puncture. 5. "Neither he nor I were there." 6. The 400th anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated October 31.

Cook.—Perhaps the following notes may be of assistance: Salads and vegetables neutralize usual tendency of the body toward acidity, facilitate the elimination of waste products and poisons, and thus incidentally postpone the coming of old age. Salads cool and purify blood and freshen complexion, give jaws and teeth exercise necessary to development without which latter decay, facilitate digestion by encouraging mastication, promote oral hygiene by leaving mouth and teeth physiologically clean at end of meal, counteract tendency to anaemia, scurvy, gout, rheumatism, are rich in lime, so necessary to bone-building; also valuable laxative. Green vegetables are particularly valuable in cases of anaemia and of other diseases which are ascribed to diet deficiencies.

Vegetables are deteriorated by the loss of their salts in boiling water. Not only do potatoes lose much when peeled, but carrots, as usually cooked, lose nearly 30 per cent. of their total food material when cut into small pieces. Cabbage thus treated loses about one-third of its total food materials, especially its ash or mineral matter. On the average 50 per cent. of the total salts is extracted when vegetables are boiled in water for thirty minutes. When, on the contrary, they are steamed they lose only 10 per cent. Hence vegetables should be either steamed or stewed in a casserole or covered earthenware vessel, so popular in France. If boiled the water should be saved for soup or sauces.

Beetroots, carrots and parsnips contain a large amount of sugar, and when served at a meal there is less of a desire for excessively sweet desserts. Cabbage, as usually cooked, is not digested for some five hours, but eaten uncooked in salad it takes less than three.

Salads, like vegetables and fruits, have little body-building and tissue-repairing material, hence require to be supplemented by foods rich in these and in fat, such as eggs, meat, cheese (grated by choice or the cottage variety) and nuts.



The Vain Crow.

One day a fox that was very hungry was passing through a field. He saw a crow on the limb of a tree busily eating a piece of cheese, and at once trotted to the tree and sat down beneath it.

"Mr. Crow," said the fox in harsh and unfriendly tones, "you must share your cheese with me."

The crow looked down at the fox, but answered not a word as he took a peck at the piece of cheese.

"Mr. Crow," said the fox, in a voice that was still more harsh and unfriendly, "if you do not give me part of your cheese, I shall climb the tree and take it all away from you."

The crow looked down at the fox, but answered not a word. He knew very well that the fox could not climb the tree, and so he took another peck at the piece of cheese.

The fox, finding that he could not get the cheese by threats, bethought himself of using the craft for which the fox family is famous. He remembered how a fox once got a piece of cheese from a crow by telling the crow what a sweet voice she had and then begging her to sing. That crow was holding the cheese in her bill, and when she opened her bill to sing she dropped the cheese to the ground, whereupon the fox seized it and ran away. Since that time all crows have carried their food in their claws and not in their bills. Therefore, the fox knew well that it would do no good to beg the crow to sing. How, then, could he get that cheese? He thought hard and looked hungrily up into the tree.

"Dear Mr. Crow," said the fox at last, "I was only joking when I spoke before, for I am your best friend. Only yesterday I was telling both the woodpecker and the blue jay how much more beautiful your plumage is than theirs."

The crow answered not a word, but looked down at his glossy black sides with great pride. Then he held his head a little higher and forgot to take a peck at the piece of cheese.

"And to-day I was telling both the kingfisher and the hawk how much sharper and more graceful your claws are than theirs," went on the fox in very pleasant tones.

The crow answered not a word, but lifted first one claw and then the other from the limb of the tree and looked at each with great pride. But when he lifted the claw that did not have the cheese and tried to cling to the limb with the claw that did have the cheese, he dropped the cheese to the ground. Whereupon the fox laughed loudly, seized the cheese and ran away to the woods, where he ate every morsel of it.

And the crow cried "Caw! Caw!" in very angry tones, and flew off to find a dinner to replace the one that he had so foolishly lost.

This moral is that, if a vain person is on guard at one point of attack, there are always other points of attack that are not guarded, and a crafty flatterer will have little trouble in finding a way to reach them.

Electric Plants For The Farm.

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant. This alternative, however, is now much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced. These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

Two-thirds of the population of Denmark are engaged in agricultural pursuits or in handling agricultural products.

The Dairy

Steers which have been kept on a low plane of nutrition (maintenance) for a considerable time make more economical gains when put upon a full-feed ration than steers which have been upon full feed for some time. However, steers receiving more than a maintenance but less than a full-feed ration make no more economical gains when put upon full feed than steers which have already been on full feed.

Whenever beef advances in price a demand goes out for action that will stop the slaughter of young animals. Since the reason always given for high-priced meats is the decreasing number of beef animals, it would seem the wise thing to bring more heaves to maturity. And so legislatures and congress debate the advisability of prohibiting the killing of calves under a given age.

Would such action bring the desired results? Would the passing of veal from our tables make meat any cheaper? Would an order to the farmer to mature his calves stimulate him to raise beef or would it result in his selling off his dairy or feeding fewer animals than ever?

In all probability the latter is exactly what would happen. The milk

business and raising calves are incompatible. The milk that calves use is also needed by milk consumers, many of whom are babies. And so the calves must go. There is another reason why the farmer knows better what to do with his young animals than the public, or even the legislator.

It takes pasture and feed to mature beef. Every successful dairyman is using all his land to feed his cows. If he were compelled to feed calves he could keep fewer cows and beef would be grown at the cost of a scarcity in milk.

More calves should be grown to maturity. There is no doubt of that. But legislation prohibiting the killing of young animals is not the way to increase the supply of beef animals.

During the summer while cows are in pasture or on green crops a balanced ration can be maintained by combining with the green food the following concentrated feed mixture recommended for summer feeding: Three hundred pounds wheat bran, two hundred pounds gluten feed, one hundred pounds hominy, corn-meal or ground oats. Mixed wheat feed may be used in place of wheat bran. More gluten might well be added to the combination when cows are carefully watched.

Poultry

Market Calendar.

In August all surplus Leghorn cockerels and cockerels of other light weight breeds should be marketed as broilers. They are of little value as roasters.

Green ducks are young ducks from 8 to 12 weeks old. They should be sold before they moult.

Ducks on the Farm.

The keeping of ducks calls for little outlay in the matter of building houses. Any kind of a house, so it has a good roof, and dry floor, will do. A plain shed with dirt floor, and having the south side entirely open makes an excellent duck-house.

The floor of the duck-house must be kept dry and should be well littered with clean, dry straw. Strange as it may seem, while ducks will thrive if they have access to a stream of water or pond, they must have dry quarters at night. Ducks compelled to spend their nights on damp floors or on damp litter, will surely contract rheumatism.

Ducks are conveniently kept in flocks of about thirty. A house fifteen

by ten feet is large enough for this number. When kept in flocks of thirty or more one male should be allotted to each seven or eight females.

It is never advisable to keep ducks and chickens in the same house or run, for the reason that the ducks will keep the drinking water in such a constant state of filth that the health and life of the chickens are endangered.

Ducks require a much more bulky ration than hens. A good ration is as follows: Two parts bran, one part each of middlings and corn meal, one-half part of beef scrap and five parts of green food. This green food may be most anything—chopped turnips, beets, pumpkins, cut clover, etc. As the breeding season approaches it would be advisable to increase the beef scrap to one full part. Little whole grain should be fed. If on range during the spring and summer months ducks require little feeding.

Any of the larger breeds of ducks will yield quite a great deal in the way of feathers in a year's time. Feathers should not be plucked during the cold weather. When ready for picking the feathers will pull easily, without leaving blood on the end of the quill. If not picked when "ripe" the feathers will fall out and be wasted.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1917

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

So a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

Freedom of speech is one of the most valuable possessions of the British subject. Next to his inherited freedom of mind and action, it ranks as a time honoured institution which has been handed down to him through successive generations, inviolably cherished, and as carefully preserved and safeguarded as the family diamonds. The similarity ends there however, for while family diamonds are the privilege of comparatively few, freedom of speech belongs to every one capable of answering to his own name.

Like everything else of human origin it has its limits, although they are hard to define, and as a consequence its confines are more liable to be encroached upon from within than from without.

That the freedom of speech we have here in Canada is often abused goes without saying. Any reader of the newspapers must confess to being surprised sometimes at the way some outspoken people are permitted to carry on. Liberty seems to be converted into license, and all that budding orators have to do to get their pictures in the papers is to do a bit of spouting in a public place, and any whatever comes into their heads on the spur of the moment, whether they mean it or not. The more they rap at prominent persons and principles the more certain are they of having a great report of it for the next few days in the public prints. And that is just what they feed their vanity upon: Prominence and publicity of a cheap variety.

In former days it would have taken a man ten or twenty years of solid earnest talking to acquaint the public with his views on a subject to anything like the extent that a youth with a good voice and some self assurance can command in a week nowadays. This is done entirely by the newspapers in their hysterical excitement. We have been hearing much lately about anti-conscriptionists in the papers.

Looked at squarely, the facts are these: A few youths in Montreal addressed audiences of a thousand or two persons more or less indifferent, and in striving for popularity said things which sounded big. It was tall talk. If the people who listened had heard no more about it, nine out of every ten would have gone away and forgotten the speeches in a day or two at the outside, and not a dozen people beyond the sound of the voices of the speech makers would ever have known anything about how badly some possible conscripts were feeling as they stalked around, like asses dressed in the skins of lions, making the dishes rattle with the terrific force of their simulated lionine roars. Everything would have passed over like an old fashioned gathering on the village green if it had not been for the frenzied efforts of the newspapers to make new items with scare headlines out of the incident. Looking back upon it the papers may see and recognise the mischief they have done. The affair has been grossly exaggerated. Throughout the whole length of Canada the splutter on Fletcher's field has been forced upon a wide public as a sample of Canadian opinion, and as a matter of national moment. The yellow journals have spread the infamy, with comments peculiarly their own, up and down the States; British opinion overseas is lashed with surprise at this exhibition of Canadian feeling, so different from that which they have hitherto experienced.—and doubtless the enemy is greatly cheered.

Now, I take it, Freedom of speech is quite out of the count. It is antiquated out of date, obsolete. The popular reformer no longer cares to round off and polish his periods and make effective argumentative points like the earlier missionaries of reform. Those earlier living enthusiasts for the redress of wrongs, who convinced people by weight of argument and nobility of reasoning, Freedom of speech is a discarded bauble now that any blatant babbling can get up at a street corner and spout sedition, violence, and vituperation enough to turn a foul drain green with envy in the full assurance that he will appear on the morrow in the full panoply and pomp of print, side by side with the Pope's comments on the world's reception of his Peace Proposals, or President Wilson's latest panegyric of the aims and objects of the Higher Humanitarian School.

If I do not, even in war time, advocate a censorship of the press by putting it under some sort of supervision which would scour from its columns the rubbish it has lately been admitting, I would at the very least urge teaching its lessons on the importance of keeping things in their proper perspective.

Let the unabashed spouter and agitator "Shut off his mouth" to his heart's content, but let him stay in his own dump. Give him the utmost liberty of speech, but don't report him as if he were an oracular Demosthenes upon whose momentous utterances an awed senate hung in breathless suspense.

Freedom of speech is good as a safety valve by means of which malcontents and agitators are enabled to blow off steam or get rid of their superfluous

gases. Within limits they may resort to the use of mural literature and periodical proclamations, but when they are allowed to monopolise the newspapers as a crowd, edifying and interesting matter, it is time for the long-suffering "General Reader" to protest.

The newspaper is a family institution. It ought to have an educative value and influence over and above its plain everyday use, which I interpret to be that of a faithful mirror of the times, a record of events and happenings amongst us, given with a due regard to their proper proportion and importance, together with notes and comments by men or women of deliberative ability, or if they are too scarce to go round, then by persons capable of at least knowing in a general way the difference between a good healthy mental mushroom and a poisonous toadstool.

LINKSMAN.

A Remarkable Tribute.

Whether or not the Western Liberals who suggested a change of leadership as a condition precedent to union, were "playing the game," one thing is certain—their suggestion has shown Sir Robert Borden where he stands so far as the Conservative party is concerned. No man in public life ever received a more striking tribute of affection and esteem than he did from the hands of the Conservative caucus. Even those members and senators, who disapproved of his negotiations were convinced—having heard his case—that he was right. He frankly informed them of his negotiations for a union government and insisted that it was necessary if the full driving power of Canadian patriotism is to be exerted. That that end he was willing and would be glad to efface himself or serve in the ranks. A majority of the members are quite convinced as to the necessity for union of our war forces, and if they would not hear of Sir Robert's retirement it is because they regard him as the only man in Canada equipped for leadership. Since the war began, and particularly since his visits to the front, service to the boys at the front has been an obsession with him. Always industrious he has since then become a slave to duty. Oblivious to political gain or loss, he has gone his way with an eye single to the most vigorous prosecution of Canada's part in the war. He has not stopped to make partisan speeches or even reply to partisan attacks. He has always endeavored to impress upon his supporters that the fate of individuals, parties or governments is of small consequence in these days. Only one thing matters, viz: that Canadian effort should be continued at the maximum until victory is won and peace is assured.

Bible Society Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of Lachute Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church here on Tuesday evening of this week, with a fair attendance, Rev. F. J. Hayden presiding.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a considerably increased collection throughout the twenty sections which comprise the Lachute Branch, a total of \$194.60 having been gleaned by the energetic collectors, several of whom were new to the work. This amount was materially augmented by the collection at Tuesday evening's meeting, and after deducting printing and postage expenses, the amount handed to the District Secretary was \$187.51, compared with \$180 in 1916.

The amounts collected were as follows:
Collected by:—Miss K. Read \$29.80, Miss C. Hay \$8.65, Miss R. Rodgers \$16.30, Miss E. Hamilton \$25.75, Mrs. J. Hamilton \$31.30, Miss K. Shepherd \$9.60, Mrs. A. O. Pollock, per Miss Bella Hume \$1.75, Miss R. McPhail \$1.75, Miss L. Rogers \$3.80, Miss S. Scott \$3.10, Miss C. Hammond \$13.25, Miss Emma Smith \$9.25, Miss Bessie Hume \$5.25, Miss R. Todd \$1.00, Miss M. Morris \$2.10, Miss B. Nichol \$4.85, Miss Amy Conat \$3.00, Miss J. Berry \$2.55, Miss H. Cleland \$5.80, Miss J. Miller \$2.75 Total—\$184.60.

Rev. Thomas Bennett's address, was, as ever, brimful of interest. He took as his subject, "The Bible as THE Book for the millions at home; the millions on the million fields and the millions on the battle-fields," and clearly defined the work of the great British and Foreign Bible Society in supplying the Work of God to almost every section of the World, particularly to the soldiers and sailors in this time of war, the only regret being that greater activity is hindered by lack of funds.

Mr. Robert McPaul was chosen as President for the year, with the resident clergy as Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary-Treasurer, a again re-elected.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered, and is hereby conveyed to the collector for their work which was done nobly and well.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. Grontage and child, of Montreal are visiting Mrs. Nelson Hyde.

Capt. Matthews and wife have gone to spend a few days at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Burwash returned from their honeymoon on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ross left on Monday for a few holidays to visit friends in Ottawa and Toronto.

The Rev. Dr. Manson of Montreal will preach in the Presbyterian Church during Dr. Ross' absence.

Mr. Martin Burwash and daughter Mrs. W. Adams have rented Mrs. McArthur's house, and are pleased to welcome them to St. Andrews.

Mr. A. E. Leduc is having appointed manager of the Bell Telephone exchange. Mr. Cheeseman who has resigned, the Central is being operated by Miss Fitzgerald.

Quite a number of our prominent citizens waited on the Hon. Tassier at Lachute on Friday, in connection with the promotion of the National Highway between Montreal and Ottawa and were favorably received.

WEDDING BELLS.

CARLIN-LEMAI.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the R. O. Church, Grenville, on Monday last, when Miss Maud Lemay was united in marriage to Mr. Thos. Carlin. The young couple were recipients of very useful and handsome presents.

BARLEY-CALDER.

At Peterboro, Ont., on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 8th, by the Rev. J. A. McKenzie, Leslie T. Barley, of Lindsay, Ont. (formerly of Lachute) to Miss Laura Calder, of Brownburg. They will reside in Lindsay. The Watchman extends congratulations.

ALBRIGHT-BURWASH.

The marriage of Mr. Martin Albright and Miss Amelia Burwash was quietly solemnized Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock at the home of the brides sister Mrs. Wm. McAdam of St. Andrews. Mr. and Mrs. Albright left immediately for Quebec and other points.

SULLIVAN-DRAPEAU.

The marriage took place on Tuesday last, at St. Louis de France Church Montreal, of Miss Marielle Drapeau and Mr. Fred Sullivan, of Peterboro, Ont. The bride-elect is the daughter of our respected townsman Mr. A. R. Drapeau K.C., her mother being a daughter of the late Hon. J. A. Mousseau, who was Secretary of State in one of the Macdonald cabinets and later on Prime Minister of the province of Quebec. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left for the West amidst the well wishes of their many friends.

BURWASH-BRADLEY.

The home of Mr. Wm. Bradley, River Rouge, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when his sister Katherine, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, of Geneva, was united in marriage to Percival Burwash, son of Mr. Martin Burwash, of River Rouge. The ceremony took place on the lawn, the Rev. Dr. Ross of St. Andrews officiating. The bride who was unattended, wore her travelling suit of nigger brown with hat to match and carried a bouquet of white asters.

A reception followed the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Burwash leaving later for Ottawa and other points.

JUDD-WATSON.

The marriage took place last Wednesday afternoon of Miss Annie Watson, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Watson and Mrs. Watson of Geneva, to Mr. James Judd of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Judd, of St. Eustache. The ceremony took place at the residence of the brides brother, the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrews, officiating. The bride who was given away by her brother Mr. Jack Watson wore a gown of white silk crepe-de-chene and tulle veil arranged with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white asters. She was attended by her niece Miss Kathleen Bradley, as bridesmaid while Mr. Edward Miller, of St. Eustache supported the groom. A reception followed the ceremony which took place on the lawn Mr. and Mrs. Judd leaving later for Montreal amid hovers of rice and good wishes of their many friends.

TOMALTY-MORRISON.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Morrison of The Glen, when their eldest daughter Grace Lila, was united in marriage to Mr. James Alexander Tomalty, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. P. Forsythe of Lachute.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white georgette crepe as also did the bridesmaid, Miss Eva, sister of the bride, who was dressed in crushed strawberry meteor, both carrying bouquets of white roses.

Some 150 guests were present and the happy couple received many useful and handsome presents that bear testimony to the popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Tomalty who left on the evening train for a trip to Boston, Mass., the bride wearing a travelling suit of green silk.

COUNTY COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Court House on Wednesday last there being present Warden C. J. Stanforth and Councillors D. Forrester, W. Watkinson, R. Dobbie, T. Hodges, W. Williamson, S. Filion, H. Dixon, T. P. Kelly, Day, Black, G. F. Calder and Dr. Legault.

Moved by Councillor Dixon, seconded by Councillor Dolbe, that the sum of \$2,000 be borrowed for 6 months at a rate not exceeding 6 p.c., to pay amount subscribed some months ago to the Patriotic and Red Cross Fund.

Cost of publishing By-law No. 19, to give the expenses of members attending the sittings of Council and Board of Delegates amounted to \$46.00 which was ordered paid.

Only 8 of 11 valuation rolls having been received it was moved that the revision of same be left over and that a committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. G. F. Calder, H. Filion, D. Black, Dr. Legault and W. Williamson, to go over the rolls as they are received and report at next meeting of council.

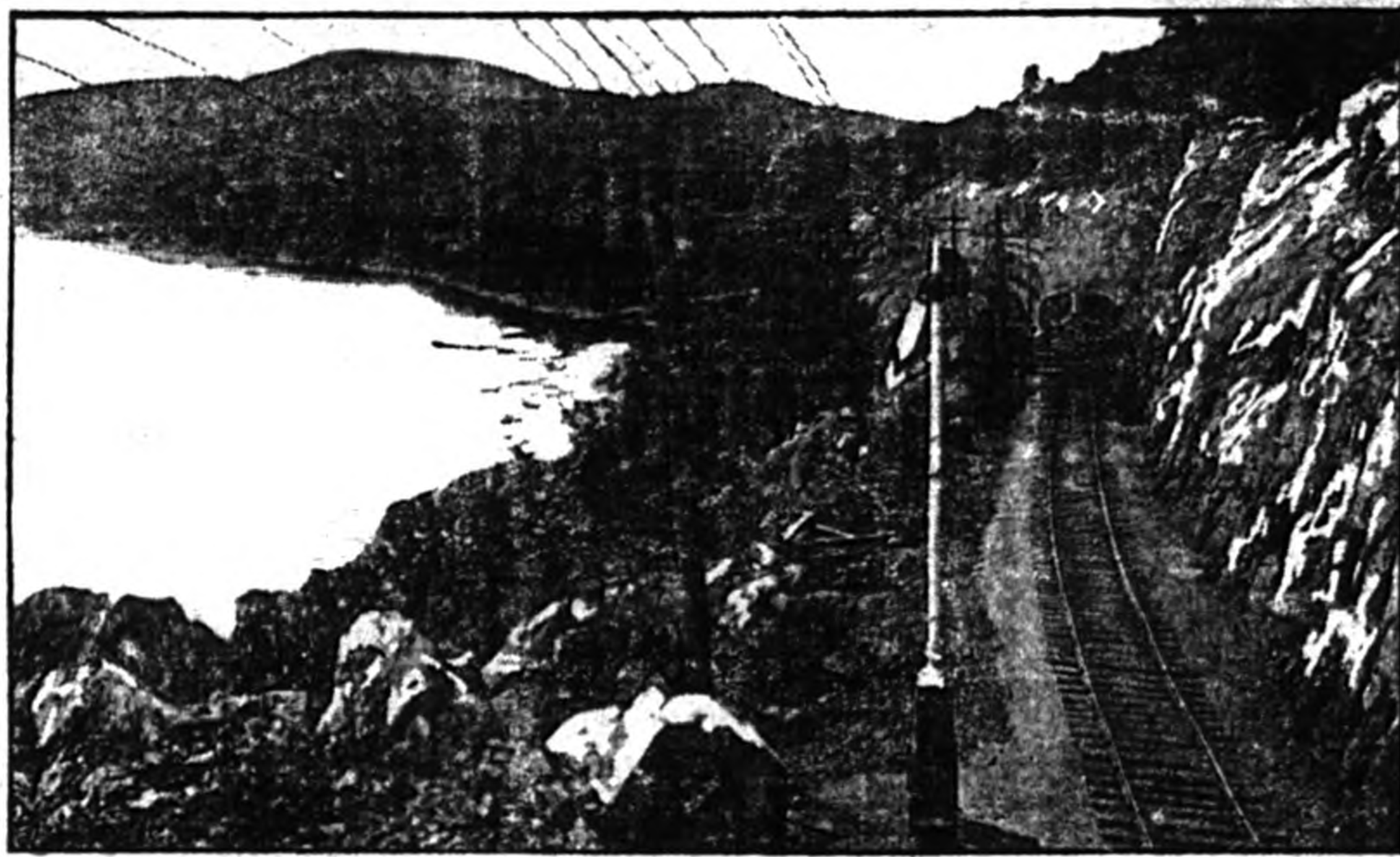
A committee was appointed, comprising Councillors Black, Williamson and Filion, to meet representatives from Charlemagne and St. Andrews municipalities in regard to the road leading from Lachute to Centreville upon which a sewerage was made by order of St. Andrews to clear a portion of said road, this committee to endeavor to come to an agreement with the parties interested.

OGD NSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scarf were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson for the past week.

Miss May Thompson and Mr. J. Barber spent the week-end in Lachute. The vicinity very sorry to hear of the departure of Mr. Barber.

COAL and FENNIMORE COOPER



D. & H. Line.—Cliffs on shore of Lake Champlain.

THE great industrial wealth and the wonderful historic interest of the country served by the Delaware & Hudson Company give especial interest to the linking up of this company with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the country of anthracite coal, and it is the country of Fennimore Cooper, whose tales of the French and Indian wars are known to every schoolboy. In spite of Mark Twain's joke, that the Indians of Fennimore Cooper were an ancient tribe that never existed, the country round Glen Falls, Lake George, Otsego Lake, and Fort William Henry is dotted with localities identified with the Last of the Mohicans and Leather Stocking. The hunting and fishing grounds of the Five Nations and the Algonquins are now famous hunting and fishing grounds for tourists, who find in this rugged lake and mountain scenery a happy holiday. Coal is the industrial background of the D. & H., and the demand for coal in Canada today makes the value of the connection between this railway and the C. P. R. all the more apparent. It was to carry coal that the canal from Roadout on the Hudson to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and the connecting



"The Split," on Lake Champlain, is Canada's old frontier.

gravity railroad from Carbondale to Honesdale were constructed. The "Stowbridge Lion," the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel on any railroad in North America, was imported by the Delaware & Hudson Company for use on its railroad making the first run on August 8, 1829, eighty eight years ago. The canal was enlarged, and at one time carried 2,500,000 tons of coal annually, but in 1899 the greater convenience of rail haulage was realized and the canal abandoned.

Plattsburg, Westport on Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, Binghamton, Scranton, and Wilkesbarre are some of the best known points on this important railroad. To Montrealers it is particularly well known as an exceptionally picturesque and comfortable route to New York, connection being made with the New York Central, so that passengers arrive at the Grand Central Depot in the heart of the great city.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

General Change of Time will Be Made Sunday, September 16th, 1917.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to City Ticket Office, 231 St. James St., or Depot Ticket Office, St. Catherine St. East, Montreal.

AUCTION SALE.

I have received instructions from JAMES CATTON, Beech Ridge, 4 miles south of Lachute, to sell by Public Auction at his residence Friday, September 28th, 1917.

The following effects:—Three work horses, 14 milch cows, 4 three year old heifers, 5 two year old heifers, 4 spring calves, 1 bull calf, 2 two year old bulls, 4 spring pigs. Cattle are all young and choice lot of graded Ayrshires, McCormick 5 ft. reaper and mower, 10 ft. rake, 1 phaeton, buggy, spring cart, tumbril cart, lumber wagon and rack, 2 rack sleighs, cutter, 1 pr 3 in. slopes, No 8 Frost and Woods plow, wood harrows, cultivator, grain sower, 2 row seed sower, root cutter, 2 rolls woven wire, 7 1/2 lbs. platform scales, cooler, double cart and light single harness, 2 riding saddles ladies and gents, 2 buggy poles, lot of 2 inch hemlock plank, horse-fork outfit, fanter, Simplex cream separator of 400 lbs., 3 churns, Daisy, Stafford and Dash, butter outfit, washing machine, sewing machine, 8 covered cups, lot of 2 in piping, galvanized iron tank, 2 iron beds, chairs, tables and cupboards, cross-cut saw, single and double stove, post auger, coolie cans, forks, a lot of turkeys etc., etc.

Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.
Terms \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

DALESVILLE

Service at Dalesville Sunday, Sept. 16th, at 11 a.m., at Brownburg at 3 p.m. Mr. J. A. Campbell left on Tuesday for a two months visit with friends in the West.

Additional Locals.

Mr. Heber Robinson, of Point Fortin, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. Boyd on Sunday.

Miss Agnes Bradley, of Ottawa, is visiting at the home of Mr. Walter Bradley, Geneva.

Mr. H. Todd of Burlington, Vt., is visiting his brother Mr. Wm Todd, of East Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boa and Mr. Thomas Morrison, spent Thursday in Ottawa attending the Exhibition.

We are sorry to disappoint the prize winners at the County School Fair, but although we tried to procure the same for publication this week, we have been unable to do so.

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

At any Invictus agency

McFAUL BROS. WEST END

New Harness Shop!

We wish to announce to the Public of Argenteuil, that we have opened with a nice line of harness for buggy team, farm, cart, lumber, horse-collars and blankets, also travelling bags, mitts and all kinds of leather goods.

Repairs of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Specialty of motor tops and seats.

Prices Right. See our goods

Pierre Alfred Boyle, Paquin Block, Main Street, - Lachute.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

In the Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 926
Dame RACHÈLE 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.

Site-Scholastique, August 18, 1917.
L. L. LÉGAULT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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

WAR PROSPERITY

Lessons From The American Civil War

DURING the year 1916 Canadians added more than two hundred millions of dollars to their bank deposits. The per capita average in savings banks was increased during this period from \$55 to \$82.35. Our export trade, during the year ending September 1, 1916, reached the grand total of one billion and fifty-four millions of dollars. Canada's total trade for the same period showed a gain of about 90%—mark that—within 10% of doubling the total trade of the previous twelve months.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of Canada's Western Provinces, during 1916, reached a total of more than two hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars. This great wealth was created by a rural population of only slightly more than three-quarters of a million people.

These figures indicate wonderful prosperity in Canada. They tell a story of prosperity in a nation at war that is almost unbelievable to the outside world. Residents of the United States who come into Canada express amazement at the signs of prosperity to be found on every hand. The crowds to be seen at the theatres and places of amusement and indulgence in practically every large city indicate that our people have plenty of money to spend. The manner in which the war loans have been over-subscribed may be taken as another indication of the flood of war prosperity in Canada to-day.

But what of the period after the war? Will this prosperity live? Will Canada at the close of the war be able to maintain the big balance of trade in her favor which is now being piled up at the rate of half a billion dollars per year? When the demand for munitions ceases, will we be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions and still hold this war-time prosperity?

Accepting the possibility that the war will continue for another year or more, it is time we were evolving some plan to care for these after the war conditions. But to plan is not enough. We must act. That Canada faces a serious situation in this approaching ante-war period is predicted in the history of the Civil War in the United States, where conditions in the Northern States were quite similar in many respects to those which now prevail in Canada.

From 1863 on to the close of the war, the Northern States showed prosperity on every hand. The raiding parties from the Confederate Army breaking through into Pennsylvania carried back to the half-starved South stories that Northern industries were going ahead as if the nation was running upon a well-organized peace schedule. Instead of being engaged in a momentous civil war, the Chicago Tribune near the close of the war said, "Commerce, business, manufactures and labor are going ahead as in a profound peace, save with more impetus and whirling activity than peace ever knew."

The New York Economist, however, pointed out that much of the apparent prosperity was fictitious. It declared that the laboring people were suffering because of war conditions, because wages had increased only about 15%, while the cost of living had more than doubled. Professor Roland P. Falkner, a recognized statistical authority of that day, presented two important conclusions after a careful study of civil war condition: "During the war period the advance in wages was not commensurate with the advance in prices." The late Nelson W. Aldrich, the great economist of the United States Senate, reviewed the apparent prosperity during and after the Civil War in the following: "Money was a commodity with an unmistakable power to the influence of the civil war. In 1861 when prices stood at 21" as compared with 100 in 1860, wages had only risen 143."

He also pointed out that the demand for labor was the greatest in the history of the States, up to that period. The extensive recruiting from the farms and farming districts and the ordinary demands of the manufacturing plants, brought a shortage of labor everywhere. For the last few years of the Civil War many of the farms in the Central Western States remained idle because it was impossible to secure help. From 1863 to 1865 immigration from Europe to the United States increased at a rapid rate, yet the demand for laborers was so great that Congress saw fit to enact laws to still further increase this immigration.

According to Rhodes' "History of the United States," it was tradition in skilled labor circles that times were hard just before the war and began to be good during the Civil War. According to this authority the wage-earning mechanics bought lots and saved money during the war period, while the clerks, teachers and others on a salary basis suffered.

At the close of the war there was a rapid spread of enthusiasm for a continuation of the so-called prosperity. New enterprises were launched on every hand; speculation was rife. The returning soldier farmers migrated in large parties to fertile valleys tributary to the Mississippi. This broadening of the agricultural situation brought a demand for more rail mileage and something more than 15,000 miles were constructed in the West from 1865 to 1873. This work brought employment to thousands. The first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, published in 1886, reviews this construction period, as follows:

"The stimulation to all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production necessarily caused a reaction; but the period was hardly spoken of by business men as one of any particular hardship. People for a while began to be conservative, but the impetus engendered by war could not be overcome and it was not until the crash of 1873 that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of business and trade were thoroughly realized."

Comparing these Civil War conditions with those prevailing in Canada, we see many danger signals. The most important of these is the necessity for re-organizing production upon a sound and economic basis after our great munition plants have fulfilled their function, and for increasing our agricultural production.

We take pride in the large agricultural production in Canada, yet it is startling the great quantities of farm products we purchase every year from the United States. The imports for 1913 shows that we bought 6,000,000 dozen more eggs than we sold the Americans, and that we consumed a quarter of a million pounds of butter made across the line and sold them practically nothing. We purchased 300,000 pounds more cheese from our neighbors to the south than we sold them, and we paid \$100,000 in duty upon \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes grown in the States. We even bought 500,000 bushels of potatoes more than we sold.

Canada ought to produce all this farm produce within her own borders and have a balance for sale in the world markets. It is estimated that some 200,000 workers are now employed upon munitions, and that 75% of this number will require different employment after the war. We will have some 200,000 soldiers returning to our shores after the war, of which number, it is estimated, we will be called upon to find employment for fully 150,000. In addition, there will be, quite probably, a flood of immigration to aid to the labor market.

A practical scheme for re-organizing our manufacturing production should embrace a plan to induce American manufacturers to build branch plants in Canada. We must have a study of the economic possibilities of the Canadian market. It is a fact that the demand for labor is the greatest in the history of the States, up to that period. The extensive recruiting from the farms and farming districts and the ordinary demands of the manufacturing plants, brought a shortage of labor everywhere. For the last few years of the Civil War many of the farms in the Central Western States remained idle because it was impossible to secure help.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 10 Co. Can. Forestry Corps.
Aberdeen, Inverness, Scotland.
Dear Miss Conlin,
The parcel of comforts from the S.S.S. Club just received and very much appreciated.
Wishing you and your club every success with your work. I am
Yours sincerely
1078 98 OPL. J. ROY CARPENTER

27th Battery, C.F.A. France.
Dear Myra,
Just a few lines to thank you for the parcel which was so kindly sent by the S.S.S. Club and to ask you to convey to the members of the club many thanks for their kindness.

There is not much news which I can give you but I can say it has been very quiet here for quite a little while I wish they would get busy and get it over. We all know there is going to be rough times before this war is over so the sooner they have them the sooner it will be over.

I see quite a few of the Lachute Boys around here sometimes in fact I see John Drennan every two or three days and am going up to see Guy Dalg when I finish this letter. Eddie Jones was up to see me one night and he is looking fine but it is not the same Eddie as left a few years ago. His face is much changed and he now has that determined look about him.

Well Myra I guess that is about all the news for now so thanking you and the other members once again. I remain,
Yours sincerely

D. CAMPBELL.

DR. A. FOREST,
DENTIST,
In Town Tuesday, Wednesday
Friday and Saturday.
Bell Telephone No. 137
LACHUTE, QUE



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, 28th Aug. 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. Inspector.

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS

LOW RETURN FARES TO WESTERN CANADA

ONCE A WEEK

Convenient Service. Modern Electric Lighted Equipment
Tourist Sleeping Cars and Colonist Coaches

J. W. GALL, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.
For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to Depot Ticket Office, or Gen. Post. Dept., 225 St. James St., 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 and efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.
Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.
Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE
Sub Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.
Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



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

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—
We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us.

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

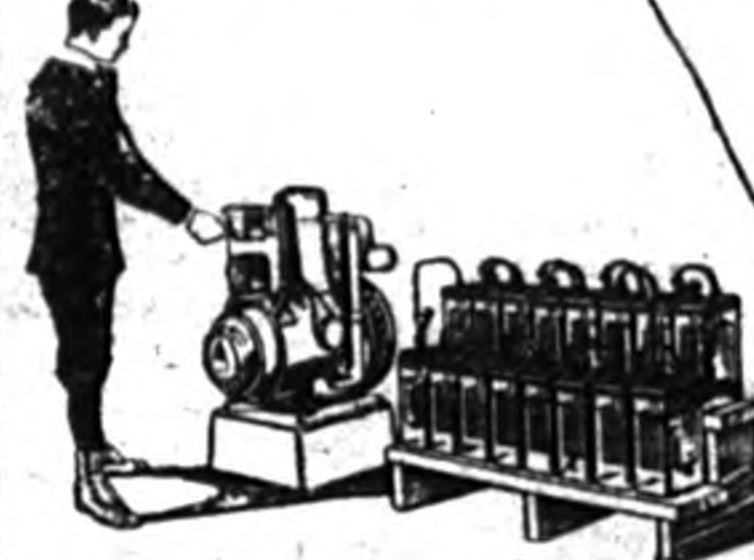
Delco-Light furnishes power to run our washing machine and heat for the three months.

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

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. 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 better living conditions and pays for itself.

No. 208 at No. 216 at
\$485.00 \$585.00
E. F. AYERS, Dealer.

RANGES AND COMFORT



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are Lowest on

- Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
- Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
- Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
- Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
- Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
- Stoves and Ranges.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors
Headstones and Monuments of all kinds
Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 28.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors
Main Street, Lachute



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. Applicants 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 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th
EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"

(Season Navigation)

Your Future Is in the West
Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

The PURPLE MASK

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

EIGHTH EPISODE—(Cont'd.)

"You had better do as she suggests," said Kelly when Phillips informed the detective. "You may be sure she has the pearls, although for the life of me I can't see how she got them ashore."

When Phillips told his wife she scoffed at the idea of a woman having turned such a clever trick. "You can't make me believe that any girl on that ship was smart enough to steal my pearls. And the one you say it was certainly did not impress me as especially clever."

"Well, my dear," said Phillips, "your opinions have little weight in the present matter—the facts seem to be that she was smart enough to outwit the officials, and I believe she has the pearls. Kelly believes it, too, and he knows her from Paris."

"Nevertheless, I shall hire my own detectives," Mrs. Phillips answered. "That woman will not be so clever when I finish with her."

"Do as you like," her husband replied. "But for my part, I'm going through with the thing as Kelly has instructed me." And within an hour Phillips was being ushered into Pat's drawing room.

"Before we talk about redeeming the pearls, Mr. Phillips," said Pat, "I want you to know why they are in my possession. There is more than mere money involved—there is restitution to be made to the woman you so unkindly wronged."

Phillips recoiled as though from a blow. But Pat was relentless and continued:

"Mere money is all a beast like you can give in restitution for your shameful conduct—but you must pay well, if you want the woman who is your wife to wear the pearls you bought with the money you stole from your miserable victim. Ten thousand dollars takes the pearls—and if you try any tricks—you and your wife will bitterly regret it."

Pat arose from the chair in which she had been seated and led Phillips to a door which she partly opened. Phillips looked into an adjoining room and saw the woman he had betrayed and robbed. Before he could move or say a word Pat shut the door and stood with her back against it.

Phillips was now ready to listen to reason.

"I'll give you a check for the money," he said, making a move toward his pocket.

"Cold cash is the requirement—and the pearls are yours," said Pat. "Bring the money yourself or send it by Phil Kelly. Do it to-day, or else you will live to regret. And if you try any tricks, it will be all the worse for you."

Promising to provide the cash forthwith, Phillips hurried away. Going first to his bankers to get the money, he then returned to the hotel in search of the Sphinx.

When Kelly heard what Phillips had to say, he advised immediate compliance with Pat's demand.

"Will you take her money, Mr. Kelly?" said Phillips. "I'm too ashamed of myself to face her again." And the Sphinx speedily agreed to go with the cash and place it in Pat's hands.

Phillips still had the ordeal of facing his wife, and was worried about what he should say.

For some time Phillips walked the streets, trying to conjure a way to satisfy his wife.

Finally, although still undecided, he went to his apartments. His wife was not at home. The maid told him she had gone to hire detectives to trace the missing pearls. The very thing Phillips dreaded had happened.

Hurrying to the telephone, he called Pat's number and got the girl on the phone. Then he explained what his wife had done, and begged Pat not to publish the facts.

"You may be sure I will keep still about your despicable actions—but not for your sake, believe me. I think more of the poor woman you have wronged than to let her story be known through any hasty action of mine. The girl was radiant in the happiness her triumph afforded her."

Within a few moments after Phillips had telephoned, Kelly arrived with the money and was ushered into the drawing room where Pat awaited him. "You win again, Miss Pat," was Kelly's introductory remark. "If you keep this up in America, my reputation as a detective will not reach very far, I am afraid."

"Perhaps you will have a case in which I am not concerned," said the girl with smiling assurance.

"The business in hand is the pearls," Kelly finally managed to say. "Here is the money—ten thousand was the price, I believe?"

Going to her dressing table, Pat opened a drawer and produced the string of pearls. She handed them to Kelly and received the money in exchange. When she had counted it she separated a few of the bills and explained:

"This money I advanced on ship-

board to the woman this day betrayed and robbed. I told her then it was only part payment."

A knock at the door interrupted Pat's remark. Kelly hastily stowed the pearls away in his pocket and Pat showed the money into her bodice. It was Kelly's assistant who had come to the door.

"Three men, who claim they are detectives, sent by some woman, are downstairs," said Kelly's man.

"I'll run down and give them a little conversation," said the Sphinx, addressing himself to Pat. Noticing signs of consternation in the girl's face, he continued reassuringly:

"Don't be worried about these men. I will be here to see that you are not molested."

On his way downstairs, Kelly transferred the string of pearls to his assistant, hurriedly instructing him to take them to the hotel and there await Kelly's arrival. And so the pearls were, eventually, safely restored to their owner.

When the Sphinx left Pat alone the girl made some quick moves. She told the woman to leave the house, with her baby, by a side entrance, assuring her that her troubles over funds were at an end. Pat gave the woman some of the money she had received and told her when to return for the balance.

Then Pat made a hurried transformation. She had been underdressed in her Apache costume, and the work of slipping off her outer clothing was accomplished in a jiffy. She donned her Apache cap, locked the drawer in her dressing table where she had kept the pearls, and then stepped to the fireplace.

She put her foot upon one of the tiles. The mantle began moving slowly along the wall, taking the fireplace with it. In a moment a door was disclosed, and touching a button, Pat swung it open and disappeared from the room. Then the fireplace and mantle moved back to its original position.

Kelly had, during this time, been arguing with the detective about the fallacy of searching further for the pearls. "They are not here," was Kelly's assurance to the sleuths.

But, argue as he might, they were determined to search the house. They began with the upper floors, where Kelly left them, ransacking every nook and corner, and hurried to the drawing room to inform Pat of the proceeding.

When the Sphinx opened the door he was astounded to find the room empty. He searched in the adjoining room, opening every door in sight.

"She's gone. She's outwitted me again," was his excited comment, spoken half aloud. And at that instant his eyes fell upon a purple mask placed conspicuously on the drawing-room table.

(To be continued.)

STOMACH MEDICINES ARE DANGEROUS

DOCTORS NOW ADVISE MAGNESIA

Just how dangerous it is to indiscriminately dose the stomach with drugs and medicines is often not realized until too late. It seems so simple to swallow a dose of some special mixture or take a tablet of soda, bicarbonate, or other agent, and the folly of this drug-taking is not apparent until, perhaps years afterwards, when it is found that gastric ulcers have almost eaten their way through the stomach walls. Regrets are then unavailing; it is in the early stages when indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, etc., indicate excessive acidity of the stomach and fermentation of food contents that precaution should be taken. Drugs and medicines are unwise and often dangerous. They have little or no influence upon the harmful acid, and that is why doctors are discarding them and advising sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble to get rid of the dangerous acid and keep the food contents bland and sweet by taking a little pure bismuthated magnesia. Bismuthated Magnesia is an absolutely pure anti-acid which can be readily obtained from any drug store. It is absolutely harmless, is practically tasteless and a teaspoonful taken in a little warm or cold water after meals will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralize excessive acidity of the stomach and prevent all possibility of the food fermenting.

MOTOR BOATS IN FISH TRADE.

They Are Profitable Because They Reach the Market More Quickly.

According to the latest statistics, there are 9,392 motor boats employed in the Canadian fishing industry. Besides a number of motor vessels of the larger type. This is an increase of 600 motor boats in a year and 3,400 in two years.

The boats are employed almost entirely in the Maritime Provinces and on the Pacific coast, where the greater number is engaged in the halibut fishery. The vessels employed ranging from small motor boats, carrying four to ten men, to large auxiliary schooners and steamers.

The introduction of the motor boat has revolutionized the fishing industry and largely increased the production. It has saved the fishermen time and rendered him independent of the wind. He can also make longer journeys off shore to the fishing grounds, thereby increasing his sphere of operations. One of the most important points is the increase in the catch, owing to the fact that the fishermen can get to the fishing grounds quicker, remain there a longer time, carry a greater load, and get back to port in less time than by the sail and oar method.

In the larger auxiliary schooners, the motor saves towage bills, enables the vessel to be manoeuvred in narrow channels, and brings her into the market quicker, with the fish fresher. There is less risk for the dory fishermen in squally weather on the Banks, as they can be picked up quicker.

No better place is available than the farm for raising young chicks, but too often they are placed on the same ground year after year. The orchard or corn field make fine runs for chicks sheltered at night in houses.



The Housewife's Corner



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

Lesson VII. Fats and Oils.

Besides carbohydrates, there is another class of energy and heat giving foods, i.e., fats and oils. Another of their functions is to lubricate the intestinal tract.

Because they produce twice as much energy as carbohydrates, the inhabitants of cold climates need to consume from 2½ to 3 times the amount of fat as is needed by the people in warm climates. All fats when heated become oils.

There are two classes of fats, viz., fixed and volatile oils. Fixed oils is the term given to all fats used in the preparation of food. They are called "fixed" because little or no evaporation takes place when they are heated. Volatile oils are so called because they are changed into vapor or gas when heated to boiling point. Oil of cloves, bitter almonds, lemon, cinnamon, and bergamot are some of the best known of the volatile oils.

Fats are composed of carbon united with oxygen and hydrogen, and are therefore called hydrocarbons. They contain glycerine and various fatty acids. Commercial glycerine is obtained from decomposed fats.

Kinds of Fats.

Milk Fats.—Minute globules of fat suspended in milk give it its clean

white color. The proportion of fat in milk varies from 2.4-5 per cent. to 8 per cent. This variation is due to the age, condition and feeding of the cows from which the milk is obtained. When new milk is allowed to stand for a time, fat globules arise to the top and form what is called cream. Butter is made from cream by the process of beating or churning. This action causes the fat globules to break and then to collect into a solid mass.

Animal Fats.—When heated to the boiling point, animal fats burn or carbonize, showing numerous black particles in the fat. This is unfit to use as a cooking agent for food. Beef fat is known as suet, sheep fat as tallow, hog fat as lard; fat from roasting or boiling meats is called drippings.

Vegetable Fats.—There are oils obtained from vegetables, such as corn oil, peanut oil and oils from bayberry and from different grains. Olive oil is the most palatable of all oils and the easiest to digest. Nothing can equal olive oil as a cooking medium. Cottonseed oil has been brought to a high state of perfection and is now absolutely colorless and tasteless. For frying and shortening it is much superior to the various kinds of animal fat.

cold, water to loosen the skins. Peel and put on ice. When ready to serve cut the tomatoes in half, place in a small dish and cover with the following dressing: One green pepper minced fine, one onion, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar. Work to a paste and spread on each half of the tomato. This dish must be served icy cold to be successful.

5. Don't throw away the pea pods. They make an excellent cream soup. Take 2 quarts of peas, shell them and use the peas for vegetable and the pods for soup. After washing the pods put them in soup kettle, chop an onion and add left over roast beef bone, leg of lamb bone or other bones. Cover the pods and bones with plenty of water and let simmer for 1½ hours, or until it reduces; then strain and salt and pepper to taste. Take 1 tablespoonful of flour and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and stir until a smooth paste. Add 1 pint of milk to this and then put it in the broth with some chopped parsley and cook for about 10 minutes, or until it thickens slightly.

6. Here is the recipe of all excellent dish, tasty, inexpensive and a meal in itself (for four people):—One and a half pounds of medium sized potatoes, half a pound of onions, one-eighth pound of bacon, a small bunch of parsley, one-half teaspoonful thyme powder, one-quarter bay leaf and two cloves of garlic. Melt and brown bacon, cut into small pieces, add a tablespoonful of flour, brown and add half a glass of water; add potatoes and onions cut into halves or quarters, according to their size; bunch of parsley, garlic, bay leaf; salt, pepper to taste. Pour sufficient water to almost cover vegetables and simmer until done, adding some more water if necessary. A sliced tomato may be added if desired.

Some Economical Dishes.

1. Fill a baking dish with prepared spinach, leaving a hollow in the centre. Fill this with boiled codfish and put grated cheese on top. Then bake. Nourishing, delicious and inexpensive.

2. Grease baking dish, alternate layers of salmon with bread crumbs, seasoned with salt and pepper. When dish is almost full pour in milk and bake in even. It takes about twenty minutes to bake. One tall can of pink salmon costs eighteen cents. This will feed four persons, with plenty for each.

3. Scrape the corn from three ears and place it in a bowl, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one-half tablespoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add sufficient flour to mix to a dough that will drop from the spoon, usually about one and one-quarter cupfuls. Fry in a deep fat or bake on a griddle. One cupful canned corn may be used in place of fresh corn.

4. Dip tomatoes in boiling, then in

CASUALTIES OF OTHER WARS.

How the Conflicts of the Past Compare With Present Struggle.

Before the conflagration of the twentieth century all other wars appear in pigmy proportions.

Taking a grand total of the living in arms, dead, wounded and prisoners, we find something like 45,000,000 men have taken up arms since the war began.

One man out of every nine who took up arms has laid down his life in turn. One out of every eleven has been permanently injured and one out of every eleven has been taken prisoner.

Take the population of the world at approximately 1,750,000,000. One man has died for every 350 inhabitants of the earth.

Russia and Turkey fought back in 1828 at a cost of 120,000 lives. The two Napoleonic wars, one in the beginning of the nineteenth century and the other toward the latter end of the same period, nearest approximate the present man losses. About 5,000,000 men were lost in those wars.

The loss of men in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 was something like 200,000 men—considered then a bloody war, but comparing feebly with the present titanic struggle between French and Germans.

The Boer War took a total of 3,700 dead.

In the Balkan War of 1912-13 the losses in men were 228,000; in the second Balkan war 120,000 men, 70,000 of them Serbians.

In the Russo-Japanese War the former lost 885,000 men and Japan 167,400 men. The combined losses in man power were more than 600,000 men, or 10 per cent. of the present war losses. Approximately 500,000 men died in

the American Civil War on both sides.

Here is an astounding fact in summing up the wars of the world from the American Revolution down to the present strife, excluding the Napoleonic wars. All told they exacted a toll of 4,019,510 lives—nearly 1,000,000 less than the losses in three years of modern fighting.

Cull Apples For Hogs.

A British Columbia farmer says that he has for years been using cull apples for hog feed. The apples are pulped by the use of a gasoline engine and a ration is made up in the proportion of 36 pounds of apples to 5 pounds of shorts. Apple-fed pork has a peculiarly nice flavor all its own.



IF THE TONGUES OF YOUR SHOES COULD SPEAK, THEY WOULD SAY

USE

"NUGGET" Shoe Polish

It gives the same nourishment to the leather that the skin gets when on the animal's back.

Black, Tan, Toney Red and Dark Brown. 10c. per tin.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR SHOES."

WESTERN FARMERS CALL FOR LABOR

GRAIN RIPENING RAPIDLY BUT MEN ARE SCARCE.

Cutting Will Commence About August 20—Patriotism Demands Conservation of Crop.

The gravity of the situation in regard to the harvesting of Ontario's crops serves but to illustrate more clearly the seriousness of the call of the farmers of the western prairies for some 30,000 men from the eastern provinces to help garner the grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this season.

The Canadian Northern Railway whose 6,000 miles of line in the three prairie provinces serve the most productive areas, have already announced that the help of 25,000 men would be required to assist the farmers along its lines this year. Since then representatives of the Federal government, the three provincial governments and the leading railways, have conferred at Winnipeg, and announced that 31,000 harvesters from Ontario and the other eastern provinces would be welcomed in the west this year.

As everyone knows, agriculture is at the base of our Canadian prosperity, and if only for this domestic reason, the harvest should be assured. But this year the wheatless millions throughout the world look to the North American continent, and especially Canada, for their supply. The North American wheat crop this year belongs to all the world with the exception of the Teutons and their allies, and because of this it is imperative that the grain yield be conserved.

CHEVRONS OF HONOR.

How France Rewards Her Soldiers For Deeds of Daring.

The French are quick to bestow symbols of honor on soldiers who perform deeds of self-sacrifice or daring. More than any other of the Allies, perhaps, they recognize the value of emblems of service.

Among the many neat little marks upon the French uniforms that indicate the rank and the department of the wearer, says Sir A. Conan Doyle in A Visit to Three Fronts, there was one that puzzled me. It was to be found on the left sleeve of men of all ranks, from generals to privates, and it consisted of small gold chevrons, one, two, or more. No rule seemed to regulate them, for the general might have none, and I have heard of a private who wore ten.

Suddenly I solved the mystery. The marks are the record of wounds received! By that admirable little device the French ally the smart of a wound and make it bring lasting honor to the man among his fellows.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

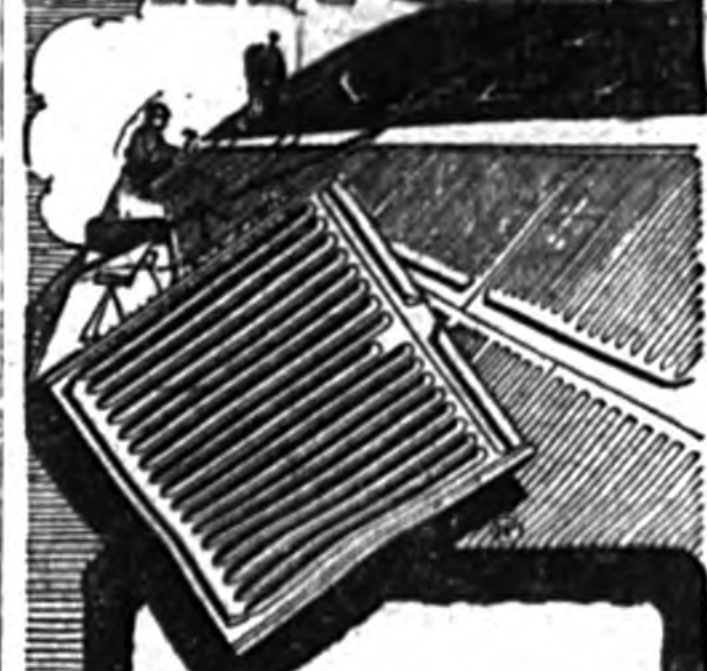
The Numbers Indicated in the Latest Reports From the Belligerents.

Late reports show that about 2,000,000 prisoners, mostly Russians, are now held by the Germans. In the first two years of the war more than 29,000 prisoners died in Germany from wounds and disease.

Russia has approximately a million prisoners, of whom more than 40,000 were captured by General Brusiloff's army early in 1916. The remainder of the Allied nations have between them another million, of whom more than 600,000 were taken last year. The French captured 78,500 Germans and the British 40,800 on the western front. In the Balkans 11,000 Bulgarians and Turks were bagged and the Italians raked in more than 52,000 Austrians.

While the majority of war prisoners are put to work, think of the problem of feeding them!

PEDLAR'S "GEORGE" SHINGLES



ARE you really saving money by neglecting to re-shingle that barn roof? You know that each additional patch lessens the value of your building. You know each widening leak means rotting, loosening shingles and early decay. You know that only by fastening your roof with Pedlar's "George" Shingles bring you the durability and wearing qualities of steel at a price, when laid, about that of a good wooden shingle roof. A Pedlarized roof will last for generations, protecting you at all times from the danger of lightning and fire. The "Right Roof" Book let W.W. tell you all about steel shingles and how to lay them, is free. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited
(Established 1861)
Executive Offices and
Factories
OSHAWA, ONT.

Branches:
Montreal Ottawa
Toronto London
Winnipeg

Redpath SUGAR



was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

WE PAY CASH FOR

Old False Teeth

Gold and Platinum mailed to Canadian Refining Co., Imperial Bank Bldg., Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto.

In These War Times you want real food that contains the greatest amount of body-building material at lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is all food. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing, strengthening meal.



Made in Canada.

A STRANGE PICTURE OF WAR.

Solemn and Awe-Inspiring Was the Sight of Ypres in Flames.

On a perfect night, brilliantly clear and absolutely still, what Stevenson would call a wonderful clear night of stars, Dr. William Boyd, author of *With a Field Ambulance at Ypres*, determined to climb, with some of his companions, a hill that overlooked the battle front. That was a strange ascent, he says. For the greater part of the way it lay through the woods, and we were continually falling over tree trunks, tumbling into shell holes, running into telephone wires and extricating ourselves from barbed wire. Not a sound was to be heard except the croaking of the frogs.

Suddenly we emerged from the tangled undergrowth on the bare summit of the hill and sat down at the foot of the ruined tower. The scene that met our eyes was so solemn, so awe inspiring, that all conversation between us ceased. At our feet lay Ypres, burning furiously. The great cloud that hung above it was now glowing as if some vast furnace were burning in its midst, but the cloud itself appeared motionless. Now and then great tongues of flame would leap up from the doomed town, but apart from them the whole impression was one of rest, immobility. We felt that we were looking at a painted scene, or watching a vast stage where some lurid Mephistophelean drama was being enacted.

Here and there along the line a star shell went up and, bursting, lighted the landscape with a garish flare. Overhead were the quiet stars. Nothing broke the quiet silence except now and then the deep, rich, solemn boom of a big gun far away to north, with perhaps an occasional crackle of rifles near at hand. But, as we sat, the silence of the night was broken by the song of a bird; faint and hesitating at first, but gradually gathering volume, until the whole air throbbled with the melody. It was a nightingale singing in the wood below.

We sat on, and on, and on. The whole town was glowing like the mouth of hell. Now and again a roof fell in, and the great hungry tongues of fire licked the sky; but at our distance no sound broke the awesome stillness—only the song of the nightingale and the booming of guns.

Really there is nothing to canning fruit and vegetables except care, cleanliness, fresh products, jars and heat.

Establish a home canning firm. "Father, Mother & Co." Don't forget the little "co.'s."

An Australian claims to have discovered a new rapid tanning process with which sole leather can be tanned in seven days, calfskin in six hours and other skins proportionately quickly.

INSTANT POSTUM

instead of tea and coffee on the family table makes for better health and more comfort. Preferred by Thousands

"There's a Reason"

WAR SUPPLIES.

A Few Figures Regarding the Present World-wide Conflict.

Since August, 1914, British destroyers and airplanes have conveyed across the English Channel 8,000,000 men, 10,000,000 tons of explosives and war munitions, 1,250,000 sick and wounded men, 1,000,000 horses and mules and 50,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

In munitions alone the Allies have used 200,000 tons of ammunition in five weeks. That is shooting away metal at the rate of 6,000 tons a day, 250 tons every hour, forty tons a minute, 1,500 pounds every second.

The British War Office tells how the Allies at first used 50,000 pairs of horse-shoes a month. This supply was inadequate—they are now using 1,500,000 every month.

In filling one order from the front the London office had to provide 25,000,000 gas helmets, 250,000,000 sand bags, 105,000,000 yards of khaki and 115,000,000 yards of flannel.

The khaki and flannel together measured 110,000 miles, or enough to go four and a half times round the earth at the equator.

In one war order placed recently the United States asked for 5,000,000 blankets, 2,000,000 cots, 45,500,000 yards of cotton cloth, 21,300,000 yards of unbleached drilling, 6,000,000 pairs of shoes and 11,101,000 pairs of light woolen socks.

Such a drain on the world's economic resources makes for a tremendous readjustment all along the line. Not the least interesting phase of this situation is the shift of woman to the job of man.

In Germany close to 5,000,000 women are in industries covered by the sick and death benefit societies. In England more than 3,000,000 women are employed outside of their homes, of whom half a million work in the munition plants. Similar conditions obtain in France.

FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

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.

TRIPPING INTO TOWN.

A little lass with golden hair,
A little lass with brown,
A little lass with raven locks,
Went tripping into town.
"I like the golden hair the best!"
"And I prefer the brown!"
"And I the black," three sparrows said—

Three sparrows of the town.
"Tu-wit! Tu-wit!" an old owl cried
From the belfry of the town;
"Glad-hearted lasses need not mind
If locks be gold, black, brown!
Tu-wit! Tu-wit! so fast, so fast
The sands of life run down.
And soon, so soon, three white-haired dames
Will totter through the town;
Gone then for aye the raven locks,
The golden hair, the brown,
And she will fairest be whose face
Has never worn a frown!"

Elephants' Curious Teeth.
Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight. Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and two below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand. Over these hay and fodder are shifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom—a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power of movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from the side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like a wrinkled pink serpent. Elephants, like human beings, have two sets of teeth. The milk teeth, which are smaller than the permanent molars, fall out when the animals are about fourteen years old. These baby teeth—which are, nevertheless, enormous—are occasionally picked up by circus men among the fodder and preserved as curiosities.

The ideal condition for a cornfield is moist below, dry and light on the surface, which should be free from weeds.

Practical Designs



A smart blouse and skirt, which would be welcome in any woman's wardrobe, are shown in the accompanying illustration. The waist is of fine handkerchief linen with an embroidered spray across the front, and collar and cuffs edged with narrow crocheted lace. The skirt is developed in green wool jersey and is made with a panel down the front and with sides and back slightly gathered. The novel feature of this skirt is the pocket section at the sides. McCall Patterns No. 7893, Ladies' Blouse; in 5 sizes, 34 to 42 bust; No. 7861, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt; 39 or 37-inch length; in 6 sizes; 22 to 32 waist. Price, 20 cents each.



The all-practical and all-stylish plaid gingham is used for developing the dress illustrated, which is trimmed with a smart pointed collar, cuffs and large pockets of pique. A medium-width belt of patent leather is a very important addition to this little dress. McCall Pattern No. 7864, Girl's Dress; in 5 sizes, 6 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.

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers! If you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection. This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Increasing Bee Stocks.
Roughly speaking, the bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood build 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.

TIRES REMADE

Scrap tires can be made into guaranteed tread double service tires, puncture proof, blow-out proof, will outwear any new tire, results will astonish you; send for circular; we pay 6 cents a pound for old tires; we buy, sell and exchange new and second-hand tires and tubes. Auto Tire Exchange, 451 East King St., Hamilton, and 401 Yonge Street, Toronto.

"TITELWAD"

SHOCKS LIKE A BOMB!
Vulcanizes Quickly Without Heat
Repair your Tires, Tubes, Punctures, Hot Water Bottles, 100,000 users already know it. It is the best all over Canada. Order a 50-cent tin to-day. Guaranteed to satisfy. Refuse all substitutes. R. Schofield, 41 Victoria St., Toronto.

TO MOTHER.

Dear mother mine, why "should you weep
That I, your son, should pay the price
Of one who would his conscience keep,
Though keeping it means sacrifice?

You needs should weep if I heard not
The soul's revellie clear and strong,
Above my fears; if I forgot
A folded hand is weaponed wrong;
Helps wrong prevail, since for the right

It does not work; no friend is he
Of liberty who sees sheer might
Thrust out, and sits in apathy.
He is her friend who, when she cries,
Finds all his fires of spirit spring
Towards God's canopy of skies—
He rides upon Nemesis' wing
Through battle's fury, and the strife;
His is the faith expressed in act;
He to his life is true, and Life
Will say he has kept the pact.

—A. H. Taylor,
On active service in the field.

HARVESTERS WANTED!

Canadian Northern Ry. Runs Excursion Trains To The West.

The earliest arrivals in Winnipeg will have the first and best choice of employment in the harvest fields beyond. The Canadian Northern Railway will run the first Excursion Trains to the West in this connection, leaving Ottawa 9.30 a.m. Aug. 16th; and 10.30 p.m. Aug. 16th and 28th; also leaving Toronto 9.00 a.m. Aug. 21st; and 10.00 p.m. Aug. 21st, 23rd and 30th. Through cars will be operated from Montreal and Joliette, affording direct connection at Ottawa from principal Quebec points.

The equipment will consist of electric lighted colonist cars and lunch counter cars with special accommodation for women.

While the best chances are along the Lines of the Canadian Northern in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the demand for labor is heavy and the wages high, no matter what final destination you may select, the C.N.R. offers the best route to Winnipeg.

For leaflet showing special train service, excursion dates and the number of laborers required at various points, together with all other particulars, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent or General Passenger Department, Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

EXHIBITION COSTS \$350,000.

Special Attractions At This Year's Fair Above the Ordinary.

It costs upward of \$350,000 to stage and prepare the Canadian National Exhibition each year. Much of this is spent on special attractions for which the Exhibition is famous. No expense or effort has been spared in securing for Confederation Year the finest array of acts for the Hippodrome Show that will be given as usual in front of the Grand Stand every afternoon and evening. There will be a galaxy of stars of the show world filling three stages at the one time.

One of the outstanding features will be the Al Golem Troupe, court artists to the Shah of Persia, who present the most picturesque and sensational acrobatic novelty now before the public. The remainder of the programme will be in keeping with this wonderful attraction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Cold Storage Architecture.
To meet an ever-increasing demand for information respecting the construction of ice-houses and small cold storage systems for farmers, country storekeepers, milk producers, hotel-keepers, owners of country homes and others, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin No. 49, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, entitled "Small Cold Storage and Dairy Buildings," the immediate sponsors for which are Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, and Mr. Joseph Burgess, Cold Storage Inspector. The bulletin is a complete handbook on cold storage construction of a comparatively simple and inexpensive kind. Besides minute explanatory details of plans and material required for construction of ice houses and refrigerators, a series of drawings prepared by the Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works is presented, of which blue prints on a scale of one inch to two feet can be had free on application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, while the bulletin itself can be had, also free, by writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. If the information herein contained were extensively made use of, not only would much waste be avoided and financial profit accrued, but considerable benefit would be derived in health and the enjoyment of life enhanced. Five different plans are given in the bulletin with complete specifications for each and a statement of quantities of ice that can be stored.

Vice-Admiral Sims is a Canadian by birth and a fighter by occupation.

LEGACIES.

Unto my friends I give my thoughts,
Unto my God my soul—
Unto my foe I leave my love—
These are of life the whole.

Nay, there is something—a trifle—left.
Who shall receive this dower?
See, Earth Mother, a handful of dust,
Turn it into a flower.
Ethelwyn Wetherald.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Garden at the Front.

A Canadian soldier connected with the Sanitary Department of the Canadian army in France, writes home that he has a very flourishing vegetable garden near the battle line, and that the cabbages, peets, onions, etc., are coming along splendidly right within sound of the battle's roar.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Where Bill Was.
Bill Smith, a country shopkeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately, and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered, Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the shop, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet, and began frantically to open the largest one.

"What's the matter, Sarah?" said one of the bystanders who had watched her in amazement.

Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the box. It read:

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

When Scot Meets Scot.

The British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, is a Scot, and his staff is composed for the most part of young Scotsmen. Even the sentries before his quarters are Scots.

Sir Douglas, coming forth one morning after breakfast, was saluted by a strange sentry.

"Who are ye?" he asked the man in his broad Scotch accent.

"Fine, general! An' hoo's yer self?"

The flattered sentry answered with hearty politeness:

"Who are ye?" he asked the man in his broad Scotch accent.

"Fine, general! An' hoo's yer self?"

The flattered sentry answered with hearty politeness:

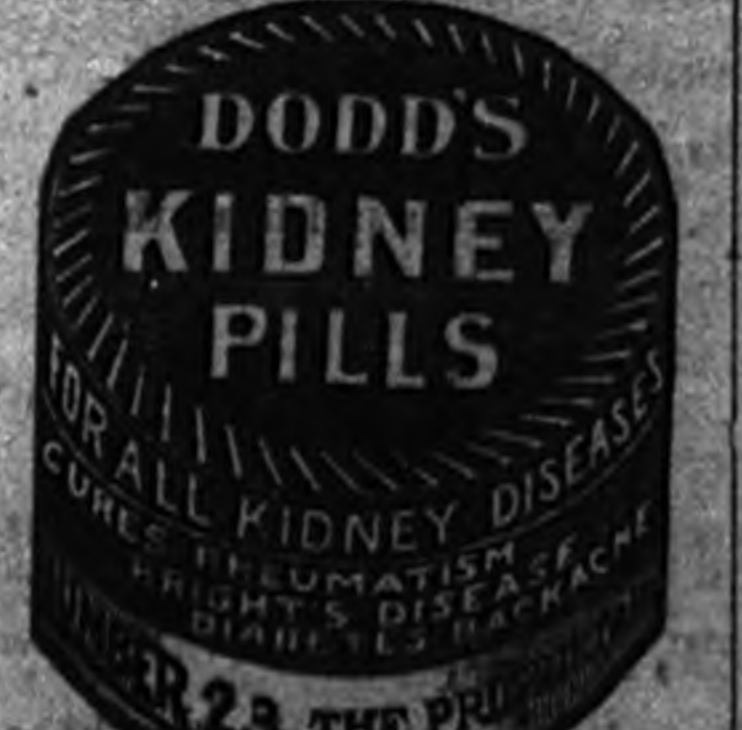
"Who are ye?" he asked the man in his broad Scotch accent.

Disastrous Lambing Season.
The lambing season in Great Britain has been one of the most disastrous in living memory, the severe weather in early spring causing heavy mortality. On one sheep farm in Cumberland 83 lambs were buried in one grave, the total loss in lambs being 200, while over 100 ewes succumbed as well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Wierd Flower.
There is an orchid in Java, the grammato-phyllum, all the flowers of which open at once as if by the stroke of a fairy's wand, and they also all wither together.

Many a man situated at a long distance from the source of supply has been glad to receive a consignment of dried apples; the method of their preparation is simple and is understood by most farm people. Why not try them this winter?



ED. 7. ISSUE 33-17.



Serves Him Right.
"Your brother has the earache."
"It serves him right," answered the small boy's sister. "Teacher has told him time and again he ought not to play the piano by ear."

MONEY ORDERS
Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

In 1236 the Danube river was frozen to the bottom, and remained so for a long time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A new vacuum cleaner is specially designed to remove dust from books on library shelves.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

Gramophone Springs made. Baby Carriage and Lawn Mower Parts. Jackson Co., Montreal.

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

WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS!

You who tire easily; are pale, nervous or irritable; who are subject to fits of melancholy or the "blues"; get your blood examined for iron deficiency. **MINARD'S TONIC** taken three times a day will increase your strength and endurance 100 per cent in two weeks in many cases. —Ferdinand King, M.D.

ITCHING BURNING PIMPLES ON BABY

Head and Face Covered, Came Off In Scales. Would Cry Most All Night. Cuticura Healed.

"When my baby was two weeks old her head and face became covered with little water pimples. They later broke and dried, and came off in scales. They itched and burned terribly and she could not sleep but would cry most all night. She was so cross and fretful I could not leave her to do my work."

"Then I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In three weeks there was not a trace of the trouble left. She was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alex. Foster, R. R. 2, Proton Sta., Ont., June 2, 1916.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura Soap for the toilet. For Free Sample Book by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

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

Enhart, Pa. "I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me." She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work." —Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhart, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Text Books, Scribblers, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Erasers, Etc.,

Special Attention Given to orders from out-of-Town Schools

Head-quarters of Supplies for over 85 years

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. Tudh pe Huggies and Expresses.

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

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

Russell Rodgers, Lachute

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.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up\$4,000,000

Reserve.....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.

Lachute, St. Andrews and Brownsburg

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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

FOOTWEAR
for
Boys & Girls

Our Large Stock consists of Boots that are Strong for School use.

Growing Girls Boots with Low Heels, at Sizes from 1 to 6.

Extra Special Value in Boys School Suits.

We are ready to supply the farmers with the Best Working Boots made in Canada.

— Always on hand —

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. Gent's Furnishings, Overalls, Gloves, Trunks and Valises, Etc.

— Suits Made to Order —

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.
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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
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Dr. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
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NOTARY,
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

NO. 34

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundaes and Bricks.

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

P. PAQUIN, Lachute

WANTED! Cream and Milk.

400 Gallon of Cream Daily

400 Gallon of Milk Daily

Shipment to Commence May 1st, 1918

CROWN DAIRY LIMITED,
209 Versailles Street, Montreal.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

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

NOTICE.

The Water tax is now due and the town officer will proceed to collect the first of the month. The indebted will please arrange to have money in readiness and avoid trouble.

WATER COMMITTEE,
Lachute Town Corporation.

ST. ANDREWS

The Upstreamer's Bible Class is making another collection of waste paper, (books, magazines, newspapers and scraps) to be sold in aid of the Red Cross Society. Will those living in the County kindly bring their contribution to the St. Andrews Post Office on or before Oct. 1st.

Church Notes.

Lakfield.—Holy Trinity Church, Sunday, Sept. 23rd, morning service 10.30, Bible class 9.30. Rev. A. H. Lupton desires a good attendance. All young and old are asked to attend.

Shrewsbury.—St. John's Church commencing Sunday, Sept. 16th, service in this church once every fortnight at 2 o'clock. The 4 p.m. services are discontinued for this year.

Dunany.—St. Paul's Church, service in this church once every fortnight at 2 o'clock commencing Sunday, Sept. 23rd. The 4 p.m. services are discontinued for this year.

North Gore.—The Church of England services which have been held Tuesday evenings throughout the summer, by the Rev. A. H. Lupton, in the North Gore School are discontinued, arrangements may be made occasionally during the winter for services which will be duly announced.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Emerson Ladd, of Chazy, is the guest of Mrs. Massiah for a few weeks.

Miss Rose Lockwood and Mr. Jas. Lockwood, of Montreal, were in Lachute last week.

Mrs. Dr. Geo. Christie spent the week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lamb of Buckingham.

Rev and Mrs. Hayden attended the funeral of the late Rev Dr. Mavety of Ottawa last Thursday.

Miss M. McKimmie returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit spent with friends in Russell and Ottawa.

Mrs. Dr. Paintin, of Knowlton, is visiting her father Mr. T. Shepherd who is again recovering his health.

Miss Georgina Roberts of Montreal is spending her vacation with Rev. and Mrs. Hayden at the Parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell, of Brownsburg, returned home this week from a pleasant visit to Toronto.

Mr. Joseph Lavigne left on Friday morning for a short visit with his friends in Haileybury and other Northern Ontario points.

Next Sunday morning the Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A., will continue his series of sermons on the Lord's Prayer, his subject being "Hallowed be Thy Name."

Mrs. Picken who has been spending the past six weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Smith at Beech Ridge, returned to her home in Hamilton on Saturday last.

Mr. M. S. MacDonald who has been spending the past three weeks the guest of Mr. Joseph Boyd, of Louisa, returned to Toughford Mine, Swastika, Ont., on Monday last.

Mr. Norman Beers, who has been spending the past two weeks in town, returned on Saturday last to Merriton, accompanied by his mother Mrs. A. Beers and sister Edith.

Lieut. Baxter, of the Canadian Forestry Corps, who has been in the Staff of No 16 Company at Bshier, under Major Massiah, made a flying visit to Mrs. Massiah, en route for his home Victoria, B. C.

The Methodist Women's Missionary meeting will gather next Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Murphy's, at 3 p.m. who will afterwards entertain. All members are urgently requested to attend.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid met in large numbers last Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Drysdale. Mrs. J. D. Campbell the President took charge. After the meeting Mrs. Drysdale entertained to refreshments.

Dr. Lambly of Montreal will address the East Settlement Brotherhood next Sunday afternoon and in the evening he will speak in the Methodist Church, Lachute on "Billy Sunday," whom he heard when visiting in Philadelphia.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on Friday Sept. 28th. Miss McGregor will be the speaker at the afternoon meeting. All interested in Missions will do well to be present.

Church of England services in Lachute Parish will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Sept. 23rd as follows:—Lachute St. Simeon's Church to 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Rector's Bible Class 9.30 a.m. subject, The Types and prophecies in the Old Testament. Louisa St. Aidan's Church service at 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Mrs. Wm. Drew who has recently purchased the property of Mr. Geo. Fraser on Beech Ridge, has moved from Beech Ridge and is now one of our town residents. Mr. Jas. Catton of the Ridge has also bought the property of Mr. Belanger on Beech Ridge, and expects moving to Lachute about the end of October.

The home of Mr. Thomas Pollock at Hill Foot was burned to the ground on Saturday last. Rising as usual, Mr. Pollock had put on his fire and gone to the factory and on his return found his home all ablaze, with neighbors doing their best to save the effects. There was very little saved however, and nearly all a total loss as he carried no insurance.

Homeseeker's excursion tickets to principal points in Western Canada are on sale at all Canadian Northern Railway ticket offices, good going every Tuesday until October 30th. Return limit two months. Tickets will be honored in tourist sleeping cars on payment of berth rate. For full particulars, apply to nearest C. N. R. agent or write General Passenger Department, 280 St. James St. Montreal.

No little excitement was caused on Saturday evening when Egbert McGibbon, of Chatham, had the misfortune to run his car over the bank opposite Mr. Westwood's, between the railway crossing and Foundry Street. Mr. Rupert Bradford was endeavoring with his team to extricate the car from its difficulty, when of a sudden it became enveloped in flames and it was not long before the body of the car was reduced to ashes. The cause of the fire is supposed to have resulted from the vapors arising from the gasoline, the tank being just filled and the feed pipe likely strained, causing a leakage. Both side and tail lights were slight at the time and were presumably the cause of the fire.

Mr. W. Grimes, who has been visiting his old acquaintances and friends in the County for the past month returns first of the week for his home in Vancouver. The last few days he has been the guest of his sister Mrs. Scott on Foundry St.

Miss Dennis, of St. Jerome, was the guest of Mrs. A. McVicar this week. Miss Florence Stewart, of Montreal, Mrs. Jos. Stewart, Miss Nellie and Mr. Walter Stewart, of Mount Maple, Miss Zenie and Mr. Clifford McKiddie, of Ydgenburg, were guests of Mrs. M. Jones on Thursday.

Mr. A. Osborne Lackey, son of Rev. Rural Dean Lackey, has "joined up," in Ottawa, with the Canadian Queen's Ambulance corps. He leaves for Kingston on the 18th inst. and will probably return to his home for the week end.

The following appointments to the exemption tribunals under the Military Service Act for this County have been made as follows: For Lachute, Mayors E. Lavigne, Armand, C. J. Stanforth; Morin Heights, William Watchorn; Calumet, Sydney Filion.

Mr. Geo. Paul has purchased the store of Messrs. H. J. Giles and Bro. on Main Street and has moved into the upper portion of it which is now converted into a nice dwelling. He intends shortly to remove his stove effects from the Cleland Block.

The Ottawa Exhibition saw many prizes coming into Argenteuil, among the principal winners being Mr. Jno. Black who carried off two championships on his Ayrshire bull and cow, and took 9 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third and 1 fourth. Mr. Robert Leishman took first on his two-year old bull, Mr. Robert Todd took first on his two-year old Clydesdale Stallion and Mr. James E. Arnold showed 14 horses and landed a prize on each.

On the evening of Wednesday the Red Cross Society held a concert that was very pleasing to the large audience gathered in the Victoria Hall. A most interesting programme was given in which the following artists lent their able assistance:—Miss Doherty, elocutionist, of Montreal, Mrs. Barry and the Misses MacIntyre and Rodrigue, of Lachute, Messrs. John Legisack, baritone of Montreal, Sergt. Pearson, returned soldier, Agnes Dallaire, humorist of Lachute.

Wins the Military Cross.
The Montreal Gazette of Tuesday last gives the name of Major Earle Todd as a winner of the M. C. and speaks of him in the following:—"Major Todd moved fearlessly from front to front, encouraging and inspiring his men under the most trying circumstances." Although "Earle" as he was generally known, is now in hospital, we trust for his speedy recovery.

BEECH RIDGE.

The home-makers Club met in the Centreville school-house on Friday afternoon.

The Red Cross Sewing Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. Morrin this week.

Mrs. Percy Funcheon has returned from Montreal after a weeks visit with her parents.

Miss Elizabeth Todd spent a few days visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. G. Hamilton last week.

We regret the serious illness of Mr. Jno. Cooke and his many friends hope to see him convalescent soon.

Mrs. Douglas Picken and infant daughter have returned to Hamilton, Ont., after a month spent visiting with Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith.

Mr. Ernest Cooke met with a painful accident on Saturday afternoon last by being kicked by a horse, cut on the head and three broken ribs being the result.

Mr. and Mrs. James Drew returned from their wedding trip on Monday evening. A very pleasant and enjoyable reception was held at the home of the bride and many good wishes for a long and happy life are extended to them by hosts of friends.

DALESVILLE

Mr. T. Davis spent the week-end here Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tittley visited friends here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Graham Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and family, of Montebello, spent the week-end with Mrs. H. Morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McOunt and son Walter and daughter Doris visited friends here on Sunday.

Misses Ruby and Edythe Silverson, of Lachute and Miss Annie Silverson, of St. Marysville, spent the week-end at their home.

Mr. Daniel McKerricher, of Pincher Creek, and Mrs. (Rev.) D. McIntyre, of Toronto, are spending some time with the formers sister, Mrs. Dale.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Richard McCormick (nee Jane Kerr) took place from the residence of Mr. R. McCormick to Mille Isle, on Sunday last.

Deceased had been an invalid for the past nine months from the effect of a stroke of paralysis. The late Mrs. McCormick was sixty nine years old and leaves an aged husband. A number of friends attended the funeral.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

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

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

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

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

No. 80 Please!

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

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

Robert Hamilton,

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone. 80.

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, scribbles, 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 Reproductions of music in stock. You are welcome to hear at any time.

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

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

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

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

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Preserve all you can with



Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

for the sake of economical and wholesome desserts.

10, 20 and 100-pound Sacks
2 and 5-pound Cartons

Write for free copies of our three new Cook Books—also sending us Red Ball Trade-mark.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal

Plums

have a spicy zest which makes them a favorite preserving fruit, and several excellent varieties are plentiful this year.

The **Housewife's Corner**

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

Lesson VIII. Proteins.

Proteins are the foods we depend upon for body building and repairing waste tissue. Eighteen per cent. of the human body is composed of protein. It is one of the most important of the kinds of foods because it contains nitrogen, a body builder.

The chief proteins are meat, eggs, milk, grains, peas, beans and lentils. The compounds of protein are divided into three classes, viz., albumens, gelatinoids, and extractives.

Albumen in its purest form is found in the white of an egg, in the form of a thick, white, viscous liquid. Albumen is present in the casein of milk, and in meat. It is in the form of gluten in wheat and cereals, and as legumin in beans, peas and lentils. It dissolves readily in cold water and coagulates upon the application of heat. The white of egg coagulates or thickens at a temperature of 150 degrees. Cooking beyond 165 degrees of heat will toughen the albumen, making it difficult to digest. For this reason all egg and egg mixtures should be cooked in a slow, even heat.

Gelatinoids form the second class of protein compounds. Gelatin is found in the connective tissues, which are their leading constituent. It is also found in meat; tendons, cartilage and bone; and in all body tissue. They are a very important element in the body. The entire wall cells contain large proportions of gelatin.

Extractives form the third class of proteins. This extract is the flavoring which is found in foods. Great care must be taken while cooking foods that nothing impairs this flavor or destroys its value as an important element of nourishment. Extracts are soluble in cold water.

Meats.

In preparing meats for food, two methods are employed.

First, where it is the object to extract all the nutriment of the meat into the liquid or broth, as in soups, meat tea, and broths. The meat is cut into small pieces, added to cold water, and brought slowly to boiling point. Then it is allowed to simmer at a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit. This method extracts all the nutriment from the meat.

Second, searing or coagulating the surface of the meat. The meat is placed in boiling water or steam for five or ten minutes and then processed at a simmering temperature. Or the surface of the meat is brought in contact with intense heat for the same purpose, coagulation, or searing the entire surface. It is then processed at a simmering temperature. This method preserves all the nutritious elements in the meat. The searing has the effect of preventing the loss of the meat juices.

Canning Recipes.

Beets.—Wash the beets and cook them until tender. Cold-dip and then remove the skins. Pack into sterilized jars. Fill the jars with boiling salt water. Place the rubber and lid in position. Partially tighten them and then process for one and one-fourth hours in a hot water bath after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath and tighten the lids securely. Test for leaks and then store in a cool, dry place.

Greens.—Prepare and can as soon as you get them home. Sort and clean. Put in a colander; set colander over boiling water, and steam for 15 or 20 minutes. Remove. Plunge quickly into cold water. Cut in convenient lengths. Pack tight in jars and season to taste. Add hot water to fill crevices and a level teaspoon of salt to each quart jar. Place rubbers and tops in position and partially tighten. Place jars in kettle and boil gently for two hours. Remove from kettle. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test for leakage. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

Watermelon Preserve.—Cut the melon in quarters and remove the seeds and the pulp carefully. Save all the liquid. Cut the red meat into small blocks. Measure and place in a preserving kettle. To four pounds of the red pulp add juice of two lemons, juice of two oranges, two pounds of seedless raisins, juice of watermelon. Place in a preserving kettle and cook until thick, adding the following spices, tied in a piece of cheesecloth: two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half

teaspoonful of allspice. Place an asbestos mat under the preserving kettle to prevent scorching. Pour into glasses and seal as for jellies.

Seasonable Dishes.

Huckleberry Cornstarch.—Carefully look over one pint of huckleberries. Wash them well and then put them in a saucepan, adding two cupfuls of water. Cook until the berries are soft, then rub them through a fine sieve. Measure them and to three cupfuls of this mixture add two ounces of cornstarch. Mix well and bring to the boiling point. Cook for three minutes, stirring well. Then sweeten to taste, adding one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon or nutmeg. Put into custard cups and set aside to mold. Then place on the ice to chill. Rinse the custard cups with cold water before pouring in the custard.

To serve.—Unmold and garnish with stiffly beaten white of eggs.

Blackberry Slice.—Two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of shortening. Mix the dry ingredients and then rub in the shortening and then mix to a dough with three-quarters cupful of ice water. Roll one-quarter inch thick on a well-floured pastry board. Spread with one quart of prepared blackberries. Roll like a jelly roll. Place in a thickly greased and floured pan and bake for forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Note.—Before putting the roll in the oven pour over it a mixture made as follows: One-half cupful of water, three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix well and then bake as directed.

If Stomach Hurts Drink Hot Water

"If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure saturated magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words a well known New York physician stated that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and dissipated magnesia instantly neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation, the combination of the two, therefore, being marvelously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

Since the outbreak of war South African mines have yielded £100,000,000 worth of gold.

The frequent visits Drew made to the factory, unaccompanied by Miss MacLean, further excited Pat's watchfulness. And as he invariably engaged in whispered conversation with Elliott on these occasions, Pat finally concluded that some unusual move should be made.

"If you could arrange to unexpectedly leave town on business—to be called suddenly to Europe, for instance—there would be a clear field for these plotters," Pat said, one day to her employer.

Jackson turned in his revolving chair, looked steadily at Pat and replied:

(To be continued.)

THE VIEWLESS AIR.

Properties of the Wonderful Fluid Which Forms Our Native Element:

"It's remarkable how many things we can do with air," says a scientist. "I can weigh it, I can carry it around in liquid form in a small bottle in my pocket. If we are taken out of the air ocean we die in a few minutes like a fish taken out of water. Few people realize how air affects everything they do. In one condition it is invigorating and gives a zest for hard work, mental or physical, while in another it leaves one depressed and incapacitated."

"Numerous important manufacturing processes are radically affected by the amount of moisture in the air or by its temperature. We communicate our thoughts by air. If there were a vacuum between us you couldn't hear a word I am saying."

"We don't see air and so unless it moves we forget about it. But we know that if it moves fast enough it can pick up a row of houses and carry them half a mile, perhaps—the cyclone. A wheel can be turned fast enough so that the motion of the air alone will cut into steel. Air in motion will drive a feather several inches into a tree. The friction of air against a meteor produces heat enough to melt iron. The guns of the future may shoot only air."

walls were blank and bare—all iron, worthy, in strength, of a fortress.

"Parisian Apaches send greetings by their Queen of the Underworld," was Pat's opening remark to the assembled men.

"The American Apaches make you their queen," was the laconic response of the spokesman for the crowd.

"Meetings here every day at high noon," said Pat. "We will assemble to-morrow."

Without further parley the men stood at silent salute while Pat withdrew from the assembly room the way she had entered.

Hardly had the queen of the American Apaches divested herself of the long cloak, the black tights and loose-fitting jacket completing her costume, when there was a knock at the drawing room door. Commanded to enter, the butler presented to Pat a business card on which was printed:

Robert Jackson—High-Speed Motors.

"Bring him in," said Pat.

Mr. Jackson appeared to be a fine type of American business man.

"My Paris representative has cabled me that you would arrive," said Mr. Jackson.

"I'm glad to see you," said Pat in most cordial greeting.

"My factory is building high-speed motors on war orders," Jackson resumed, "and I am extremely suspicious of treachery and the presence of spies. Your help is required."

Their further conference led to an agreement that Pat and some of her lieutenants should obtain employment in the Jackson factory.

At the meeting of the Apaches the next day, Pat delegated a few of her men to apply for work at the Jackson factory.

"If you find any spies trying to marry Jackson's 'war brides' let me know," said Pat, "and I will quickly tell you what to do."

Thus it came about that several new hands were hired at Jackson's factory. Pat disguised herself in overalls and cap, assuming an air of listlessness that was designed to



Pat Disguised Herself in Overalls and Cap.

throw off any suspicion that might be directed toward her.

One day Pat noticed a pretty girl, accompanied by a fine-looking young chap, enter Jackson's private office. Pat's curiosity led her to an investigation she was not employed to make.

The Apache queen lingered in the outer office until she could think up some trivial thing that would take her within earshot of the conversation. Jack Elliott, superintendent of the factory, coming suddenly upon the girl as she was listening, gave her the surprise of her life.

"Look here, kid," said Elliott gruffly, "I don't know what the old man has you around here for, but I'm sure it's not to listen in on his private conversations."

"There's a whole lot you don't know," said Pat.

When Pat got the opportunity she asked Jackson who his visitors were and was informed that the girl was Mary MacLean, his niece, and that Wallace Drew, the young man who had called with her, was paying court to the young lady.

"Well, I don't like Drew's looks, if you don't mind my saying so. And furthermore, I'm good to keep an eye on Elliott, your foreman. He may be all right, but I have my suspicions."

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Gurnard

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

NINTH EPISODE The Strange Discovery.

Pat's presence in the city was known to every member of the American Apaches through information she had flashed, by wireless, from the ship that brought her across the Atlantic. The "Queen of the Underworld" ruler of the Parisian Apaches, was to hold equal sway over the American band she had summoned to meet her.

The house she had taken as her temporary residence had been especially constructed for the American Apaches, and the first meeting of the clan had been appointed by Pat's wireless message. The day and hour was the same as that she had set for Kelly to call and redeem the string of pearls.

The Sphinx had called with the money, secured the pearls and had sent them by one of his men to Phillips, at his hotel. Then Kelly returned to the drawing room to learn, if he could, from Pat, the method by which she had smuggled the valuables ashore.

But now the room was empty, and realizing that he was again baffled by the clever girl, Kelly returned to his hotel.

When the fireplace and mantle slid noiselessly aside, propelled by the secret force Pat had applied, the girl stepped from the drawing room into a dark passage. When the fireplace slid back into place, a smile of satisfaction made even more beautiful the face of the daring girl.

"He'll be back to see me in a moment—and I'd like to see his look of surprise," said Pat to herself, as she moved for a few feet along the dark passage. When her hand struck against the fastenings of a door in the wall she rapped with her fist three times upon the iron surface and then swung open the heavy castings.

Masked men, to the number of a score, in long black cloaks and cowls, stood around a table in the center of an otherwise unfurnished room. The

MURRAY-KAY Limited

Catalogue Fall & Winter 1917-18

TORONTO, ONT.

This cut represents, on a small scale, the cover of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue No. 22G, which will be ready for mailing early next month.

The fashion pages, with their fine half-tone illustrations of the latest styles in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Furs, Millinery, Footwear, etc., are of special interest to women.

The prices quoted are most reasonable and we prepay charges to your post office or station on every garment illustrated.

Write for a copy to-day.

MURRAY-KAY Limited,
17 to 31 King St. E.
TORONTO, ONT.

GIRLS WANTED

To Learn Cloth Weaving. Will Be Taught and Paid Good Wages While Learning. Experienced Weavers Can Earn \$2.50 to \$3.00 Per Day

WRITE OR CALL

The BARRYMORE CLOTH CO.

1179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

Dry Rot.

The Bishop of London is one of the most vigorous preachers among the bishops, and his sermons are never unduly long. Once he went to see a church in his diocese which was somewhat in need of repairs. Among other things the pulpit, which was an old one, wanted attention. "There is dry rot in it, your lordship," said the sexton, and then added: "It is a thing that often gets into pulpits." "It is, indeed," replied the bishop with a laugh, "and it often empties churches."

Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application.

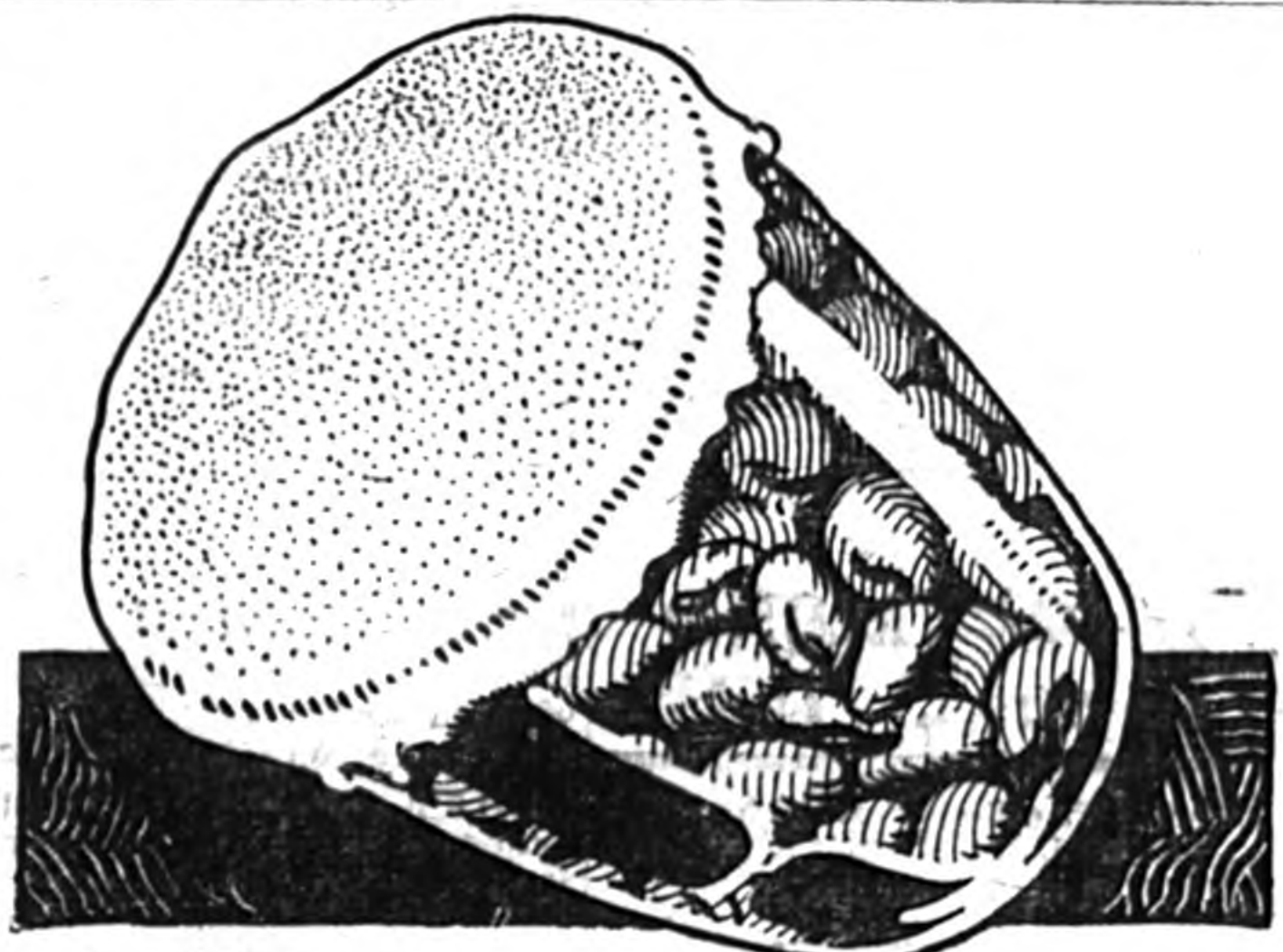
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal

for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Looks Better Lasts Longer Easy to use Best for Shoes

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

F. P. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.



THE SAFEST SEAL FOR PRESERVES

Is pure refined Parowax. It keeps the tumblers absolutely air-tight. Keeps the jellies free from mold and fermentation.

Parowax

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

gives the best results with none of the trouble. All you have to do is pour melted Parowax over the tumbler tops and the preserves will keep indefinitely. Parowax is absolute insurance against fermentation of any sort.

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

"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!

Putting Pep and Punch
into the daily job during the hot days is a matter of physical and mental fitness—and this comes from foods that supply the greatest amount of real nutriment with the least tax upon the digestive organs. Cut out meat and potatoes and eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with sliced bananas or other fruits and green vegetables. Strengthening and nourishing.



Made in Canada.

WESTERN CROP MUST BE SAVED

Insistent Call for Men From Prairie Wheat Fields.

The crop in Western Canada is rapidly approaching the harvest stage. In some places, indeed, cutting has commenced already. But the insistent call for harvest help will be general throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta within the next few days.

Save the crop! is the urgent appeal from the leaders in all the Allied countries. In Canada, the young men of adventurous tendencies in the towns and villages of Ontario, who have been unable to go to the trenches, will be contributing a very real service to the cause by helping grain growers of the Prairie Provinces gather the wheat upon which so much of the success of war operations depends.

The rates to the west are low, and the wages, because of the high level of the price of wheat, are certain to be good, if not high. Moreover, there is always the possibility that the harvest, "doing his bit," may locate a farm in the west and settle permanently there.

To many young men and those more mature, in every small town in Ontario, including our own, this appears as a great opportunity to serve the country in a practical way. A pleasant, long-distance train journey, and a visit to the invigorating west, are added attractions. But the crop must be saved!

LONDON JEWS FACE RACE WAR.

Russian Element Refuse to Enlist There or Return to Native Land.

There is a race war developing in East London that promises to become bitter, says an English correspondent. The east side of the world's largest city is thickly populated with Russian Jews, who have refused either to join England's army or return to Petrograd for service there. They are in bad repute with the Londoners and the ill feeling has lately taken a menacing turn.

Since the publication of the agreement entered into by the British and Russian Governments the demands for a cleanup of the Russian Jews in London has grown tremendously. The Governments have decided that all Englishmen in Russia and all Russians in England shall have the choice of joining the army of their adopted country or returning to their native land. While the measure is aimed mostly at Russians in English territory it will also affect a goodly number of Britishers who have been sojourning in Eastern countries.

The Jews in England have nevertheless responded well to the call to arms and many decorations have been won by men of Hebraic origin. Yet

the Russian Jews have continued their businesses in East London despite all efforts to put them into khaki. The people are beginning to threaten them. Men who formerly had small shops in that quarter but who have joined the army can hardly be expected to accept without protest the greediness with which the Jews pick up their former trade. Now that the authorities have the power to call up the shirkers they will have to act promptly to avoid demonstrations.

The issue has been put squarely to the Jews, but they are waiting until they are forced to make a decision. The war has brought them abundant prosperity, but they don't intend to acknowledge their obligations to the community that has been kind to them.

A trip through the East End to-day is enough to convince any one that the English are looking for speedy action. The Russian Jews can expect no further consideration from a Government that has been more than lenient with them, and judging from the sentiment now they know their days in England are numbered. It will either be khaki or a ticket to Petrograd.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Pure blood is the body's first line of defense against disease. Strong, healthy blood neutralizes the poisons of invading germs, or destroy the germs themselves. That is why many people exposed to disease do not contract it. Those whose blood is weak and watery and therefore lacking in defensive power are most liable to infection. Everybody may observe that healthy, red-blooded people are less liable to colds and the grippe, than pale, bloodless people. It is the bloodless people who tire easily, who are short of breath at slight exertion, who have poor appetites, and who wake up in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. While women and girls chiefly suffer from bloodlessness the trouble also affects both boys and men. It simply affects girls and women to a greater extent because there is a greater demand upon their blood supply.

To renew and build up the blood there is no remedy can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, feed and strengthen starving nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks, give refreshing sleep and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight and wholesome food will do the rest.

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.

A Hall of Heroes.

In the great War Museum which the British Government are establishing shortly there is to be a permanent record on tablets of bronze of every man and woman killed in the war or in munition works. It will be a national memorial of Heroes of the Great War. There will also be models of every war worker from the Red-Cross nurse to the bus conductress.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

Games at the Front.

"Somewhere in France" men are playing hard these days.

Behind the lines they are boxing, wrestling, playing ball, competing with each other in all sorts of athletic exercises, squad against squad, company against company, regiment against regiment, brigade against brigade and division against division. It has been found that these games, in which the competitive spirit is aroused among the soldiers and in which their physical energies are taxed to the uttermost, are of great influence in keeping the men sane and balanced behind the lines. The games are started as soon as the soldiers come back from the firing line, when nerves are most in need of steadying and it is necessary to direct the minds of the soldiers into new channels as quickly as possible.

Bethmann-Hollweg's Dress Suit.

After Bethmann-Hollweg was in London some years ago he presented his dress suit to the head waiter of the hotel where he had been staying. When Bethmann-Hollweg was leaving London his valet forgot to pack up his master's dress suit; subsequently the valet wrote to the manager of the hotel in London where the German Chancellor had been staying to say the suit might be given to the head waiter. That individual, however, although he was a German, never wore it. It was too old a suit to please him and he sold it to a second-hand clothes shop for four shillings.

Cheese is one of the most concentrated forms of nitrogenous food and admirably supports even the hardest labor in the open air.

CONVALESCENT.

I'm home again in England!
Across the dappled plains
I see the sweep of Severn,
And hear the elfin strains
Of yellow-breast and golden-crest
That cheer the Cotswold lanes.

I'm home again in England!
Oh, here my languid feet
Take courage from the heather
And here my heart's made sweet
By laughing rills and water-mills
That grind the English wheat.

I'm home again in England!
Home for a little span
From traffic in the desert
With death's rude caravan—
Strong land that made my sires
obeyed
Heal now an Englishman.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded stomach complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Urgent Case.

Violently the loving wife shook her husband's shoulder.
"Wake up, George," she said. "The doctor has just sent your sleeping draught."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.
Murine Eye Remedy. As Your Druggists or by Eye Salve, in Tubes. For Baby's Eyes—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The British Board of Agriculture has placed some six hundred farm tractors at work in the United Kingdom. Over eight hundred plows for use with these tractors have also been purchased.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Lightning is a great sanitary agent; it produces nitric-acid in the air, which destroys putrid exhalations from the earth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.



Has Seen Eyesight Improve from 75 to 100% in a Remarkably Short Time.
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 Bon-Opto: "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 the print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eyestrain 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."



SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

Hun Newspapers Boast Love of Great English Dramatist.

German newspapers announce with considerable pride that, despite all the bitterness of the war, the plays of Shakespeare receive first place in the theatres of Germany. Despite the fact that England has barred Wagner's music and France has torn German paintings from the walls of the Louvre and Italy has desecrated the Goethe Memorial, Germany looks upon art as sacred and in its cities are heard the works of Gounod, Bizet, Moliere, Puccini and Verdi; also George Bernard Shaw and Leo Tolstoi.

Of 294 performances given in the Frankfurt theatre, 1916-1917, fifty-five were devoted to the works of Shakespeare, only thirteen to Schiller and twelve to Goethe. In Frankfurt, Shakespeare is revered even more than Goethe, and throughout Germany during this war Shakespeare's plays are produced in larger numbers even than in England.

The German newspapers explain that in art no nationality is taken into account. Shakespeare is regarded in Germany not as an Englishman, but as one of the world's greatest poets and dramatists. Germans look upon Shakespeare almost as their own flesh and blood, they declare.

GET RID OF Pimples



Quickly, Easily and Cheaply by Using **Cuticura**

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better for all skin and scalp troubles, as well as for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 22-p. Skin Book. For samples address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

Why Cherries Are Ruddy.

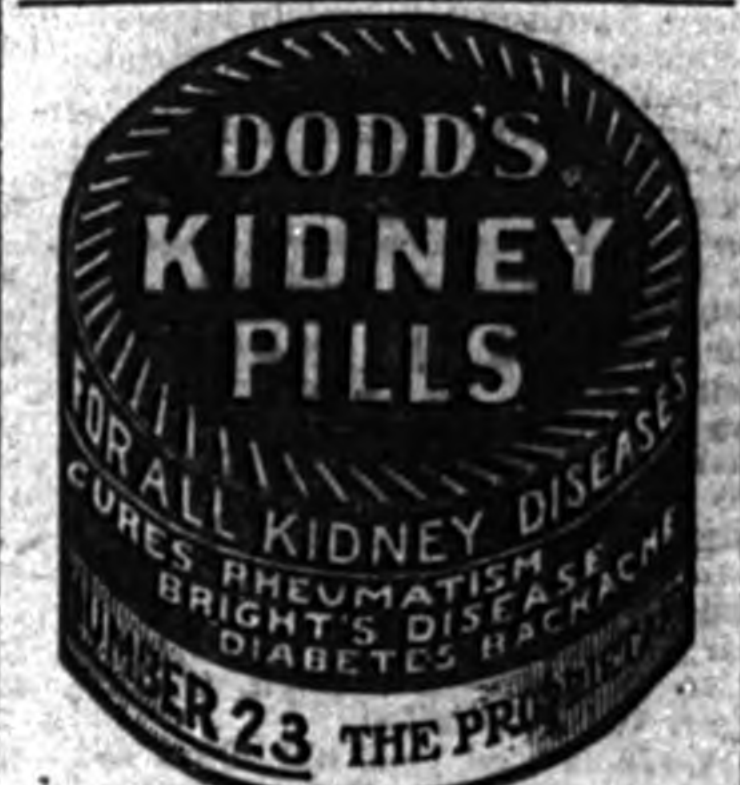
It was the theory of Darwin that nature made cherries beautiful to the eye for a definite purpose. Red, he said, was the most prominent and attractive color. Cherries turned to that hue in order to attract birds. Birds, noting the brilliant globules, tasted them, found them to their liking, told other birds and consumed the crop, swallowing seeds and all. In this way the cherry stones were carried far and wide over the country and dropped where they might grow into other cherry trees.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Ireland has a breed of cattle that seldom grows more than three feet high and thrives on the poorest of pasturage, yet the cows yield large quantities of milk daily.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Canada's Waste.
Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, calculates that food wasted in the garbage pails of Canada each year through carelessness and lack of kitchen economy amounts to \$66,000,000 per year, or about \$7 per head of population.



Nuxated Iron Makes Strong, Vigorous, Iron Men and Beautiful Healthy Rosy Cheeked Women

Dr. Howard James, late of the Manhattan State Hospital of New York and formerly Assistant Physician Brooklyn State Hospital, says:

"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. I have known mine remarked to me (after having been on a six weeks' course of Nuxated Iron). 'Say, doctor, that there stuff is like magic.'"

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 Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. From my own experience with Nuxated Iron, I feel it is



To lessen the labor of cotton pickers a Virginian has invented a low wheeled truck on which a person can sit close to the plants and push himself along, the vehicle also holding a bag to receive the cotton and an umbrella for shade.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS
LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and high sewing at home. Write or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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**

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR **ABSORBINE**

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book \$1 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for use on the outside. Rubment for Nails, Bruises, Joints, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allergies, Piles and Indigestion. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle of druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 516, 516 Lyndale Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Use! That there stuff (Nuxated Iron) acts like magic. It certainly puts the glinger of youth into a man

such a valuable remedy that it should be kept in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country. Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. James, is for sale by all good druggists on an absolute guarantee of success and satisfaction or your money refunded.

Doctors Tell Why They Prescribe Bon-Opto. Explain How It Strengthens Eyesight Remarkably in a Week's Time In Many Instances.



Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks I, Dr. Beck, was called in and saved the eye. The case again today. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation had disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/2000 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Buphthalmos Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and epiphora; the eyes had the dull, sunken expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but 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 per cent."

Dr. Jenkins says: "While house surgeon at a New England Eye and Ear Infirmary and during many years in general dispensary practice, I found oculists too prone to operate and opticians too willing to prescribe glasses, and both inclined to neglect the strengthening and developing of the eyesight. The success of Bon-Opto in strengthening the eyesight will soon make eyeglasses old-fashioned. The Director of Medical Inspection of Boston Schools in a report published February 20, 1917, states that only 14,116 pupils out of 33,175 examined need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon-Opto is hastening the eyeglassless age in bespectacled Boston."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious ophthalmic 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 method I prescribed Bon-Opto and in twenty-four hours the secretion had lessened, inflammation subsided and the eye 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 treatment. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the vision is preserved, the horrid strabismus, the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Connor says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe strain arising from a microscopic 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

"Bon-Opto is Hastening the Eyeglassless Age in Bespectacled Boston."

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 improved that glasses had been discarded by the patient."

Eya 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 people 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 ophthalmic 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 night glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, itching, smarting, burning eyes and lids, bloodshot 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. It is 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 eyes and cure eye troubles. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including general stores, also by J. Tammany and J. Eaton & Co., Toronto.



A Call to Your Grocer will bring a package of **Grape-Nuts**
A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.
"There's a Reason"
Made in Canada

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

ED. 7. ISSUE 34-17.

Stanforth, Mrs. Legault.
 Fancy apron,—Mrs. Stanforth.
 Miss Riddell.
 Ladies shirt waist, embroidered,—Mrs. Stanforth.
 Miss Riddell.
 Sofa pillow embroidered with silk,—Miss Funcheon.
 Miss Riddell.
 Sofa pillow fancy,—Miss Riddell.
 Miss Funcheon.
 Sofa pillow washable,—Miss Riddell.
 Miss Funcheon.
 Fancy foot stool,—Mrs. Stanforth.
 Netting,—Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. McCrear.
 Tatting,—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Knitted lace cotton or linen, 3 pieces.—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Crochet lace cotton or linen, 3 pieces.—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Specimen of braiding,—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Knitted dolies, 3 pieces,—Mrs. Stanforth.
 Mrs. McCrear.
 Set crochet table mats,—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Irish crochet,—Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McCrear.
 Collection crochet work (7 pieces).—Miss Riddell, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Collection knitted work (7 pieces).—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Collection of work plain and fancy girl under 15].—Miss Rodger.
 Hemstitching and drawn work,—Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Stanforth.

Special Prizes.
 Specials on best collection fancy work Miss Riddell, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Collection of home made knitted work Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Stanforth.
 Best crochet work,—Miss Riddell.
 Best handanger embroidery,—Mrs. Stanforth.
 Best embroidered table centre,—Mrs. Stanforth.
 Lady taking largest number of premiums in building.
 An exhibit of hand work by Miss Louisa Fair of St. Andrews, which is made from covers of magazines was given special mention.

Paintings and Flowers
 Judges—Miss Smart
 Best hanging basket of flowers,—Mrs. McCrear.
 One pot Primrose,—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. W. Gordon.
 One pot Fuchsia,—Mrs. S. Rogers.
 One pot Begonia,—Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. McCrear.
 One pot Geranium.—Mrs. Jas. Drew, Mrs. McCrear.
 One pot Fern,—Mrs. McCrear, Mrs. Jas. Drew.
 One pot any other variety Fern,—Miss Riddell.
 Pansies in bloom (cut flower)—Morrin Bros., Mrs. McCrear.
 Asters,—Mrs. Forsythe, Miss Riddell.
 Sweet Peas.—Mrs. Forsythe, H. W. McQuat.
 Gladioli.—Mrs. Forsythe.
 Flowers of other variety, one kind only,—Miss Riddell, Mrs. McCrear.

(Continued on page 5.)

New Harness Shop!

We wish to announce to the Public of Argentville, that we have opened with a nice line of harness for buggy team, farm, cart, lumber, horse-collars and blinkers, also travelling bags, mitts and all kinds of leather goods.
 Repairs of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Specialty of motor tops and seats.

Prices Right. See our goods

Pierre Alfred Boyle,
Paquin Block.
Main Street, - Lachute

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

In the Superior Court.
 Canada
 Province of Quebec
 District of Terrebonne
 No. 926
 Dame RACHIEE 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 8th day of August inst., 1917.
 Ste-Scholastique, August 18, 1917.
 L. L. LEGAULT,
 Attorney for Plaintiff.

ESTD 1855

MONSIEUR BANK

RESERVE \$8,800,000

in Canada

Business Transacted

Letters of Credit

and Orders

DEPARTMENT

lowest current rate.

Branch

L. J. MATHIEU,
Accountant


*Buy shoes
 that are
 made in
 Canada
 for patriotism*
*Invictus
 shoes
 for quality*
*At any Invictus
 agency*

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

New Harness Shop!

We wish to announce to the Public of Argenteuil, that we have opened with a nice line of harness for buggy team, farm, cart, lumber, horse-collars and blankets also travelling bags, mitts and all kinds of leather goods.

Repairs of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Speciality of motor tops and seats.

Prices Right. See our goods

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Attorney for Plaintiff.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachute Branch

VERNON BARRY, L. J. MATHIEU,
Manager Accountant

Best exhibit Collection photographs by amateurs.—W. Ball.
Landscape paintings in oil.—Rev. P. Hayden, Mrs. McCre, Mrs. Stanforth.
Flowers and fruit in oil.—Rev. P. Hayden, Mrs. McCre.
Crayon by Amateu.—Mrs. Stanforth, W. Ball.
Water color landscape.—Mrs. R. Todd, Mrs. Stanforth.
Free hand drawing.—Mrs. Stanforth H. W. McQuat.
Burnt work on wood or leather.—Mrs. R. Todd, Mrs. Stanforth.
Carved wood.—S. Clarke.
Hand painting on china.—Rev. Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Stanforth.
Figure painting.—Mrs. Stanforth, Rev. F. Forsythe.
Tencil work.—Mrs. R. Todd.
Pierced brass.—W. Ball, Mrs. G. Stanforth.

Special Prizes.

Best collection of Begonias in pot.—Jas. Drew, Mrs. McCre.
Best collection of flowers in pot.—Jas. Drew, Mrs. McCre.
Best bouquet cut flowers.—Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. R. Todd, Mrs. A. Roa.
Best collection of Paintings.—Mrs. Stanforth.
Best map of County by pupils not over 15 years attending school in the County.—H. W. McQuat.
Freehand writing, child under 14.—H. W. McQuat.
Best collection pictures taken by amateur with Eastman Kodak on velvet paper.—W. Ball, E. Fortier.

Ladies Work. Useful.

Judges.—Mrs. J. McKinnis.
Etoffe home-made filled and pressed only.—F. Sauve.
Cloth, home-made, dressed.—J. Bertrand.
Plain Flannel.—J. Bertrand, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Blankets all wool home-made.—R. C. Morrin, Morrin Bros. Mrs. McCre.
Horse blankets home-made.—J. Bertrand.
All woollen shawls home-made.—B. Legault, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Home-made yarn, 1 lb.—B. Legault, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Rag carpet.—N. Rheune, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Woolen mitts, home-made yarn.—Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. McCre.
Woolen gloves home-made yarn.—Mrs. W. McQuat.
Woolen stockings home-made yarn.—Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. Stanforth.
Woolen socks, home-made yarn.—Mrs. W. McQuat.
Woolen mitts, best fine yarn, guets.—Mrs. G. Stanforth, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Woolen mitts, best fine yarn, ladies.—Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Stanforth.
Woolen gloves, fine yarn, ladies.—Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. Stanforth.
Woolen stockings, best fine yarn.—Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McCre.
Woolen socks, best fine yarn.—Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McCre.
Rugs.—Sam Rogers, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Rugs, other than rugs.—Mrs. Stanforth.
Bedspread.—Sanve Lavigne, B. Legault.
Patch work quilt, cotton.—Gordon Pollock, N. Rheume.
Patch work quilt, silk, satin or plush.—F. Sauve, Gordon Pollock.
Fancy quilt tufted.—Mrs. W. McQuat.
Fancy quilt knitted.—Mrs. Stanforth.
Fancy quilt crocheted.—Mrs. Stanforth.
Wool stuffed comforter.—S. B. Centre, Mrs. W. McQuat.
Down stuffed comforter.—S. B. Centre.
Ladies crocheted shawl.—Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. McCre.
Ladies knitted shawl.—Mrs. McCre.
Infants jacket, crocheted or knit.—Mrs. Stanforth.
Patched old garment.—Mrs. W. McQuat, Mrs. McCre.
Specimen of darning old socks or stockings.—Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. McQuat.
Hand made button holes on various materials.—Mrs. McQuat, Mrs. McCre.
Ladies shirt waist plain, hand made.—Miss Riddell.
Ladies shirt waist plain, machine made.—Miss Riddell, W. A. Gordon.
Bed-room slippers.—Mrs. McCre, Gordon Pollock.
Fancy au dry bag (made at home).—J. W. Fanchon, Miss Riddell.
Tea cosy knitted or crocheted.—Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. McCre.
Kitchen apron.—Miss Riddell, Mrs. Stanforth.

CUSHING

Mr. A. E. Allard was in Montreal on Friday last.
Miss Whelehan of Montreal, spent the week end with her friends in Cushing.
Mr. J. M. Hart, of Concord, N. H., is at present the guest of her uncle Mr. R. Whelehan.
A considerable number from this

vicinity took in the sights of the Ottawa Exhibition.

Mrs. D. Warwick, of Mount Maple, arrived last week on a visit to her daughter Mrs. George Nicholls.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church met on Friday last, at the residence of Mrs. C. L. Cooke.

Mr. Clifford Ashton of Montreal, who spent the summer at Mrs. C. L. Cooke's returned to town on Friday last.

Miss Grace Fraser is at present in Montreal visiting Mrs. F. R. Douglas whom she accompanied on a trip to New York city last week.

Mrs. James Watson spent a few days in Montreal last week where she attended the marriage of her son Mr. Webster Watson of Blind River, Ont. and Miss Edith Stanfield which was celebrated on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hartley, of Montreal who were in Lachute last week owing to the serious illness of the latter's father Mr. R. Shepherd were guests on Friday of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley of Cushing.

Mrs. George Nicholls and son Percy accompanied by a party of friends including Miss Whelehan and Mr. C. F. Kains motored to Montreal on Sunday last and visited Mr. Nicholls who is undergoing treatment for sciatic rheumatism in the General Hospital.

WEDDING BELLS.

DREW—BOA.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Marion (Bessie) Boa to Mr. James Alexander Drew, of Beech Ridge, took place at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Boa, Point Portneuf, on September 15th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. George, of Lachute, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Cushing. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a gown of white crepe de chine over white silk, and with tulle veil and orange blossom, and carried white roses and maiden hair fern. Her sister, Miss Anna Boa was bridesmaid, wearing a blue and white gown. The groom wore a dark suit and carried a sword. The bridegroom's sister, Miss L. Drew, played the wedding march.

Calumet School No. 7.

ARITHMETIC.

Grade VI, Max 100.—Darwin Higginson 86, Vida Foreman 72, Irene Whinfield 51.

Grade V, Max 100.—Rosemary Higginson 97.

Grade IV, Max 100.—Vivon Morow 95, Hazel Robinson 91, Rita Murray 77, Harold Combs 59.

Grade III, Max 100.—Annie Parrara 98, Harry Brigden 98, Carl Purdy 78, Bessie Foreman 72, Rita Barley 70, Hazel Larocque 68.

ANNIE SCOTT, Teacher.

WANTED.—A housekeeper to take charge of house and three children, youngest child eight years old. State salary. Box 9, Grenville, Que.

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

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

SILAS W. CHERSEMAN, Main Street, St. Andrews Monday, October 1st, 1917

The following effects:—1 upholstered parlor set, steel wire upholstered chairs, 1 upholstered sofa, 1 wicker rocker, 1 centre table, 1 Oak extension dining room table, 2 arm chairs (leather seats), 1 folding table, 3 kitchen tables, 2 small tables, 1 wicker chair, 1 couch, 10 chairs, 2 bed room sets, 2 springs and mattresses, 1 chest of drawers, 1 kitchen range (6 pot holes), 1 wood stove, 1 coal oil stove, 1 refrigerator, 1 ice cream freezer, about 30 gallons roofing paint, 2 cupboards, barrels, window screens, kitchen utensils, dishes, garden tools, 1 lot of carpets.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TERMS CASH.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

I have received instructions from JAMES CATTION, Beech Ridge, 4 miles south of Lachute,

to sell by Public Auction at his residence Friday, September 28th, 1917.

The following effects:—Three work horses, 14 milch cows, 4 three year old heifers, 5 two year old heifers, 4 spring calves, 1 bull calf, 2 two year old bulls, 4 spring pigs. Cattle are all young and choice lot of graded Ayrshires. McCormick 5 ft. reaper and mower, 10 ft. rake, 1 phaeton, buggy, spring cart, tumbril cart, lumber wagon and rack, 2 rack sleighs, cutter, 1 pr 3 in. slogs, No 8 Frost and Woods plow, wood harrows, cultivator, grain seeder, 2 row seed sower, root cutter, 2 rolls woven wire, 7.0 lbs. platform scales, cooler, double cart and light single harness, 2 riding saddles ladies and gents, 2 buggy poles, lot of 2 inch hemlock plank, horse-fork outfit, fanner, Simplex cream separator of 4.0 lbs, 3 churns, Daisy, Stafford and Dash, butter outfit, washing machine, sewing machine 3 cornered cupboard, lot of 2 in piping, galvanized iron tank, 2 iron beds, chairs, tables and cupboards, cross-cut saw, single and double stove, post auger, coolie cans, forks, a lot of turkeys etc., etc.

Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. GEORGE HUNTER

West Ward, Lachute

Saturday, Sept. 29th, 1917.

The following effects:—One glass cabinet, 1 bed lounge, 1 sideboard, 2 bureaus, 1 single enamel bedstead, 2 double enamel bedsteads, springs and mattresses, 6 parlor chairs (upholstered) 1 chest of drawers, writing desk, pictures extension dining room table, 3 rocking chairs kitchen and dining room chairs, 2 parlor tables, 1 set of tea dishes, 1 parlor lamp, arge bowl with gold fish, 2 large mirrors, 1 Singer sewing machine (new) 1 eight day clock, a lot of bedding including blankets, quilts and pillows, glassware, a lot of dishes, 1 keg of home-made pickles, a quantity of preserves, kitchen range and pipes with reservoir, a lot of cooking utensils, 3 kitchen tables, 2 toilet sets complete, a lot of carpenter's tools, medicine cabinet, tent's bicycle, a lot of jewelry, 1 washing machine, a lot of home flowers, buck saw, lamps, a lot of parlor ornaments, 1 single barrel shot gun 25 feet of garden hose, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH

The property will also be offered for sale at 3 p.m. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. SMITH Licensed Auctioneer

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DR. A. FOREST,

DENTIST,

In Town Tuesday, Wednesday

Friday and Saturday.

Bell Telephone No. 137

LACHUTE, QUE

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS

LOW RETURN FARES TO WESTERN CANADA

ONCE A WEEK

Convenient Service. Modern Electric Lighted Equipment

Tourist Sleeping Cars and Colonist Coaches

J. W. GALL, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to Depot Ticket Office, or Gen. Pass. Dept., 228 St. James St., Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

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

Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE





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

The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—

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

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

Delco-Light furnishes power to run 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. 2.

(Specimen testimonial letter.)

DELCO-LIGHT Simple—Durable

DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY Thick Plates—Long Life.

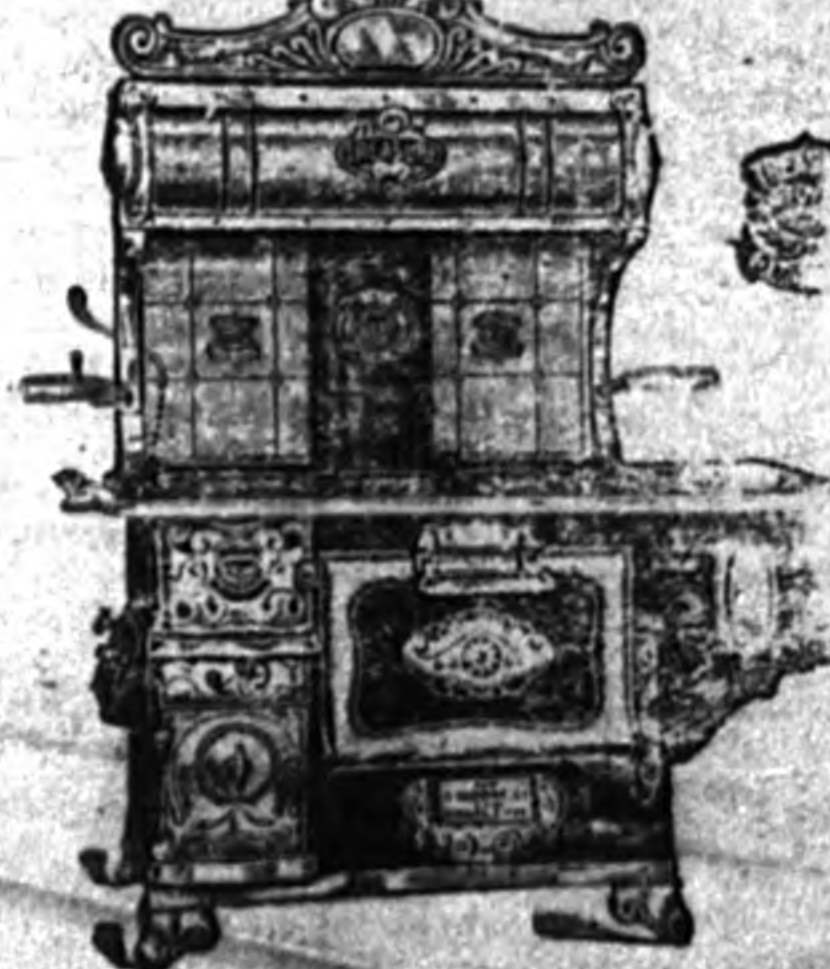


No. 208 at \$485.00

No. 216 at \$585.00

E. F. AYERS, Dealer.

RANGES AND COMFORT



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are Lowest on

- Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
- Automobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
- Ignitors and Flashlight batteries,
- Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
- Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
- Stoves and Ranges.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 28.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute



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 home is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes" (Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West

Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

The Automobile

You May Not Know—

Best results can be secured from a motor cooling system by keeping the radiator cells free from foreign matter. Particularly on long trips over bad roads the interstices of the radiator are packed with dirt and mud, retaining the heat which should be dissipated in radiation.

A deposit of dust on the reflector or lens often cuts down the light to a marked degree. The owner should make a weekly habit of wiping the dust from these parts. While doing this it is a good plan to inspect the cable connections. Vibration often loosens it and the poor contact results in a loss of light and waste of current.

A very serviceable blowout tire patch that will take you safely home may be made out of tire tape. Clean the fabric around the blowout with gasoline, and apply strips of tape, first lengthwise and then crosswise, until the hole is well covered. Then cover the tape with a thickness of cloth to keep the inner tube from sticking, and the patch is complete.

In adjusting differential gears difficulty is often experienced in seeing whether the gears are meshing properly. A small pocket mirror, mounted on a soft iron wire handle, may be used in much the same manner as a dentist's mirror. Inspection or repair on many hidden and obscure parts is also facilitated by the use of this mirror.

If the pounding is regular and continuous, it is likely to be from lost motion in bearings. If irregular and occasional, it is more likely to be due from pre-ignition from incandescent

carbon, or from imperfect electrical connections. If it is accompanied with an occasional miss, especially if the missing is more frequent when the car is running idle, it is more apt to be imperfect electrical connections.

Extra spark plugs carried loosely in the tool box are liable to be broken by contacting with tools. A good plan for storing them is to cut a section a trifle greater than length of plug from a discarded garden hose. When the plug is forced into the center of the hose it is fully protected against damage.

That automobile tires deteriorate almost as fast when not in use under ordinary conditions as they do from common wear or use. Carrying the tire where the exhaust gases reach the rubber is one of the overlooked causes of tire depreciation.

Clogging of the muffler is hastened when too much oil is fed to the engine. The unburned oil is forced back into the muffler, where it covers the parts, permitting them to hold carbon and dirt. A thorough cleaning is possible only when the muffler is removed and partly dismantled, but often lumps of oil-soaked dirt may be loosened by tapping the sides of the muffler lightly with a hammer. After cleaning the driver will at once notice a marked difference in the performance of the car.

That while too lean a mixture is the usual cause of "popping back," it must not be forgotten that any defect in the intake manifold, either original or acquired, may cause only one cylinder to get a too lean mixture, and cause popping back when the average mixture is right.

VENIZELLOS, THE GREEK PREMIER

SCENE AT THE END OF THE LAST BALKAN WAR.

Story Which Illustrates the Affection of the People of Greece for the Great Statesman.

The following story, of particular interest at the present time because of the light that it throws on the affection and gratitude of the Greeks for a man whose position is now so prominent, is attributed to the Figaro by Dr. C. Keroflas, in whose *Eleutherios Venizelos, His Life and Work*, it appears.

One afternoon in July, at the end of the last Balkan War, two Frenchmen, whom a happy fate had brought from Athens to the Piræus, were witnesses of a scene that was unique. They sat down in the square under the shade of the plane trees, where waiters from the neighboring cafes dispensed raki and fresh water. All of a sudden an unusual flutter woke the town, almost asleep in the torrid heat. The little newspaper boys waved the last edition of their printed sheets and ran as hard as they could in all directions, crying:

"He is coming! He is coming!" "Who?" asked some passer-by. And those astonishing little boys of Athens, who are as intelligent, quick and amusing as in the days of Themistocles, kept on running, like Achilles, fleet of foot, repeating in a shrill falsetto chorus, with high, piercing notes, "Venizelos! Venizelos!"

A motor car came in sight on the new road from Athens, which follows the pleasant curves of Phaleron Bay. It was a motor ambulance. On its gray sides appeared the Red Cross. Why did M. Venizelos come to the Piræus in this conveyance? Rumor soon told us. A destroyer of the royal navy was awaiting him in the military port, where he was to embark for Saloniki, and virtually for the peace conference in Rumania. But on the way from Athens a breakdown compelled his chauffeur to come to a stop in the open country. What was to be done? Time was short. The destroyer had steam up. Already the sun was setting and the rocky slopes of Egina and Salamis were turning pink, lilac and mauve. . . . An ambu-

lance car approached on the way to Piræus to fetch the wounded brought by the hospital ship Ionia. M. Venizelos took advantage of the opportunity. But some passers-by had seen him. He was obliged to forfeit his incognito, which suits his modesty and his energy. He could not avoid the ovation that awaited him on the quay of the Piræus as he embarked.

Gratitude of a Nation. It was a very touching and sober demonstration; to me it expresses the spontaneous gratitude of a whole nation to one who was laboring hard for national greatness. The people thronged about him to welcome him and thank him. They wished him God-speed. They did not ask for a speech, for they knew that his time was precious. This sort of restraint from a people who love oratorical skill above all things was significant. When the pinnacle from the arsenal put off from the quay the crowd, seeing their minister leaving them so simply and proudly beneath the blue-and-white flag, to settle the terms of peace, after having organized with untiring energy two wars of national liberation, shouted with one voice:

"Long live our nation!" "Long live Venizelos!" "Long live Greater Greece!" He was calm and gentle, as usual, very quiet in word and gesture, revealing only by the smile that lightened his grave and thoughtful face all the emotion pent up within his heart. The boatmen of the port rowed after him, and stood up in their boats to call out a few friendly greetings and good wishes, with that touch of cordial familiarity that in a Greek is perfectly respectful:

"Good by!" "A good passage!" "Let the peace be worthy of our country!"

While some voices, as if repeating a prayer, in slow and solemn intonation said from time to time: "May God be with you!" Fortune is Chewed up Every Year. Loud and long the complaints of the stringency of the times and the wails concerning the tightness of money; but these laments are not coming from the manufacturers of chewing gum. Neither the war nor any other calamity has affected the output of this great necessity. The annual outputs of chewing gum average about 7,000,000 pounds, although in 1913 the average reached nearly 14,000,000 pounds. Thus it is estimated that \$13,000,000 are chewed up annually.

HARVESTERS, READ THIS!

The best way to the harvest fields of Western Canada is by the Canadian Northern Railway. Special through trains will be operated from Toronto to Winnipeg at 9.00 a.m. on August 21st, and 10.00 p.m. on August 21st, 23rd and 30th. Also from Ottawa 10.30 p.m., August 28th. Through cars connect from Montreal and Joliette. Going dates: August 21st and August 30th, from Canadian Northern stations and agencies, Toronto and north to Sudbury and Milnet, Ont., and east to Chaffey's Locks, Ont., inclusive, including branches; from all stations on Algoma Eastern Railway. August 23rd and August 30th, from Toronto and all Canadian Northern and N. St. C. and T. Railway agencies, west and south of Toronto. August 28th. From all Canadian Northern stations in Quebec except north of St. Raymond and Rivière a Pierre. From all Canadian Northern stations and agencies in Ontario, Hawkesbury to Capreol (Pembroke and North Bay line) and Ottawa to Brockville, Elgin and Westport, inclusive; and from all New York Central R.R. stations in Canada.

The equipment will consist of electric-lighted colonist cars and lunch counter cars, especially designed to cater to the needs of large bodies of men at moderate rates. West of Winnipeg the demand for labor is great along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway and the wages are correspondingly high. All particulars from nearest C.N.R. agent or General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

TWO STYLES NOW FOR MEN.

A Great Saving Would be Effected if Women Followed.

In its effort to conserve raw material and labor, the United States Government has appealed to the manufacturer of men's clothing to limit the number of styles in suits to two, and to make these up as simply and as economically as possible. What if the designer of women's outer garments should receive the same request? Will you, ladies, then take to khaki for service wear and blue serge for dress parade?

In England among the men khaki has leveled all social distinctions. The nobleman is garbed like the Tommy. In our training camps here now, says an American writer, the only way to single out the millionaire from the fifteen-dollar clerk is by the quality of his wrist watch. Now, ladies, it looks as if you will have to find a place in the dress line; and your cook will receive the selfsame allotment of garments. Hold on to your dress card. Two punchings and you are clothed for the year.

Oh, yes, we agree with you that even under the present regime your cook is able to get a nine ninety-eight copy, faithful to each detail, of your original one hundred and ninety-five dollars Premet model. After all, the day is long since past when one could urmise at a woman's position from her dress. Even in England, for the last two years, the munitions worker has been enveloping herself in the sables of the duchess. So much for the privileges of title.

The most remarkable saving which two styles of dress will effect will be on woman's disposition. No more anxious poring over fashion-plates, no more envy of her neighbors' wardrobe, no more worry over hubby's reception of her dressmaker's bill.

Half the world is engaged in clothing the other half. Let us mobilize our dressmakers and milliners. Surely, we can turn their inventive ability to account.

August in the Melon Patch. Oh, the sun shines hot on a big straw hat, And the dust is hot on little bare toes— But then, who cares for a thing like that Where the biggest melon grows?

For the worn top rail is a perfect seat, When an oak tree stands by the fence for shade, And the third just right for the little bare feet, When the prize-won search is made. And the melon's heart is so crisp and red And sugary, cracked dead ripe in two! Oh, who would care, since the hot road led Where the biggest melon grew? —Abbie Craig.

EVENTS OF WAR'S THIRD YEAR

YEAR JUST CLOSED HAS BEEN FAVORABLE TO ALLIES.

On Field of Battle the Past Twelve Months Have Brought Many Successes.

Three years ago on July 28th Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and set Europe and the world aflame. On both the western and eastern fronts in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year of conflict. They fight on lines newly-established, after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the Entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance, which will remain memorable in the history of all times. Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia, and Constantine of Greece. Political events within the German and Austrian Empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German Reichstag.

Portugal and Rumania threw in their fortunes with the Entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States aid in her defending the Panama Canal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Siam have severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

Three New Nations.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian political protection.

The first and second American contingent of troops landed in France on June 26th and 27th.

Progress of the War.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering on Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douaumont, Thiaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defenses.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first Battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By November the British and French had penetrated German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg victorious retreat" to newly established German lines. The British claimed capture of nearly 6,000 prisoners in the three months of this German retirement for a depth of from 5 to 15 miles along a front of about 46 miles. In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front. Canadians played a historic part in this fighting, and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest feat in the history of British arms in the present war.

On French Front.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wytschaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Gaining every objective, they advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there has been confined to raiding operations.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

On Russian Front.

The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of Bukowina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislaw for the third time in the war. The Halicz bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted because the plight of Rumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance on Pinsk, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. This latter front extended 18½ miles. This operation broadened by mid-July, so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian front, a distance of 800 miles. Then the extremists interfered and brought about the retreat.

Italy's Campaigns.

Italy, declaring war against Germany on August 28, began a more vigorous prosecution of her earlier offensive against Austria, and stormed and captured Gorizia, hitherto considered impregnable. By Jan. 1 the Italians had captured 1,200 square miles. After a winter of artillery duels, Italy resumed her offensive on the Carso front in the campaign toward Trieste. Within a month the Austrian lines were broken from Castagnavizza to the sea. In the Trentino the Italians took the offensive in June and captured Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara and Agnello pass. These they were forced to relinquish, however, in the face of Austrian counter-attacks.

In the Balkans.

In the Balkans the year's military development saw the occupation of Rumania by the Teutons—a gain of great economic value because of the oil and grain fields. The Rumanian army, reformed, is now co-operating with the Russians.

Bulgaria won successes of moderate importance, including the capture of the Grecian port of Kavala. The newly-equipped Serbian army arrived at Saloniki in August and began an offensive which won Ostrovo, on the road to Monastir. This offensive, resumed in the spring with the co-operation of Entente and Venizelist troops, won Monastir and Cernia. In Greece the military moves of the Entente forces included a blockade of Greece and temporary French occupation of Athens.

In the Far East.

A brilliant British campaign in Mesopotamia accomplished the capture of Kut-el-Amara in February; and of Bagdad, terminus of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway, in March. Russians operating in Persia took Hamadan; and further north, in Turkish Armenia, Russians captured Van. In the Holy Land the British advance has carried them nearly to Gaza. Their objective is Jerusalem. Except for submarine operations, naval writers have found little to engage their attention during the past year. U-boats destroyed an estimated gross tonnage of more than 4,000,000 during the year.

Cities from Bagdad to London have been subjected to air raids, notable attacks being those by German Zeppelins and airplanes on London. In four attacks on England in May, June and July, 287 persons were killed and 837 injured.

The Prophet Without Honor.

Although Mr. Thomas Hardy, the famous English novelist, has lived for so long in Dorsetshire, among the very scenes that he has depicted so graphically in his books, he is of such a retiring and modest disposition that his literary fame is unknown to a number of the quiet country folk who live in his vicinity.

An enthusiastic admirer once visited Dorsetshire and approached an old lady whom he found sitting outside her cottage door.

"Mr. Hardy lives near here, doesn't he?" he inquired.

"Which Mr. Hardy?" asked the old woman.

"Why, Mr. Thomas Hardy, who writes books," replied the astonished pilgrim.

"Oh, I know naught about him," said the woman, "but there be a Hardy near by that rears grand pigs!"

THE MEANING OF CAMOUFLAGE

A WORD WHICH Baffles Most CIVILIANS.

But Which Conveys Volumes to the Military Man and Covers a Multitude of Devices.

If there is one word more baffling than another in the war lingo, that word is "camouflage." Probably the answers to the question, "What does camouflage mean?" would be as varied as the answers. But the word—pronounced "kom-oo-fah-zhe"—conveys volumes to the military man.

Camouflage means primarily making something look like nothing. It means generally the art of fooling the enemy's eyes.

The moving pictures of the British tanks in action shown recently in this country well exemplified the primary meaning of camouflage. The crawling land ships were covered with streaks and patches of varicolored paint, reproducing light and shadow, to disguise them from the German airmen or artillery observers. Newspaper readers, seeing pictures of heavy guns covered by branches, behold an example of camouflage.

Another trick of camouflage, is familiar to readers of history by the name of Quaker guns. On all the fronts of the world war all the armies erect dummy guns made of tree trunks, as in the American Civil War in 1861, to draw the enemy's fire. But now the camouflage experts have added the modern frill of simulating a flash and cloud of smoke for the dummy gun by touching off a charge of loose powder.

Most Ancient Example.

The digging of false trenches that the hostile airmen may spot them and signal his battery to waste time and shells on an empty ditch is camouflage.

When snipers crawl into No Man's Land with grass in their caps and when raiding parties go out at night with faces and hands blackened to make them as nearly invisible as may be their officers call it camouflage. The British khaki, the color of earth and dust, is an example of the same elastic term; so are the German field gray and the French horizon blue.

But the greatest and perhaps the least known use of camouflage is to hide troops advancing in an attack in daylight. This is done by expelling great clouds of smoke of vapor from the trenches before the infantry go over the top. Generally the men wait until the cloud has settled over the enemy's trenches, confusing them and preventing their firing accurately at the attackers. Sometimes the attacking troops leave the trenches with the cloud and advance in its protection.

The varieties of camouflage are infinite. Probably the most ancient example is the wooden horse of Troy. Any little trick that makes the enemy see what does not exist, anything that makes him do something he ought not to do is camouflage. Its best Canadian synonym is "bluff."

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The Toronto College of Music reopens Tuesday, September 4th. The excellent work done by this College under the direction of the distinguished master musician, Dr. Torrington, makes it an important factor in the musical education of Canada. A copy of the Calendar being mailed to any address sent in, gives full information of the College Course of Instruction and Examinations.

Not So Rich After All.

"Mamma," said small Henry, "I don't believe Solomon was half so rich as they say he was." "Why not?" queried his mother. "Because," replied the youthful student, "it says here 'and he slept with his fathers'. If he had been very rich I guess he would have had a bed of his own."

The route to victory is the farmer's root.

Change your food habits casually as you would change your shoes. Look around you and see the variety of foods that you never heard of or saw before. They are all good to eat, and catholicity of taste is the foe of speculators who corner staples.

The Doings of the Duffs.



PRACTICAL FARMING

DAIRY COWS' SUMMER RATION.

By Earl W. Gage.

One of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cows on the farm is that the good cows are not given a sufficient quantity of feed, above that required for their physical maintenance, to obtain the maximum quantity of milk they are capable of producing. Successful feeding of dairy cows involves the provision of an abundance of palatable, nutritious feed at a minimum cost, and feeding this in such a way as to receive the largest milk production from the feed. One successful dairy farmer defines feeding for profit as liberal feeding, or feeding to the full capacity of the cow.

From the standpoint of economical milk production, a dairy cow should not be fed more than she will consume without gaining in weight. But there are times when it is desirable to make exceptions to this. Practically all heavy milk producers lose weight in the early part of their lactation period; that is, they produce milk at the expense of their body flesh. When such cows approach the end of their milking period they normally regain the flesh they have lost, and the dairyman can well afford to liberally feed them, with the assurance that he will be repaid in the form of milk when the cows again freshen.

Pasture is the natural feed for cows, and for average conditions, with ample pasture of good grasses, or legumes in good succulent condition, good production can be secured.

Experts advise us that grain should be fed to heavy-producing cows under all pasture conditions. Variations should be made to meet different conditions and individual cows. Grain-fed cows or pasture need not contain the same percentage of protein as for winter feeding. Pasture being an approximately balanced ration, the grain ration should have about the same proportion of protein to other nutrients. The following mixtures are suggested for supplementing pasture without other roughage:

Mixture No. 1. Ground oats, 100 lbs.; wheat bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 50 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 10.3.

Mixture No. 2. Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 25 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 12.7.

Mixture No. 3. Corn-and-cob meal, 250 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 100 lbs.; per cent. of digestible protein, 15.5.

Mixture No. 4. Wheat bran, 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 50 lbs.; corn meal, 50 lbs.; per cent. digestible protein, 13.6.

To carry the dairy herd over a period of short pasture without falling off in milk, soiling crops are growing in favor. For this purpose, second-growth red clover, alfalfa, oats or peas are excellent. Corn is also available usually in August and September. What may be a disadvantage in the use of soiling crops is the extra labor required to cut and haul these crops from day to day, when field work is pressing hard.

The summer silo is gaining in favor in many sections. An acre of corn in the form of silage will provide succulent roughage for several cows for a season. During periods of drought, when both pastures and soiling crops fail, a silo filled with well-matured silage grown the year previous is most valuable.

In planning a summer silo, the farmer should keep in mind that its dimensions should be in relation to the number of cows fed daily. As a usual thing, under summer conditions, a cow will consume about twenty pounds of silage. Therefore, silage enough must be provided daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. On this basis, a summer silo for twenty cows should be eight feet in diameter; for thirty cows, ten feet; and for forty cows, twelve feet. As eight feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo for best results, a summer silo is most applicable for twenty or more cows.

The Dairy

In the management of the dairy cows it is very important that the milking be done at regular periods. That is at the same hour night and morning as nearly as possible. The more equally the twenty-four hours are divided in which the milking is done twice, the more uniform will be the quantity and the quality of the milk produced.

Do not expose calves to heat and flies, but during extreme heat keep them in a dark, cool place until four months old.

Free access to water and salt is essential for the best results in dairying. A belt of trees adjoining the pasture field in which cattle pasture is a real comfort to the animals in hot weather.

Spraying with some preparation to keep flies off cows is the price that must be paid for a normal milk flow from now on. Unchecked attacks by flies may easily reduce production twenty-five per cent.

We find that cows like our milking machine better than hand milking, especially young cows, says a writer in *Nor-West Farmer*. So far we have found only two cows that object to it seriously, and that only when it is placed on the left side. We have two cows that hold up their milk, but they do the same with a hand milker. Since we have been using the machine have not had a single sore teat or udder. One man can milk from 30 to 35 cows in one and a half hours, do the stripping, feed his calves, and take the skim milk from the separator. The washing and care of the outfit would not average more than thirty minutes per day.

Individual records of each day's milk and the amount of butter produced will show up the questionable animals.

Wheat bran and ground oats have usually been considered to have approximately equal values in the dairy cow's ration, but the cost of oats as compared to the market value of bran has usually been prohibitive, so that oats have been much less widely used than bran.

Silage helps the dairyman supply his herd with succulence in winter as well as in summer. It helps to keep the cows healthy and productive; the winter when green feed is lacking and dairy prices are highest.

Inferior cows lower herd profits, but they can be detected by individual milk and butter records. Low yields mean small profits or more often actual losses.

Hogs

Dusty feeding floors or sleeping quarters cause the pigs to cough much of the time. The floors should be swept or flushed off with water every day.

Take no chances with a sick hog. Act quickly. Get a veterinarian or a trained man immediately. Use the telephone or send to town at once. Only prompt action will stop hog cholera losses. Every hog saved will help win the war.

Feeding unpasteurized whey from the factory to calves or pigs is an excellent way to spread tuberculosis. Breeding ewes require at least twelve square feet of floor space in the shed.

Skim milk and grain can be fed to much better advantage to hogs than to mongrel dairy calves.

Rape seeded at the last cultivation of corn will furnish abundant nitrogenous feed for hogs in fall.

The only way to improve the hog on the farm at the lowest cost is by using pure-bred males on well selected sows.

A pig that has been stunted in the early stages of its life should never have a place in the breeding herd.

The hog makes a mature product quicker than any four-legged animal, and in these strenuous times should be the mainstay in our efforts to increase meat supplies.

Poultry

Egg eating is a habit frequently started by a broken egg in the nest.

To prevent: Have dark nests; keep nests clean, and avoid feeding egg shells. Change of pens will sometimes stop the habit.

Mark the pullets this fall so that you will know just how old your hens are. A leg band on the right leg one year and on the left leg the next will assist in culling the flock.

If your chicks are not doing well something is wrong. Look out for lice, and for worms in the intestines.

Two-year-old hens had better be sent to the market. They seldom pay for their feed if kept over a third season.

Supplement the regular feeds of the hens with a wet mash—fed crumbly. Feed all the chicks will clean up before going to roost, but none should be left in the trough, for it will sour.

Chickens will do better if not compelled to pick their living with the old fowl. There will also be less trouble from lice.

A growing chick will not thrive on short rations. If the right kind of food is fed, there is little danger of overfeeding, especially if given plenty of range.

It is not best to treat grain with formaldehyde if it is to be fed, but in case seed grain is left it may be fed with safety a few days after treatment, as the formaldehyde evaporates quickly.

Bedtime Stories

Bed Time.

"Story time and bed time, kiddies!" called Aunt Barbara.

"Oh, Aunt Barbara," pleaded Bobby, "mayn't we stay out a little longer? It isn't very dark, you see, and we're having such fun playing tag with the fireflies."

"And the birds haven't gone to bed yet," added Bluebell.

"The baby birds are all tucked in," answered Aunt Barbara, with a laugh.

"But they're in bed all the time," argued Bobby. "We mean those that go upstairs to bed, same as we do."

"Well," said Aunt Barbara, smiling, "it is certainly a beautiful evening; so you may have fifteen minutes more of it, if you like."

"Thank you, Aunt Barbara!" cried Bluebell, and off ran the children to make the most of their extra freedom.

"Birds don't go upstairs," mused Bluebell, as she skipped across the large grassy triangle in front of the old house in which she and Bobby were spending the summer with Aunt Barbara. "They just fly into the trees and cuddle up on a branch, don't they?"

"Oh, I suppose so," answered Bobby. "But what's that out in the road, Bluebell?"

"Where? Oh, that funny thing bobbing along by the edge of the grass?" returned Bluebell. "Why, why, it's a—a sort of a big little bird, I think!"

"It is a bird," declared Bobby, "and it's pretty big, but I don't believe it can fly. Maybe it's hurt in some way."

"No," objected Bluebell. "It doesn't act hurt. I guess it's young and its wings aren't very strong."

"Oh, that's too bad!" sympathized Bobby. "It will have to stay on the ground all night, and a cat or a weasel may catch it."

"Let's call Aunt Barbara," proposed Bluebell. "She'll put it into a basket and take it into the house where it will be safe."

"That might frighten it," said Bobby. "Let's watch it a minute."

"It's brown and long-looking," whispered Bluebell. "I wonder if it's a quail."

Bobby shook his head. "No, quails are fatter," he replied.

Along the road, in the twilight, bobbed the clumsy little creature until it reached the grass that bordered the roadside. It wriggled up on the grass and kept on to the foot of a tree.

"If we had a ladder, Aunt Barbara might put it up in the tree," said Bobby.

But, to the children's surprise, the little traveller did not wait for a ladder or for any help. Without any pause for thought it began to go straight up the tree trunk toward the leafy shelter above.

"Look! Look!" cried Bluebell; but Bobby was already looking with all his eyes.

With its tail for a prop and with a little lift to its wings the bird hatched along its strange stairway.

"Its wings are yellowish underneath," remarked Bobby. "I'm going to get Aunt Barbara."

"Aunt Barbara! Aunt Barbara!" he shouted at the side door. "There's a bird here going upstairs all by itself!"

Aunt Barbara hastened after Bobby. "It's a young flicker," she told the children. "He knows how to take care of himself, doesn't he?"

"And he goes upstairs to bed without having anyone call him," said Bobby, laughing, with a shy glance at Bluebell.

"And now we'll go, too," said Bluebell, and slipped her hand into that of her aunt.

Horse Sense

Care of Horse's Hoofs.

The hoof is more exposed to wear and tear than any other portion of the horse's body. The hoofs correspond to the claws of other creatures. The outside is of hard, dense, compact, insensible horn in thin layers. The inner hoof is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, indicating sensitive-ness.

If nails are directed wrongly in shoeing and penetrate this sensitive part of the horse's foot, they cause pain, inflammation and possibly lock-jaw and death.

If the hoofs dry up or become brittle there are many remedies, but none better than nature. The dew is cooling and softening and will heal hoofs much better than bathing in hard water. Many horse owners laugh at the idea of nature taking care of the hoofs. They are wrong.

Travelling on hard, dry roads, standing on dry floors, bathing with hard water are all destructive to the hoof. If you must help nature it is beneficial to fill the hollow of the foot or the cavity of the shoe with one part tar oil and two parts whale oil, which will feed the hoof. A brittle hoof must have, in any case, food and the proper moisture.

The horse's hoof is made up of hidden springs, self-acting pulleys and cushions ever soft. These all have to be watched.

It is an exception to find an 8-year-old horse with a healthy set of hoofs. Nearly all are brittle, shelly-dished or the frogs are cut away or the heels are high and inflexible.

I've heard owners complain or blame the smith. But in the majority of cases it's the treatment the horses

Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law

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

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Knitter:—Bright colored cretonne is perhaps the most popular material for a knitting-bag, though goods of all sorts from khaki to silk can be used. Cut a seven-inch circle of cardboard for the bottom and cover on both sides with plain sateen. Cut cretonne a yard and a quarter by 16 inches, seam up and join to the circle. Cover four or five-inch embroidery hoop with ribbon and to this attach a band one and one-half inches wide by eight long, sewing the lower end of the band across the seam of the bag near the bottom. This bag is roomy and can be easily closed by gathering up the top and slipping through the ring, and conveniently carried by slipping the band over the arm. It may be lined with plain sateen like the bottom. Khaki colored liner makes a serviceable bag.

B.H.:—It is very difficult to remove paint, but you might try turpentine or benzine.

B.B.:—The only safe and permanent cure for superfluous hair is treatment by electrolysis. This can be given only by an expert.

Housewife:—As you will notice in the splendid course in Domestic Science now appearing in the Household Department, there are five types or groups of foods:

1. Foods depended upon for mineral matter, vegetable acids and body-regulating substances, such as fruits and succulent vegetables.

2. Foods depended upon for protein, such as milk, eggs, meat and dried legumes.

3. Foods depended upon for starch, such as cereal breakfast foods, flours, meals and foods made from them.

4. Foods depended upon for sugar, such as sugar, molasses, syrups, honey, jams, thick preserves, dried fruits, sweet cake and desserts.

5. Foods depended upon for fat, such as butter, cream, salad oil and other table fats, lard, suet and other cooking fats and oils, salt pork and bacon.

In order that the meals may supply all the needed nutritive elements, one must make sure that all groups are well represented; not necessarily at every meal, but when the family diet is considered day by day and week in and week out. Quantities should vary, particularly of the energy-yielding foods, for persons engaged in different pursuits necessitating different amounts of exercise. The heavier the work the more food is needed. In planning meals in accordance with the method here suggested, choose only a few dishes and make sure that the different groups are represented in the daily fare.

Foods in groups 1 and 3 are less expensive, as a rule, than those in group 2, and for this and other reasons should be used freely as the basis of the diet, with sufficient amounts of foods from groups 2, 4 and 5 to round out the meals. Remember that the materials used in cooking or served with foods (flour, eggs, milk, fat, sugar, etc.), add their food value to the diet. Remember, also, that it is not necessary to supply all the types of food at every meal, providing enough of each is supplied in the course of the day. For example, if the foods which are depended upon for nitrogen (meat, eggs, milk, etc.) are found in abundance at breakfast and dinner, it is not necessary to include them at supper or lunch, or if a person prefers a light breakfast he may leave out the nitrogen-rich food and perhaps some of the other foods in the morning and make up for it at the noon and evening meals.

get in the stable that is to blame. The horses are left to stand all year around on a dry, hard floor or in the manure or be washed in hard water or driven barefooted on gravel roads. Overfeeding or anything that injures the horse's general health also affects the hoofs.

Detecting Stale Eggs.

Since stale eggs contain substances deleterious to the health, it is advantageous to test their condition before serving them as food.

Eggs purchased at the average city grocery store are in varying degrees of freshness, from those guaranteed to have been laid within twenty-four hours to those which have been in the hands of farmers and merchants for weeks and perhaps in cold storage for months.

It is a simple matter to test the age of an egg by holding it in front of a lighted candle in a dark room. The egg should be shielded from the flame by a cardboard or other material. In this a hole should be cut slightly smaller than the egg, against which hole the egg should be placed where the light may penetrate and reveal the position of the yolk and of the little air chamber which exists at the larger end. If an electric light is available, or a bright gas flame, these are, of course, much more effective in showing up the condition of the egg.

When an egg is fresh the air chamber is small and the yolk is visible in the middle of the shell. When an egg is advanced in age, the air space is increased in size, and the yolk sinks out of place, sometimes sticking to the side of the shell on which the egg has been lying.

At a still later stage in its deterioration, the egg shows one or more distinctly dark spots, due to the growth of a fungus, in addition to an increased air space, and the outline of the yolk is no longer definite. A decayed egg shows a greatly increased size of the air space, due to the shrinking of the shell contents, and a general running together of the white and yolk, no central dark nucleus outlining the yolk being visible.

Another method of testing an egg to find out whether or not it is a storage egg, and if so how long it has probably been held, is to place it in a 10 per cent. solution of salt at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the egg is absolutely fresh, it will sink. But if it is old, it will not do so, even if it is only a few days old.

The age of the egg can be determined, to some extent, by the position at which it floats upon the water.

Must Make Up Shortage.

Canada and the United States must cut down their normal wheat consumption by 160,000,000 bushels to meet the needs of Great Britain and the Allies. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, estimates that to feed Great Britain, France, and the other Allies, and the men at the front, will require 1,105,000,000 bushels of wheat. This means at least 460,000,000 will have to be imported from Canada and the United States. There will be under normal consumption in these two countries only 300,000,000 bushels surplus for export, and so by special efforts of food conservation the people of United States and Canada will have to make up a shortage of 160,000,000 bushels.

The best way to help others is to help them to help themselves.

Fruit juices and stewed fruits are safest for small children.

THE

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Young Man---

If you can't go to War

Go to College

LEARN to increase your earning capacity

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LEARN to grow good fruit, better poultry

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1917.

NO. 35

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Ladies' Fine Foot Wear high tops at low prices. Lovely goods \$4.75 up.
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Sale of Pure-bred Sheep.

Exhibition Grounds
October 1st at 2 p.m.

All stock offered will be pure bred, good quality animals. Farmers having pure bred rams for sale or exchange may present them for inspection at this sale when, if suitable for breeding purposes, they will be included in one of the sales.

This sale offers farmers and local societies a splendid opportunity for individual selection of good individuals at moderate prices and creates a wider market for the pure bred breeder.

A fee of seven per cent will be charged for each animal sold in the sales and parties consigning stock will place a reserve bid on each animal.

J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

For further particulars write any of the Association Secretaries or A. A. MacMillan. In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

LOST.—Between Hill Foot and Lachute Mills, A purse, containing large sum of money. Finder return same to this office and be rewarded.

WANTED.—A housekeeper to take charge of house and three children, youngest child eight years old. State salary, Box 2, Grenville, Que.

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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. John Croke, of Beech Ridge, is reported very ill with pneumonia.

Mr. John Hay, M.P.P., is attending the Shawville Fair as one of the judges.

Mrs. Maber, of Ottawa, spent last week the guest of her daughter Mrs. Moodie.

Miss Thornton of Montreal spent this week in town as a guest of Mrs. Wm. Morrison.

The S.S.S. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Deacon Sr. on Friday evening, Sept 28th.

Mr. Wm. Howard, of Fulton, N. Y., was in town the early part of this week renewing old acquaintances.

Dr. and Miss Lambly of Montreal, were week-ends of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Alexander, also Sergeant Sproule.

Mrs. R. McArthur and son Walker, accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Robinson, motored to Shawville on Wednesday last.

Miss Mabel Nichols, of Joliette, and Miss Myra Morrison of Lachute spent the week-end with friends in Vankleek Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. John McQuat and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McQuat, of Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. Thomas Nicoll.

Miss Hampton announces her fall millinery opening for Tuesday, October 2nd, and following days. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and Mr. Graham McLaurin, also Mr. McGowan and Miss Emily, of Lachute, were week-end guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Mrs. W. J. Rodgers was the hostess on Friday evening last, at a "shower" in honor of Miss Ruth Rodgers, whose marriage to Mr. Archie Graham took place this week.

The speaker next Sunday at the East Settlement Brotherhood will be John Hay Esq., M.P.P., his subject being "Responsible Government." A good turnout is expected.

Miss Beatrice McLean, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Ruby McPhail this week. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts of Montreal were also guests over the week-end.

Mrs. Duncan McPhail was the hostess at a "miscellaneous shower" on Friday afternoon last, in honor of her niece Miss Emma Walker, whose marriage to Mr. Norman Boyd took place on Tuesday last.

Announcements.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Hara announce the engagement of their fifth daughter, Pearl Manson, to Mr. Harlow P. Giles of the Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Giles. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cameron announce the engagement of their daughter, Myrtle Stella, to Carson James Kendall, M.D., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kendall, of Ottawa. The marriage is arranged to take place on October 20th, at Brownsburg, Que.

Next Sunday, the Methodist Sunday School will hold their Rally Day service with Mr. J. H. McComb of Fairmount Methodist Sunday School as the special speaker, and the celebrated Fairmount Male Voice choir will sing at the Rally Day Service. They are reputed to be the best quartette in Montreal, so come and hear them.

Through the Secretary-treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund, Mr. Swann, of Montreal, acknowledgment has been received for the sum of Fourteen Dollars, being the amount realized from the sale of a hand-embroidered table cloth donated by Miss Madeline V. Neve of St. Andrews East, and recently raffled at Mrs. Macdonnell's Store. The lucky No. 40 was held by Miss Harriet B. McEwen of River Rouge.

A special dedicatory service was held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last for the purpose of dedicating the sacred use of the Gospel of a pulpit, donated by Mrs. Christie in memory of her husband, the late Dr. G. H. Christie. The church was filled with sympathizing friends of the late Dr. Christie, among whom were representatives of the several churches of the town. The Rev. J. L. George conducted the service and spoke eloquently of the life and character of the deceased, laying special emphasis on his kindness in the home and his devotion to and regular attendance at the services of the church of his fathers. The pulpit is of mission design and adds greatly to the appearance of the Church.

Church of England Notes.
Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held (D.V.) in St. Simon's Church, Lachute, at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday 30th inst. The Brownsburg service will be held at 3 p.m. All are invited to the Rector's Bible Class in St. Simon's Church at 9.30 a.m. every Sunday; Subject, "The Types and Prophecies of the Old Testament." On Monday, Oct. 1st, at 8 p.m. a missionary service will be held in St. Simon's Church, Lachute, when the Right Rev. Dr. Lothhouse, Missionary Bishop of Keewatin will deliver a missionary address. A full house and a rare treat are anticipated. Service will be held (D.V.) in St. Aidan's Church, Louisa, on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, at 7.30 p.m.

A Conspiracy to Defraud the Government and Fool the Temperance People.

For some time past it has been suspected that a conspiracy existed in the town of Lachute, having for its object the violation of the liquor laws of this Province. The plot was made possible by an arrangement made between a certain brewery and a supposed Temperance Bottling Works in the town of Lachute. The proprietors of these works have been acting as middlemen or a distributing centre for those who were flagrantly violating the license law of this Province and boldly defying the public sentiment of the town as expressed at the polls, by illicitly selling intoxicating liquor. Positive proof of this illegal arrangement accidentally fell into the hands of the Provincial Revenue officer who became aware that a car, containing 225 cases, (amounting to about 6,000 bottles) of ale marked 2 p.c., was expected to arrive at Lachute towards the end of August. Along with this car of ale 25 cases of Temperance ale was also ordered, and according to instructions accompanying the order was to be placed last in the car and the whole shipped as Temperance Ale, the brewery at the same time requesting further valued orders. A number of revenue officers came to Lachute under supervision of Mr. J. H. Roberts and found that in the early hours of the day, long before our good people usually bestir themselves for business, the contents of this car were removed by the proprietors of the bottling works and delivered to the different places in town and elsewhere for illicit sale. The officers immediately seized all that they could find, but notwithstanding their quick and efficient work a considerable quantity of this liquor escaped seizure. In the meantime the officers had the samples analysed and actions are now expected to be entered against the guilty parties. Several bluffs had been put up to explain the seizure, notably a telegram "shipped in error," but when confronted with absolute proof of guilt the offenders will throw up their hands and admit that they knew that what had been bought and delivered was really intoxicating liquor and that they had deliberately committed a breach of the law.

Now the principal partner in the bottling works referred to was a member of the Town Council for some time, during which time he knew something of the hardships the council are called upon to face, and every year during his term of office the hotel-keepers appeared before the Council for renewal of their licenses. Counter petitions were always presented by the Temperance people who were constantly stayed off, and this councillor was always keen to claim that those breaking the law should be severely punished. While not a teetotaler himself he wished it to be understood he was a temperance man. Our readers will doubtless remember why THE WATCHMAN opposed his candidacy to the Mayoralty chair three years ago, and we think our attitude should now meet with general approval.

For the brewers who lent themselves to this conspiracy, which has been going on for some time, the Government should at in no uncertain way. As to the hotel-keepers, they have been deprived of their licenses and in a way we look for abuses from that source, but that anyone should give up a legitimate business such as the proprietors had, and go into a concern through which they have been brazenly throwing such temptations in the way of our young manhood is so nothing that must be severely condemned. The paltry fine which may be imposed from the Provincial Department does not weigh very heavily but the condemnation is lasting.

The chief argument against prohibitory laws is that they will not be enforced and that the condition of things under no license will become worse than with license. Evidently the liquor men are endeavoring by flagrant violation of the law to create sentiment against the by-law which is in force with the hope that when it is again submitted to the people the electors will vote against it and the good old times will come once more.

It may as well be understood now, as later, that the Temperance people of the County of Argenteuil are not going to allow the liquor men to put this over on them but will secure and give such information to the revenue department necessary for the conviction of the offenders and will insist that they be prosecuted. We have confidence that the Revenue Department will see that its efforts, backed by the temperance people, are not nullified by a few self-interested men who desire to make their living by engaging in a traffic which the good sense of the people of this county has put under the ban.

PRIVATE ALEX. BARRIE.

Word has been received that Private Alex. Barrie of a Saskatchewan Regiment has been awarded the military medal for eight hours continuous bombing of the enemy during a recent counter attack in which all but two of his section were casualties. Private Barrie, before going West, lived for a number of years in Lachute and attended the Lachute Academy. He is a grandson of the late Joseph Rodger of Brownsburg.

Men's & Boys' Clothing!

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

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

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

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

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

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.



No. 80 Please!

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

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

Robert Hamilton,

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

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

NINTH EPISODE—(Cont'd)

"I join in your belief that something unusual is going on around here. Last night I am sure my private safe was tampered with. The secrets of my business are there—and you have convinced me that the actions of Drew and Elliott certainly do not place them above suspicion."

Jackson did not arrive at his place of business the next day, and for two weeks more, nothing was seen or heard of the head of the firm. Finally to the consternation of his employees, and to the great grief of his niece, Jack Elliott, the factory foreman received a cablegram.

It was sent from London and read: "Robert Jackson died here to-day."

Wallace Drew and Jack Elliott worked fast. Elliott took charge of the business and Drew, acting officially for Miss MacLean, urged a speedy reading of the will.

There were preliminary difficulties encountered, but Drew retained good counsel and managed ultimately to have the contents of the will disclosed. The result was a surprise to Elliott, who had hoped to be among the beneficiaries.

But to his great disappointment, the principal bequest read: "To my niece, Mary MacLean, I leave the business known as the Jackson Motor Company, together with the factory, machinery, inventions and accessories." Not a word about Elliott.

The foreman of the factory, having nothing to lose or gain, decided upon avenging himself because of what he fancied was an injustice.

Pat, of course, was conversant with the hoax and had explained to the authorities the object of the move.

There was a surprise for the girl, however, when Phil Kelly appeared on the scene the next day, retained by Elliott to investigate the disappearance of his employer. When the Sphinx heard the complete story, all that Elliott could tell him, in addition to the little Drew was able to contribute the detective asserted:

"This is all fictitious, Jackson is alive. He has done this as part of some scheme." And in proof of his conclusions, Kelly was able within the hour to exhibit proof that Jackson had never left the country.

"He is hiding out," as we say," said Kelly. "You tell Miss MacLean not to take possession of what is not hers."

And the story Elliott had to tell Drew was not pleasing to that worthy. For Drew had hoped to marry Miss MacLean and thus get his hands on the Jackson millions.

Mary MacLean, for a girl who had seen a fortune swept away as unexpectedly as it has arrived, took matters rather placidly. After the first shock of surprise she recovered her composure rapidly.

"The Golden Cup at the Speedway begins to interest me again," she said. "I had entered a car for the race, expecting to exploit the Jackson money, but when uncle died,"—the flippancy of the remark made her halt abruptly.

"You can go on with your idea now," said Elliott, to whom she had been speaking.

"Yes, that's what I intend to do; but I couldn't otherwise."

The next few days were times of much excitement around the Jackson Motor factory. Miss MacLean was watching progress on the equipment of her car.

Drew was likewise interested in Miss MacLean's car, and Pat, suspicious of every move that Drew or Jackson made, aimed to be as close as she could to the scene when Drew was near the racer.

Kelly also concerned himself in passing events. He was instructed by Elliott to prevent Pat from interfering in any way with the machine.

Pat closely watching her opportunity, was within hearing distance when, the day before the race, Drew approached the men who were putting the finishing touches on the car.

"I'll make it worth your while to see that this car doesn't win the race," Pat heard Drew say to the men. But try as she might to catch the rest of the conversation she failed.

In which they found themselves. Passing through a door that communicated with another room they had taken but a few steps when they were suddenly confronted by an iron wall that had, to all appearances, dropped through the ceiling and halted their progress.

When they turned about with the intention of retracing their steps a similar wall, or partition, dropped and terminated their progress. The three men thus found themselves prisoners in a long narrow compartment, total darkness and deathly stillness surrounding them.

Suddenly above their heads, sounding as though coming from some distance, Kelly heard a voice he recognized as that of his tormentor The Purple Mask girl.

"If they remain there," she was saying, "they must combat both water and the fumes of deadly gas. I did not order you to do this—neither will I order their release, until I am ready."

Pat's voice ceased, and the men were left alone.

She hurried to the garage where Miss MacLean's racing machine was presumably being tuned up for the race, having signaled to the Apaches scattered among the other workmen to follow. When Pat reached the car the men who were trying to block Miss MacLean's plans had just started to wreck the machine.

Before they could do serious damage, Pat's Apaches had disposed of them in a short and decisive strife. Then the girl jumped into the machine and started for the speedway. When Pat reached the enclosure, Miss MacLean was awaiting anxiously the arrival of her car.

"Your driver was just injured, Miss MacLean," said Pat. "But make the substitution with the starter and I will drive for you in the race."

As she spoke Pat started for the track. When she turned into the speedway the first car in the Golden Cup race was off and away at the starter's signal.

There was no turning back for the venturesome girl. The race must be run and if possible won. Without hesitation Pat ran her machine into line and in another moment had darted away to win fame in the great contest.

(To be continued.)

CLIMATE AND FERTILITY.

Canada's Winters Conserve the Fertilizers in the Soil.

The influence of climate on fertility is frequently overlooked, but it has a more or less direct bearing on the fertilizer question in Canada. It is realized by few that climatic conditions—rainfall, temperatures, etc.—exert a profound influence on the nature and composition of soils, both in their origin and in the power to conserve their fertility. These influences may tend to the accumulation or the dissipation of those elements or soil constituents which make for fertility. In this regard, save our coastal lands with excessive rainfall, which may keep the lighter soils poor in available plant food, our country is singularly blessed. We cannot now elaborate this question, but one instance may be cited that may serve as an illustration—one which undoubtedly influences in a beneficial way the fertility of our soils. 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 the food of untold values—especially the more valuable nitrates, so necessary for stimulating the growth of the young crop. In regions enjoying a more open winter, this soluble 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.

THE KISS OF DEATH.

Given by a Brave Little Girl Wounded in an Air Raid on England.

A correspondent who vouches for the accuracy of the story informs the London Times of a touching incident which occurred during a recent raid on England by enemy aeroplanes.

One of their bombs fell on the playing field of a girls' school and mortally injured Doris Spencer Walton, aged fifteen, the daughter of a missionary. She was picked up with a terrible wound in her side and taken to hospital in a cab by a special constable and two Canadian soldiers.

In spite of the intense pain which she must have suffered, the girl talked quietly with the soldiers on the way.

Noticing that each of them had on his sleeve the gold stripe which is worn by those who have been wounded, she said:

"I must kiss you both because you have suffered."

The kisses were given. At midnight the girl died. "The two soldiers," adds the Times correspondent, "will value that act of a brave dying child as much as they would the Victoria Cross."

French florists and nurserymen have formulated a demand for legal protection of new varieties of flowers. Why not protect the man who produces a new flower or fruit, equally with the man who produces a new mechanical contrivance?

RAILWAY POLICY IS CRITICISED

Acquisition of Canadian Northern Imposes Burden of Unknown Magnitude.

The following criticism of the policy of the Government in respect of the Canadian Northern Railway is made:

The Government bill to authorize the purchase by it of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway is half-way through the House of Commons and will shortly be in the Senate. If it becomes law, it will impose on Canada, at a time when the country is under an unprecedented strain, a burden of unknown magnitude. One certainly greater than any ever before imposed upon this country, with the exception of the war debt.

The purchase of a defined piece of railway property is one thing. The buying of stock in a company with unascertained assets and unknown liabilities is another. Once the Government becomes the principal owner of the common stock, it must provide out of loans or taxes for all the debts of the railway due or to become due and for all future losses in operating. The estimates of expenditure still necessary to be made run into enormous figures. No one knows what the real extent of its obligations are.

The railway has bonds outstanding and debts unpaid; so have its subsidiaries. There are guarantees given by it to other companies, unpaid balances on contracts and upon accounts, but to what extent is unknown. What its assets are is equally unknown. It operates and is interested in railway companies, land companies, telegraph companies, tunnel companies, lumber companies and hotel companies, but no one knows how far it owns them, what their assets or liabilities are, nor to what extent the railway company is responsible for their liabilities.

No other railway company nor any other group of business men would consider such an acquisition except after elaborate examination and reports from accountants and appraisers on the assets and liabilities, and then only subject to a solvent guarantee that all supposed assets would be delivered and that no undisclosed debts or obligations would appear. To find out these things, where such examination and guarantee cannot be had, the usual course in the United States has been to place the road in the hands of a receiver, whose staff can ascertain them and place them before those interested in an accurate and clear statement. Systems quite as large, notably the Union Pacific, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Rock Island, have in the United States been through this process and have emerged from it with capital written down to correspond to the actual values, in a solvent condition and able to perform their duties as public servants.

The only examination so far had into the affairs of the Canadian Northern has resulted in the opinion of two out of three railway experts that the stock proposed to be purchased was worth nothing. This means that whatever its nominal value may be, the unsecured debts are more than enough to prevent its being sold to any reasonably prudent purchaser. In view of the fact that no money was paid to the company for the stock and that the company has never been able to earn anything upon it, there was and is no reason to expect any other result from examination.

No agreement or obligation to purchase is produced. In fact, nothing has transpired except verbally and then between members of the Government not named and persons whose names are not disclosed. In fact what is to be paid, who is to get it, what the cost and the attendant obligations are, no one knows. The smallest transaction in common life could not be concluded in such a way, and any attempt to do it by trustees responsible to a court would unquestionably be a breach of trust, and this is the largest and most onerous undertaking ever contemplated by any Canadian Government, and the most risky. It is safe to say that no road capitalized above its earning power can ever be a useful public servant, nor can any road bought by a Government for more than its worth ever be anything but a continuous drain on the tax payer.

The Canadian Northern Railway was built as a private speculation.

Its bonds were sold to financiers at a discount. No money was received into its treasury for its stock. Nothing has been made public which would justify the taxing of other citizens of this country for the purpose of giving fictitious value to these bonds and stocks. The interest and other charges on Canada due to the war increase every day and even now are so great that it is difficult to say from what source they can be paid without an economic strain never hitherto undergone and a cutting down of expenses not yet even begun.

The credit of the country abroad is less than it has ever been. The last loan of \$100,000,000 at 6 per cent. for two years netted only \$96,111,111. In other words, the country is borrowing money at a charge of more than 8 per cent. per annum. Note.—According to the Monetary Times of August 17th, Sir Thomas White stated the net proceeds to be \$96,250,000, not \$96,111,111, and that the commissions and charges were 1% per cent. He was speaking of a two-year 5 per cent. loan. The cost would be 8 per cent. if the 1% per cent. comes out of the \$96,250,000, but not otherwise. Its future credit may depend entirely on the belief of foreign bankers that good money will not be sent after bad, and that speculative enterprises will be allowed to find the financial level called for by their intrinsic merits.

The undersigned, all of whom as investors have a stake in the prosperity of this country, desire to call the attention of their fellow-countrymen to the grave risk they all are running of having their own earnings diverted for the purpose of securing profits to bondholders and stockholders of a concern, the equity in whose enterprise has been declared by the only people at all in a position to form an opinion to be of no value. It is also urged that the strongest possible protests be made before it is too late to all senators and members of Parliament.

Montreal, August 20, 1917.
F. W. Molson, James Law, H. R. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, Armand Chaput, Ferd. Prudhomme, Zeph. Hebert, A. J. Brown, C. S. Garland, H. A. Ekers, Chas. Chaput, A. Guy Ross, Joseph Ainey, C. Meredith, C. S. Campbell, W. R. Miller, George Caverhill, Wm. McMaster, H. W. Blackwell, Andrew J. Dawes, Robert Hampson, George R. Hooper, George W. Sadler, W. W. Hutchinson, Wm. C. Finley, F. H. Wilson, G. F. Benson, A. Craddock Simpson, James Morgan.

The Gazette, Montreal, of August 23rd, comments on the above as follows:

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

We print in another column a protest against the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway signed by many of the leading capitalists of Montreal, and this protest is not lightly to be disregarded. The point at issue is this, is the country to take over a burden that other shoulders should bear? Will the ownership of the Canadian Northern impose upon the people a financial obligation avoidable without danger to national interests? If the Government was divorced from the enterprise, the answer is easy. Like any other business undertaking the property should stay in its own juice, and undergo the course of liquidation through receivership, emerging therefrom in stronger condition in respect of liabilities both of current and of capital account. That appears to be the view of the financiers whose statement we print, and there is force in the view.

The Canadian Northern must be carried on as an operating road. It serves a great territory and a large community of people whose welfare is dependent upon the operation of this railway, but having exhausted its financial resources the alternative of Government ownership by acquisition of the common stock, or through the medium of a receivership, is the only one presented.

To Government ownership we are opposed. A reorganization of the capital liabilities, through the medium of receivership, is the other recourse. The liability of Canada in either event remains, the Government and the provinces having guaranteed the great sum of \$211,000,000 of bonds of the company. It is, however, necessary to learn the extent of the liability taken over by Canada in the bill now before Parliament. What assets are acquired? What obligations incurred? If there be a margin on the debit side of the account, if Canada is assuming a debt over and above existing guarantees, the public may not unreasonably ask why. The railway is a fine property with excellent prospects, but after all is said, it is a business venture which should be allowed to face the consequences of all business ventures. One thing is certain; the country should not be saddled with any avoidable liability. The debt created by the war is already large, and constantly increasing. New sources of taxation have to be tapped. The outlook is by no means bright in respect of the Dominion finances and before the additional obligation of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway is incurred, it is necessary at the least

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

Lesson VIII. (Continued). Proteins.

The remaining proteins, milk, fish, cereals, peas, beans and lentils are dealt with in this lesson.

The protein of milk is in the form of casein which precipitates when acid is added to the milk, as in the combination of tomatoes and milk. When milk becomes sour, the sugar content of the milk changes to acid. This acid will also cause the milk to precipitate. Casein is also clotted by ferments or digestive juices, which are present in the stomach.

Use a double boiler to heat milk. Slow cooking at a temperature just below the boiling point will give best results when cooking foods that contain milk. When combining milk with acid fruits or vegetables, if a quarter teaspoonful of baking soda is added to the fruit or vegetable to neutralize the acid, the milk will not separate. This amount is for one pint of milk. Or instead you may blend one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour and two cupful milk. Heat to boiling and slowly add the fruit or vegetable. Bring to scalding point and use. When cooking puddings and custards always stand the dish containing the mixture in a larger one containing hot water, then bake in a moderate oven.

Balancing Meals.

A common sense method in the distribution of the various kinds of food when planning a menu will enable an intelligent housewife to feed her family well, if not wholly scientifically. In our daily dietary we should have one part cell-building foods to four parts of heat and energy-giving foods. In other words, one part lean meat or its equivalent to four parts of bread, butter and potatoes; with green vegetable foods. This does not include water.

For example, if roast is the principle dish we should not go to the expense of buying, cooking and digesting another dish composed of the same tissue-building material. We should serve potatoes with this meat because beef is rich in the coarse protein, thus calling for a rich, heavy carbohydrate or starch. This is at the same time true of green vegetables.

The coarser and heavier vegetables are chosen to accompany beef and potatoes, such as beets, cabbage, turnips, kale, etc. On the other hand, chicken and turkey being lighter in flavor and texture, the more delicate proteins require in the starchy group rice, and such vegetables as asparagus, green peas, celery, cucumbers and tomatoes. Mutton, for the same reason, calls for potatoes, turnips or cauliflower with chili or caper sauce. Lamb, being less mature and more

Fish
The protein of meat and of fish are similar in character. Fish may be cooked by boiling, broiling, baking, sauteing or frying. Use a steady even heat and allow twenty minutes to the pound after cooking starts. Because of the delicate texture of fish, always wrap it in a piece of cheese-cloth when broiling. Use a double-fold wire broiler; when baking, lay the fish on a fine wire rack. This permits greater ease in removing to the platter.

Cereals

All cereals require long, slow and continuous cooking. The best method is to boil for five minutes, then place in fireless cooker over night, then heat thoroughly for breakfast. Flaked oats require about three-quarters of an hour if cooked in a double boiler; oatmeal and cornmeal need an hour or more. Wheat should not be used at this time of food shortage.

Legumes

Have water boiling for cooking fresh peas and beans. Boil gently in barely enough water to cover. Dried peas, beans and lentils should be soaked first in plenty of cold water for twelve hours. They are best steamed but may also be boiled gently.

delicate than mutton, would require peas, tomatoes and a delicate mint sauce. With wild duck serve sweet potatoes and tomatoes. With game serve hominy in croquettes or squares and asparagus. Opossum, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. Venison requires the same as beef, with currant jelly. With goose, serve apple sauce, mashed potatoes and watercress. Clear soup is a stimulant served before a heavy meal to bring the blood to the stomach and cause the flow of the digestive juices.

Cream soups are served for the luncheon or the meal where meat or protein element is not heavy.

Fish for Dinner.

Clean and prepare the fish. Wrap it in cheesecloth and boil it for fifteen minutes to the pound. When ready to serve, drain well and lift to a hot platter. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs and serve with a sauce made of one cupful of stewed tomatoes, one-half cupful of onions, two green peppers, chopped fine, one cupful of water, two bay leaves, small fagot of soup herbs. Place in a saucepan and cook for fifteen minutes. Now add juice and pulp of one lemon, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one-quarter teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of black pepper. Mix well and serve.

left. This is duly weighed, the result showing exactly how much combustible matter there is in the coal.

Still another weighed portion is put on a little tray inside a steel "bomb," which is placed in an air-tight receptacle containing water. A small bit of fine platinum wire is so arranged as to pass through the tiny heap of coal and to ignite the latter when an electric circuit is closed. Then the contrivance is shut and oxygen is introduced into the bomb at a pressure of 370 pounds to the square inch.

When the circuit is closed, the coal takes fire and, in the presence of the pure oxygen, undergoes a very complete combustion. The heat developed thereby passes into the water surrounding the bomb (the weight of water being exactly known) and the rise of its temperature is recorded by a delicate thermometer.

The quantity of water in pounds multiplied by the difference of temperature in degrees represents the number of heat units in the coal—a unit being the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree.

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 place members and charter lodges in every Province in Canada.
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"One Meatless Meal a Day" is a good food slogan for war time, or any time—better make it two meatless meals a day—it will mean health and strength for the nation. But be sure and get the right substitute for meat in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the ideal substitute for meat. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents. Delicious with milk or cream or fruits of any kind.

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FATE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE DUAL MONARCHY.

Dependence on Germany is Entire and to Desert Would Mean Economic Suicide.

Political events are moving so rapidly in the Central Empires that an article on the fate of Austria-Hungary in The World's Work is particularly topical.

Will Austria-Hungary leave Germany before the end of the fight?

To this the answer seems plain: It would be certain political and economic suicide for her to do so. Hence she cannot, unless her people feel the depression of hunger so desperately that they become reckless of their future.

Will Austria be subservient to Germany after the war? And to what extent is she so now?

Briefly, Austria-Hungary cannot help herself in the matter. Her dependence is not voluntary. So far as sentiment is concerned, indeed, there is very little love lost between the two countries. For Prussia and the Prussians a distinct dislike is even felt.

The wounds of 1866 are still smarting. Her fall from power, the loss of her supremacy in the Germany of that time, are keenly realized. Prussia is regarded as an upstart with the unnamable qualities of an upstart. The departed glory of the Austria of old is deeply regretted. The Slavs of Austria bear their powerful western neighbor undisguised hatred.

But needs must. Austria is firmly convinced that without Germany's strong arm to support her she is doomed as a political entity. "We all grasp the hand that is held out to us to save us from drowning, no matter whose it be."

Austria's Plight.

Consider the facts. Look at Austria-Hungary's present plight. Austria-Hungary is economically undeveloped, or at least not sufficiently developed. Her turbulent history, plus another more recent element, i.e., the race strife within her borders, accounts for that. Of that one becomes aware as soon as one crosses her frontiers.

How far behind she is in intellectual development is best seen, for instance, by studying her latest statistics. From them it is seen that there are whole large provinces where illiteracy predominates.

Hungary especially, though a country abounding in natural resources, urgently requires capital. Formerly Paris was the money market to which Hungary applied by preference. But owing in part to the heavy drain on French liquid resources made by Russia, as well as to the fact that Hungary formed part of the Dreikund, that market was closed to her.

That became very evident during the five years preceding the war, when Hungary vainly attempted to place various loans for internal improvements in Paris. There was a financial boycott declared against Hungary by France. Thus Hungary, too, was forced to turn to Germany as a financial backer.

The whole banking system of Austria, her financial status, rests and leans on Germany. The connection is very intimate and strong. Most of the Austrian and Hungarian industrial papers, shares, and values are quoted and dealt in outside of Vienna—only in Berlin.

Unless there is a tremendous slump in condition between now and harvest the supply of beans will be, proportionately, greater than the supply of potatoes. The bean crop of the United States was estimated on July 1 at 22,000,000 bushels, against 8,846,000 a year ago.

"TIT WAD"

Sticks like a Bull Dog. Vulcanizes Quickly Without Heat. Repair your Tires. Tubes. Punctures. Hot Water Bottles. 50¢ each. No postage. Order a 50-cent tin today. Guaranteed to satisfy. Refuse all substitutes. E. Schofield, 43 Victoria St., Toronto.

GEN. BRUSILOFF RUSSIAN PATRIOT

KEPT HIS OWN COMMAND IN CONTROL DURING REVOLUTION.

Man of Statesmanlike Wisdom With the Swift and Courageous Action of a Soldier.

All honor is due to the heroic young War Minister, Alexander Kerensky, who has played such a splendid part in firing the fighting blood of the Russian soldiers, chilled by the work of German agents in the first days of the revolution.

Less dramatic for the moment, but immensely effective, has been the work of General Brusiloff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief.

The drive began on Brusiloff territory, between Zloczoff (Zloczow) and Brzezany, along the Stripa River; it was begun with the armies which Brusiloff had held firmly in his own hands while he was commander of the south-western front before his appointment as Commander-in-Chief.

It is pertinent to ask why the Brusiloff group of armies was chosen to begin the new drive; why this group of armies was supremely ready and effective. The answer, I believe, is this: During the three perilous months immediately following the abdication of Nicholas II., when the work of German agents in Russia was, at times, seemingly triumphant, Brusiloff had given orders that not one of these "Socialist" propagandists should be tolerated within speaking distance of any of his troops—and had seen that his orders were carried out. Therefore, it happened that, while the German agents were dragging the Kronstadt sailors and sowing discord at Petrograd, the morale of the Brusiloff armies on the southwest front was almost wholly unimpaired, their fine discipline was almost wholly unshaken.

Brusiloff intervened in another way, which has been indicated in the press cables, but which has not, in all likelihood, been clearly understood. It will be remembered that German agents, just about the time when Nicholas descended from the throne, scattered broadcast through Petrograd the famous "Order No. 1," apparently signed by the Executive



General Alexander Brusiloff.

Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and actually supported by a few of the extremists in that ill-balanced body; its effect was practically to smash the mainspring of discipline in the Russian army. Kerensky hastened at once to the Executive Committee and procured the publication of a modifying "Order No. 2," in an effort to neutralize the damage done. But Gutchkoff, then War Minister in the Provisional Government, seemingly daunted by the extremists, gave the official sanction of the War Ministry to some of the subversive provisions of the German proclamation.

Soldier and Statesman.

Immediately afterward two events were chronicled by the cables, each in a space of three or four lines. The first of these was a hurried visit of certain famous generals to Petrograd and the Provisional Government. Brusiloff was one of them. The second event was the resignation of Gutchkoff, whose place was taken by Kerensky. These two comparatively unnoted events are not unconnected, we may surmise; they were not without their bearing on the swift convalescence of the Russian army.

We can see already, through the early and magnificent result, what statesmanlike wisdom inspired that swift, courageous and decisive action. But without question, Brusiloff's gift of statesmanship is best demonstrated by the fact that, while it was he who led the Czar's armies in the great Galician drive which began on June 4, 1916, it is still Brusiloff who leads the armies of Free Russia.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the defence of the realm regulations, have made an order, which came into operation on Saturday, July 21, prohibiting the exportation of horses from Ireland, save under special license.

AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

Misery and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

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

TO MY SOLDIER.

Dear Love, I wanted you to know
That ever in my heart I go
And stand beside you, there

Amid the noise, the flying shell;
Amid the smoke; amid the Hell;
I stand beside you there!

My quivering soul knows but one
prayer—
"Oh, keep my soldier in Thy care—
God, stand beside him there!"

—Maude Gordon-Roby.

MILITARY CROSS HERO

Capt. William Stewart MacTier, who was reported recently to have been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the firing line, is a son of Mr. A. D. MacTier, general manager of eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Capt. MacTier went to the front with the first Canadian Contingent and has been twice wounded, the first time at Ypres, and lately at Vimy Ridge. At the outbreak of the war, Capt. MacTier was on the ocean returning from Europe, and immediately on landing joined the Thirteenth Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. (now Brigadier-General) Loomis, D.S.O. He went to the front with that unit and fought with it when it covered itself with glory at Ypres and Festubert. He was then wounded by shrapnel and returned to Montreal to convalesce. On returning to the front he was attached to Brigadier-General Loomis' staff, he having taken over the command of a brigade in the meantime. After serving in this capacity for a short time one of his feet gave out and an operation was necessary. On his return to the front on this occasion he was transferred to a Montreal Highland Battalion and promoted to his captaincy.

Most Wonderful Invention.

A Player-Piano that transposes in thirteen tones, manufactured exclusively by the National Piano Co., Limited, will be on exhibit at the Toronto Industrial Exposition at their booth. A cordial invitation is extended to each and everyone interested to examine and hear this wonderful Player. National Piano Co., Limited, City Warehouses, 266-268 Yonge St.

Fish For Central Canada.

Fish is to become more plentiful in the Canadian market. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, has inaugurated a special refrigerator express car service direct from the Nova Scotia coast to Toronto. This is the first step in a plan to put on a fish car express service from both Pacific and Atlantic points to supply Central Canada with sea food cheaply.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Itched by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in baby's eyes. **YOUR EYES** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. **Murine Eye Remedy** At Your Druggists or by Mail, 5¢ per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25¢. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Women Can Help in Harvest.

Women should help harvest the bush and small tree fruit crops this year. A mobilization of available women for this work would be of great assistance. The women of Europe are now working regularly in the fields. They have planted and harvested crops ever since the war started. Are the women of Canada willing to do as much? If we wait until the fields are yellow we will be too late. The various women's organizations could do much if they would organize immediately.

Maidenhair fern should not be watered over the foliage. Keep the pots standing on damp ashes and apply the water to the pot. In the garden apply the water at the base of the plants.

Tulips, narcissus and hyacinths, potted now, and the pots buried, may be had in bloom for Christmas.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

SHORTAGE OF WOOL.

By Saving Rags Canadians Can Help to Avert Serious Shortage.

In all the warring countries the demand for rags, to supply the world's shortage of wool, is insistent. Canada is no exception, and appeals are being made throughout the country for the savings of rags and old clothes that they may be again used in the manufacture of shoddy, to relieve the strain upon the wool supply. In Great Britain, the Local Government Board has called attention to the varied means by which this material may be saved, as follows:

"On account of the large stocks of clothing needed for the British and allied armies, efforts are being made to save the maximum quantity of rags for use in shoddy mills. The aid of women's societies has been invoked in conjunction with urban and rural officials. The collection is largely dependent upon the patriotic spirit of the people, but large supplies of old clothes and rags will be called for. Central depots are provided for storage, and when enough rags are on hand for shipment they are forwarded to the district centre, where they are sorted and sold to mill owners, the profits going to the Red Cross or other war charities. An especial appeal is made to the tailors and dressmakers to keep their cuttings for this purpose. Discarded clothing is separated into three classes—all wool, all cotton, and cotton and wool."

This method can be undertaken in Canada by many organizations. Hitherto, owing to our wasteful habits, the saving and collecting of rags has not appealed to us, but the war has brought about many changes, and it is incumbent upon all Canadians to do their bit toward averting the serious shortages that otherwise are sure to result.

POSITIVE PROOF. AMAZING RESULTS

\$5,000 Guarantee If We Fail.

There has been a standing offer of \$5,000 Reward for any case Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray fail to relieve if directions are followed for three years, and more than 50,000 people have tried it successfully without a single failure. That is why the offer still holds good.

Mr. Manuel Varquez, of 142 Hastings Street, Toronto, was going to have an operation for Kidney Stones two weeks ago. He tried Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray the day before the operation was to be performed and received such benefits that he purchased a Ham-Ray Machine and one bottle Ham-Lax, with the results that to-day he is cured.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of 113 Sheridan Ave., Toronto, suffered with Rheumatism in his heart and other parts of his body for 9 years. After trying everything he failed to get results until he took one treatment of the Ham-Ray Machine and used one bottle of Ham-Lax. Unsolicited he has given his testimonial.

We unconditionally guarantee Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray to give relief for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Disorders. Write us at once. Explain what you think about yourself, and whether you have Electric Current available or not and leave the rest to us. Address the Ham-Lax Co., 16 King West.

Will You Visit the Exposition?

Remember you are cordially invited to call and have your case treated free of charge, and a full explanation of what Ham-Lax and Ham-Ray will and will not do. It is well worth the visit to find out the true facts of your case.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribed it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Apple Pie.

Patrick had called on his Betsy, and she gave him a handsome helping of her special make of apple-pie. Patrick was loud in its praise.

"I tried a new way," said Betsy beaming. "I put a few gooseberries in to flavor it!" "Begorra!" cried Patrick. "If a few gooseberries give so good a flavor to an apple-pie, what a darling of an apple-pie it would be made o' gooseberries entirely!"



ED. 7.

ISSUE 35-17.

FELICIA'S TAKINGS.

First Felicia took to knitting. Everywhere she went. On a wristlet, sock or sweater. Constantly intent. Next she took to Red Cross nursing. Making countless slings. Bandages and shirts and towels. Lint and other things.

Then Felicia took to canning. Every afternoon. Cooking messes in the kitchen. Brandishing a spoon. When of beans, tomatoes, peaches. Corn and carrots she wearies, I, behold! am hoping—She will take to me.

—Minna Irving.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda, Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Where Water Spreads Fire.

The use of water in attempting to extinguish grease fires is extremely dangerous. The Lumber Underwriter reports a case where a fire started in the oil box of an engine. An employee dashed a pail of water on it, scattering the burning grease, which was taken up by a revolving flywheel, throwing it in all directions, causing the plant to burst into flames in many places simultaneously.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Cheap Fish. In 1915 and 1916, Manitoba lakes produced 48,000,000 pounds of fish, 75 per cent. of which was exported to the United States. For 9,000,000 pounds of whitefish, the fishermen received on the average 5 cents a pound. In some Canadian cities Manitoba whitefish sells at 15 cents a pound or more. The Food Controller for Canada is arranging to reduce the wide margin between fishermen and consumers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Old pastures should be ploughed early if they are to be seeded to winter wheat or rye. After beans or potatoes the grain may follow with only one disking.

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, foot 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 whitening 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 house for you.



Something New in Frightfulness. A curious war invention is a projectile which, on leaving the gun-muzzle, releases an enormous pair of shears that are guaranteed, with good aim, to cut a whole company of enemy troops in two.

MONEY ORDERS

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

In spraying potatoes the job may as well not be done at all unless the under side of the foliage and also stems are covered.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Cinerarias must be kept moist and cool with plenty of air.

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

How I Suffered With Pimples

No One Knows, Says Miss Stodalka. Many Nights Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Healed.

"My face broke out all over with red pimples which would fester and then a large scale would form. Many nights I could not sleep because of the burning and itching. How I suffered no one knows. My mother requested me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I did so. In less than a month I was completely healed."

(Signed) Miss Rosebelle Stodalka, Richmond, Sask.

Why not make these fragrant emollients your every-day toilet preparations? For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility. In the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own housework."

—Mrs. ALMA B. TIMMONS, 218 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

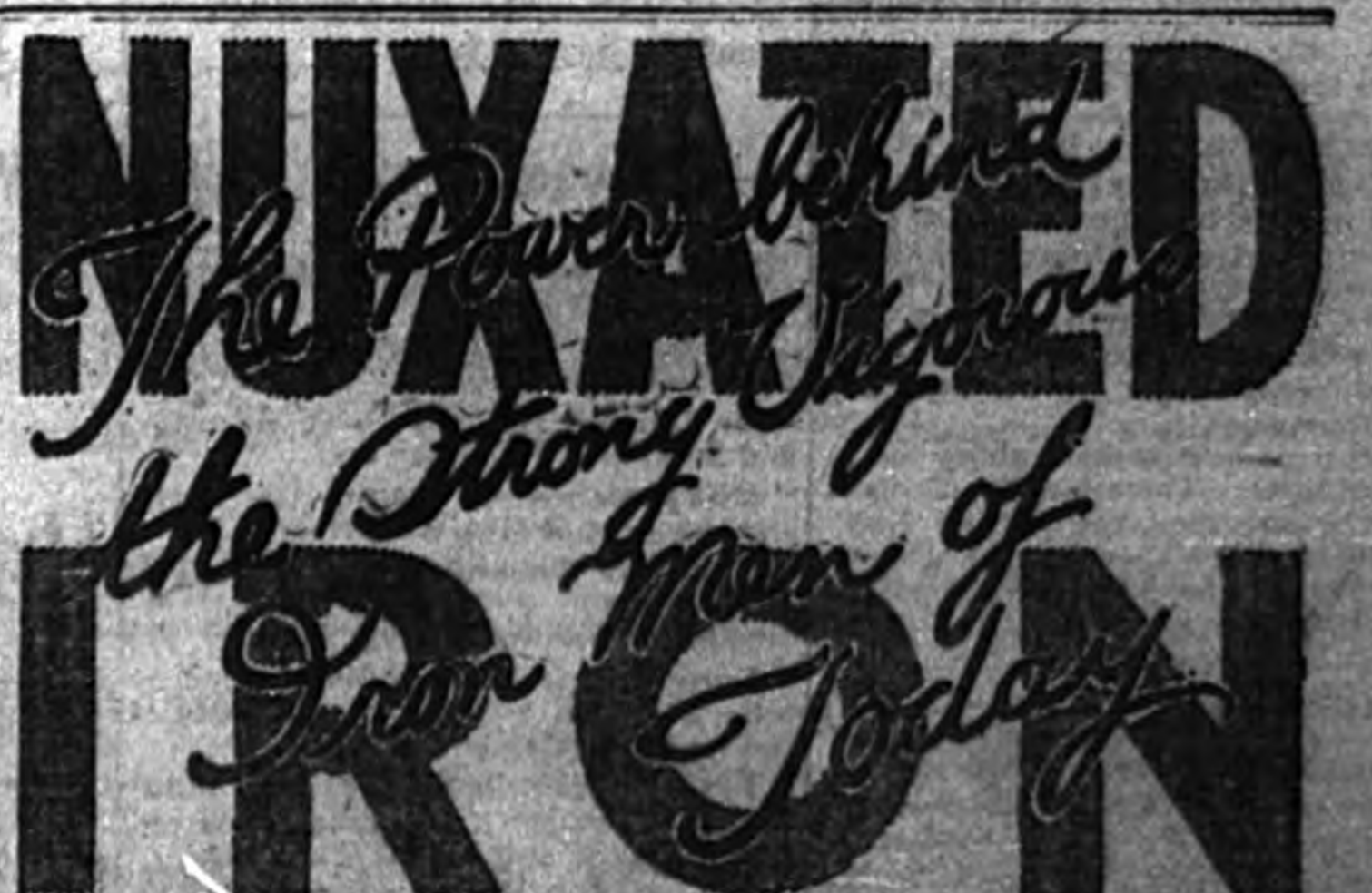
Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

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Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York City Physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no strong, vigorous, iron men nor beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron—Nuxated Iron taken three times per day after meals will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, rundown folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. Avoid the old forms of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach, and thereby do more harm than good. Take only organic iron—Nuxated Iron." It is dispensed by all good druggists.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published
every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

Be a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN
LACHUTE QUE.

In the Daylight. By Ariel.

A Quebec family of six sons, after reading Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent speech on "Winning the War," went straight to Montreal and enlisted. Four of the six were immediately accepted for Overseas Service.

The above news item has been slightly altered to give it local colour. The only difference being that it was a Boer family of six sons who trekked to Cape Town (not Montreal) to enlist, and that in was General Smuts—a former enemy of Britain (not Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—who made the moving speech.

It is an open secret that Henri Bourassa is much annoyed at the failure of the Government to appoint him on the Military Service Exemptions Board.

It is surprising how far people can be carried away by enthusiasm when they start talking. "Inebriated with the exuberance of their own verbosity" Disraeli called it. John Winstone, representing British organized labour at the labour Congress meeting held recently in Ottawa, in the course of a long address said, "The Light was breaking on the Eastern front." Just exactly what he means is hard to define. If he means that the Russian debacle, resulting from Socialist teachings, intrigues and treacheries, is the light breaking, then he personally is seen in his true colours. The meaning is somewhat obscure in the condensed report, although it is suggestive, but there is no doubt about this other part of his address: "When Labor comes to a conclusion (decision) it is the duty of the Government to carry out its dictates." This is a large order. If Labor decides upon a strike it is the duty of the Government, according to Winstone, to carry out the strike! It is a mad world, my masters. But what else can we expect? There are two full moons this month.

In justice to the other members, and to the convention as a deliberative assembly, it is recorded that this Windbag's remarks were repudiated as "inopportune remarks" the wonder is that he was not "fired" on the spot, but perhaps a worse fate awaits him.

Another speaker at the same convention or congress has earned undying fame, although his name is not mentioned in the general report. He described the veterans of the war, the returned disabled soldiers as "Hired Ruffians." I should like to know the gentleman's name; not for any improper purpose, but just to see if by any chance it bears family resemblance to any of the infamous cowards and malefactors whose names the world adorns and holds in unspeakable detestation. I hope he has no children to hand his name down to, and I am glad the papers have had the good sense to suppress it, in the interests of common decency.

It is bad enough to know that such a skunk is associated with, and permitted to misrepresent, working men. The dignity of labour ought to be upheld. His honest representatives, men like Hurt and Burns in the past, and scores of others in the present, have won more honour for Labour than they know of, and many working men M.P.'s would adorn the peerage but this fellow is a disgrace to labour and ought to be cut away and expelled from any society upon which he has fastened himself.

We "bike" and "bike" with easy grace
We "auto-tour" with cheerfulness
On good smooth roads; No fearful mess
(Of mud and mire impedes our pace,
Since Brownsburg folks thought
"to mend their ways,"
And even out the ruts and stony ridges,
Since Brownsburg hit on busy hustling
days
The roads are great, but oh, von Dien,
the bridges!

When the perturbed housewife has the misfortune to break two of her dishes she feels it coming upon her that a third one will go the same way, so she carefully avoids touching her best china for a while until the spell is broken. She tries too, to influence fate by looking out a cracked or chipped plate and bony herself up with the hope that when the third smash comes it will be the selected one that will go.

It is curious how so many things occur in sets of three. There was the Toronto Exhibition one week, the Ottawa Exhibition the next week, and on the following week the Lachute Exhib.—(Nat said, Ed.)

It is officially announced by the Military Service Council that men selected under the Military Service Act will receive the same pay as those now on active Service receive. This ought to dispose of the numerous false rumours that have been extant to the effect that conscript will have distinctions made. There will be absolutely no difference between a volunteer and a drafted man, neither in

status nor pay. Pay will start from the time a man reports for duty. Money from the Patriotic Fund and Separation Allowance will also be available for selected men. Clothing and all equipments, in addition to food, is supplied to the Canadian soldier, leaving no expense except personal incidentals.

Another official memo deals with the drafting of men from business places. From the employers' point of view this seems to be a thoroughly businesslike document, and is worth quoting. It reads:—

"How Many of our Men are Liable to be Drafted?"

The Canadian business man is asking this question often, now that the Military Service Act is the law of Canada. A simple means of answering it at once is being provided.

Medical Boards are in process of formation throughout the country for the free physical examination of all men who apply. The first class liable to call includes all single men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive, all men married after July 6, 1917, being classed as single for the purposes of the Act. In a very short time, the average employer may learn how many of his staff are liable for selection. Those adjudged physically unfit will be given a certificate which will secure them exemption from any Exemption Tribunal. Those found physically fit may still apply for exemption on any ground. The employer will be given a chance to decide if he should seek exemption for any employee whose physical condition renders him liable for selection.

This early medical examination which quickly decides if a man is liable for selection or not, is a feature of the operation of the Military Service Act calculated to appeal strongly to the business community. It assists in definite planning for the future, enabling an employer of labor to learn at once what men will be left at their work and those who may be removed for military service. Haphazard withdrawals, the nightmare of business men of method and precision, are insured against by this timely arrangement.

Every employer of labor will find it to his advantage to note carefully the formation of Medical Boards in his locality and to be sure that his employees secure as early as possible this very important information as to their status under the Military Service Act.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Exhibition Talk.

Perhaps one of the greatest difficulties a progressive fair has to confront is the matter of judges. It is comparatively easy to obtain a man that is an expert with one type or breed of animal. There are few men to be had though, that are good all round judges, and fewer still, who have the ability, and can lay aside petty prejudices, and decide fairly as to whether the one animal is a better representative of his breed or class than the other is of theirs.

This year Mr. Albert Ness, of Howick, judged the horses for the special prizes at our county fair, and in the opinion of many good horsemen his work was not entirely satisfactory. We all know that Mr. Ness is an admirer and staunch supporter of the Clydesdale horse. That is nothing to be ashamed of. There are times, however, when a man should use his common sense, and try and break away from any narrow minded and deep rooted breed prejudices he may have. In judging the horses for the best string owned by one exhibitor Mr. Ness ridiculously demonstrated his smallness and inability to do this.

The question before him was this which was the better Arnold's string of ten pure bred Percherons and one Belgian or Bradley's string of nine grade Clydesdales. There was not a horseman by the ringside who did not think that it was an easy matter to decide in view of the fact that Arnold's bunch were just fresh from winning most of the prizes (about thirty firsts) in the Percheron classes at Sherbrooke, Quebec and Ottawa. Included in the lot were four champion animals, two of them Louis and Luc, holding the male Percheron and Belgian championship of this province for four years in succession. Now to demonstrate how utterly ridiculous the decision was and the comparative value of these two strings of animals, let me say that from fourteen to twenty-five hundred dollars has been refused from several individuals of Arnold's bunch. Now what would nine good grade horses including a foal and other young stuff be worth? Not more than two hundred dollars a piece, or eighteen hundred for the lot. Do you wonder what everybody staggered when Bradley was handed the Red Ticket?

It is not the writer's intention to in any way question the merit of Mr. Bradley's horses, or the management of the exhibition which has never been more capable and progressive.
J. E. ARNOLD,
Grenville, Sept. 27th, 1917.

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. J. P. Garland was in Ogdensburg on Wednesday.

Mr. Stanley McKiddle spent a few days at his home last week.

Mr. Leonard Nicholls spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

Miss Jessie Silversen spent the week end the guest of Mrs. Wm. Heatlie.

Miss May Thompson and Mr. Jack Sargent were guests of Mrs. Wm. Heatlie on Wednesday.

Nurse Heatlie who has been spending some weeks with Mrs. John Heatlie is now at home with her parents.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie Sr., also Mrs. John Heatlie attended the Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at Mrs. W. J. Warwick's.

Mrs. J. McAdam and children who have been spending some time in Ogdensburg and Mabel, returned to their home in Chapleau on Monday.

WEDDING BELLS.

GRAHAM—RODGERS

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Simon's Church on Wednesday last at four o'clock, when Miss Ruth Rodgers, second daughter of Mrs. Matthew Rodgers, of Lachute, was united in marriage to Mr. Archibald Graham of St. Andrews East, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. A. Lackey. The bride entered the Church on the arm of her brother Russell amid the strains of the wedding march, which was ably rendered by Mrs. Moodie, and was dressed in her traveling suit of navy blue silk and white beaver hat, with flowing veil, and carrying a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. She was attended by her cousin Miss Winnie Kyle, of Montreal, who was attired in a blue silk suit with hat to match and a corsage bouquet of pink roses. The groom was supported by Mr. Stuart Smith of Beech Ridge. Following the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served at the bride's home after which the happy couple left on their wedding tour en route for Niagara and other points. The many and costly presents which were received esteem the popularity of the young couple.

GORDON—S. PHERD.

A very quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening last at the Methodist parsonage, when Mr. Geo. Gordon and Miss Ethel Mary Shepherd of East Settlement were united in holy wedlock by Rev. F. J. Hayden of Lachute. The groom was supported by Mr. Wm. Boas and the bride was attended by her two sisters, the Misses Grace and Katie Shepherd. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon left on the evening train for Montreal and other points and on their return will reside in East Settlement. They were recipients of many useful presents.

BOYD—WALKER.

The marriage took place quietly at the Presbyterian Manse on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, by the Rev. J. L. George, of Lachute, Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Walker, East Settlement, to Norman John Boyd of Bethany. They will reside on their newly acquired farm at Beech Ridge.

DALESVILLE

Wedding Bells are about to ring here. Miss Alma Dixon was a week-end visitor here.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Murdoch visited here on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Silversen visited her parents last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Burk visited Mrs. A. Burk on Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Graham spent the week-end with friends here.

Miss Mona Kennedy spent a few days at her home in Pine Hill.

Miss Foyd, of Dunaway, is visiting her brother Mr. Austin Boyd.

Mr. Alex Vary, of Brownsburg, visited Mr. H. Graham on Sunday.

Mr. Lem Forrester spent the week-end with his brother Mr. A. Forrester.

Miss Olive Arnold spent part of last week with her sister Mrs. G. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. MacArthur, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. J. MacArthur.

The Misses E. and D. Fuller, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. A. Campbell for the week-end.

Mr. D. McKerricher and Mrs. (Rev.) McIntyre left on Saturday to visit friends in St. Andrews East.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Calder who have spent the past two months in Dalesville returned to Lachute last week.

Mrs. H. Fuller and family who have been visiting Mrs. J. Campbell left on Tuesday for Ottawa en route for their home in Winnipeg.

Rev. A. E. White spent a few days last week returning home Friday accompanied by Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. White and Miss Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenzie and daughter Christina, of Mabel, and Mr. Stuart Campbell, of Lachute, spent Sunday with Mrs. A. J. Campbell.

Mr. T. Davis spent the week-end here and was accompanied to Montreal by Mrs. D. Dale, Mrs. Davis and Master Danny who spent the past two months here.

**COAL and WOOD
FOR SALE.**
Give your order at
once for next
Season.
Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OGDENSBURG.

Mr. J. P. Garland was in Ogdensburg on Wednesday.

Mr. Stanley McKiddle spent a few days at his home last week.

Mr. Leonard Nicholls spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

Miss Jessie Silversen spent the week end the guest of Mrs. Wm. Heatlie.

Miss May Thompson and Mr. Jack Sargent were guests of Mrs. Wm. Heatlie on Wednesday.

Nurse Heatlie who has been spending some weeks with Mrs. John Heatlie is now at home with her parents.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie Sr., also Mrs. John Heatlie attended the Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at Mrs. W. J. Warwick's.

Mrs. J. McAdam and children who have been spending some time in Ogdensburg and Mabel, returned to their home in Chapleau on Monday.



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act?

The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your

physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by
The Military Service Council. 131

Russel Morrison killed in action.

Copied from the Calgary Albertan of Sept. 4th, and refers to Russel who is an old Brownsburg boy.

Russel Morrison, son of W. E. Morrison, of 931 Fifteenth Avenue West, and a prominent worker in the boys' division of the Y.M.C.A., has been killed in action, according to a private cablegram received in the city on Saturday morning. The cable contained no details other than he was killed on August 19th, and was from a relative who was in the same battalion. Morrison left Calgary as a sergeant in Col. Robinson's battalion, along with a number of other Y.M.C.A. members, including Bill Osborne, Ernie MacGregor, Floyd Cannon, Charlie Lambie, Douglas MacDougall and Captain J. B. Corley. After considerable training in England, together with his chums he gave up his rank of sergeant in order to get to France, and was only in the trenches a few weeks before his death.

Bad Blow for Local Y.M.C.A.

The receipt of the cablegram created considerable gloom among the Y.M.C.A. where Morrison had been one of the most prominent members. In addition to being one of the leaders of the training groups in the "Y" High School club, he was one of the best all-round athletes in the province, and captained the Alberta basketball champions for several years. He was a member of Knox Church and a teacher in the boys' department of the church.

"We've been hit pretty hard lately," said Secretary Sharpe, of the "Y," last evening, "but Morrison's death is one of the hardest blows. He was president of our boys' work council for several years and a leader in our Bible study and training activities, especially in the High School club. He had come right up through our boys' division, and was one of the finest, clean-cut fellows I have ever known. It's hard to realize that he, too, has made the sacrifice."

Before enlisting, Pte. Morrison was associated with the firm of Strong & Dwyer in the Grain Exchange, where he had a host of friends.

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

New Harness Shop!

We wish to announce to the Public of Argenteuil, that we have opened with a nice line of harness for buggy, team, farm, cart, lumber, horse-collars and blankets, also travelling bags, mitts and all kinds of leather goods. Repairs of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Specialty of motor tops and seats.

Prices Right. See our goods

Pierre Alfred Boyle,
Paquin Block,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

In the Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne
No. 926

Dame RACHÈLE 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 last, 1917.

Ste-Scholastique, August 18, 1917.

L. L. LECAULT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

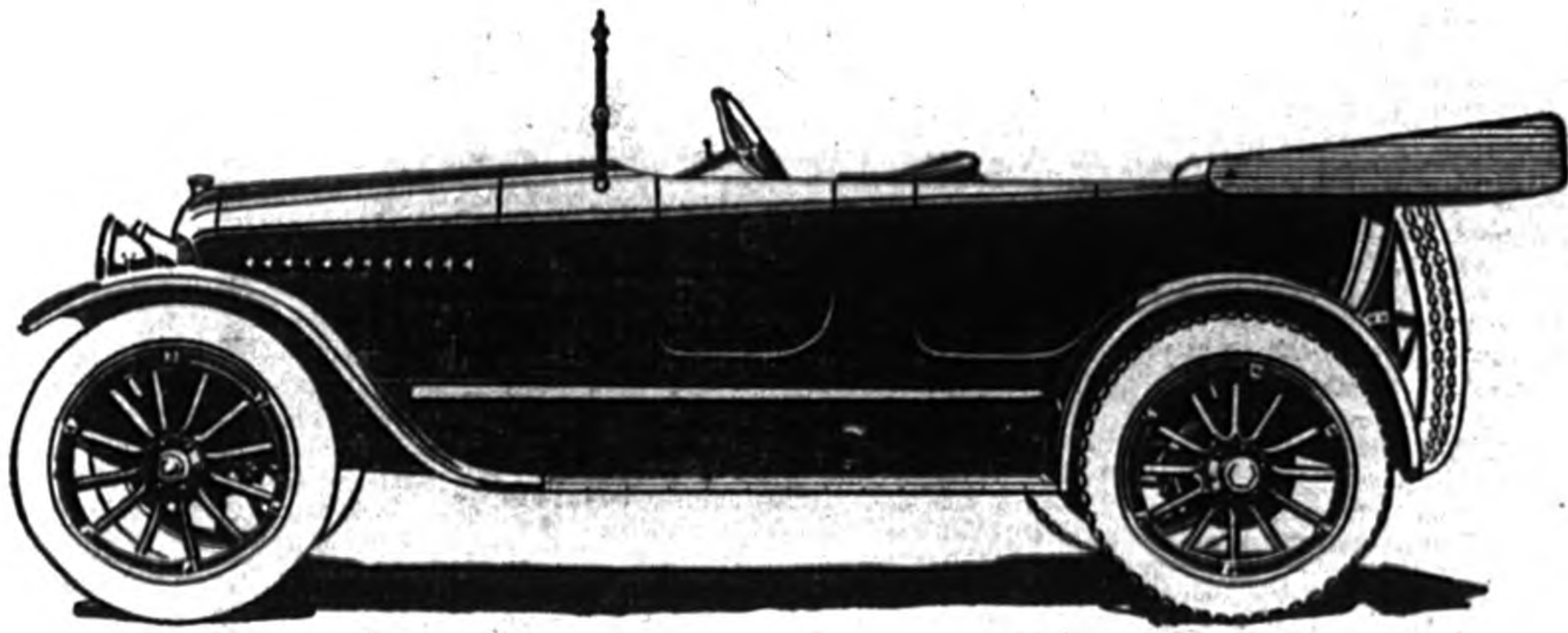
CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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



A Sensible Car at a Sensible Price Grant Six \$1250

SUPPOSE you are thinking of paying up to \$1500 for a car. For that same amount you can not only buy a Grant Six but you will have left more than enough to buy gasoline and tires for three years.

For the average man the Grant Six is the sensible car to buy. You get a good looking, sturdy, five passenger car that will do anything and go anywhere that is possible with a car costing several hundred dollars more.

On November 5, 1916, a stock Grant Six made a 1000-mile non-stop trip averaging 21.25 miles to a gallon of gasoline. A Grant Six backed up 9 1-2 miles of the steep Mt. Wilson road. Not only in "stunts" like these, but in everyday running, Grant Six performance has never been rivaled by a car in its price class.

Compare the Grant Six and its
Performance, that's all we ask

John J. Kelly, - Carillon, Que.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. GEORGE HUNTER
West Ward, Lachute
Saturday, Sept. 29th, 1917.

The following effects:—One glass cabinet, 1 bed lounge, 1 sideboard, 2 bureaux, 1 single enamel bedstead, 3 double enamel bedsteads, springs and mattresses, 6 parlor chairs (upholstered) 1 chest of drawers, writing desk, pictures extension dining room table, 3 rocking chairs, kitchen and dining room chairs, 2 parlor tables, 1 set of tea dishes, 1 parlor lamp, large bowl with gold fish, 2 large mirrors, 1 Singer sewing machine (new), 1 eight day clock, a lot of bedding including blankets, quilts and pillows, glassware, a lot of dishes, 1 keg of home-made pickles, a quantity of preserves, kitchen range and pipes with reservoir, a lot of cooking utensils, 3 kitchen tables, 2 toilet sets complete, a lot of carpenter's tools, medicine cabinet, Gent's bicycle, a lot of jam jars, 1 washing machine, a lot of house flowers, buck saw, lamps, a lot of parlor ornaments, 1 single barrel shot gun—25 feet of garden hose, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS CASH.

The property will also be offered for sale at 3 p.m. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. SMITH Licensed Auctioneer

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

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

SILAS W. CHERMAN,
Main Street, St. Andrews
Monday, October 1st, 1917

The following effects:—1 upholstered parlor set, steel wire upholstered chair, 1 upholstered sofa, 1 wicker rocker, 1 center table, 1 Oak extension dining room table, 2 arm chairs (leather seats), 1 folding table, 3 kitchen tables, 2 small tables, 1 wicker chair, 1 couch, 10 chairs, 2 bed room sets, 2 springs and mattresses, 1 chest of drawers, 1 kitchen range, 6 pot holes, 1 wood stove, 1 coal oil stove, 1 refrigerator, 1 ice cream freezer, about 30 gallons roofing paint, 2 cupboards, barrels, window screens, kitchen utensils, dishes, garden tools, 1 lot of carpets.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TERMS CASH.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer



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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESSEKERS' EXCURSIONS

MAY 8th to OCT. 30th
EVERY

TUESDAY

"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lake Routes"
(Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West
Canadian Pacific

For tickets, booklets and full information, apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

DR. A. FOREST,
DENTIST,
In Town Tuesday, Wednesday
Friday and Saturday.
Bell Telephone No. 137
LACHUTE, QUE

HOMESSEKERS' EXCURSIONS

LOW RETURN FARES TO WESTERN CANADA

ONCE A WEEK

Convenient Service. Modern Electric Lighted Equipment
Tourist Sleeping Cars and Colonist Coaches

J. W. GALL, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to Depot Ticket Office, or Gen. Pass. Dept., 226 St. James St., Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

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

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

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

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

General Banking Business Transacted,
Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe,
Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE
Sub-Agency at Brownsburg, J. W. LEPINE, Sub-Agent.
Lachute Branch, J. R. McOUAT, Manager.

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



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

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

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

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

Delco-Light furnishes power to run 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. Wollensack,
Cook County, Nebraska,
R. R. No. 3.

(Specimen testimonial letter.)

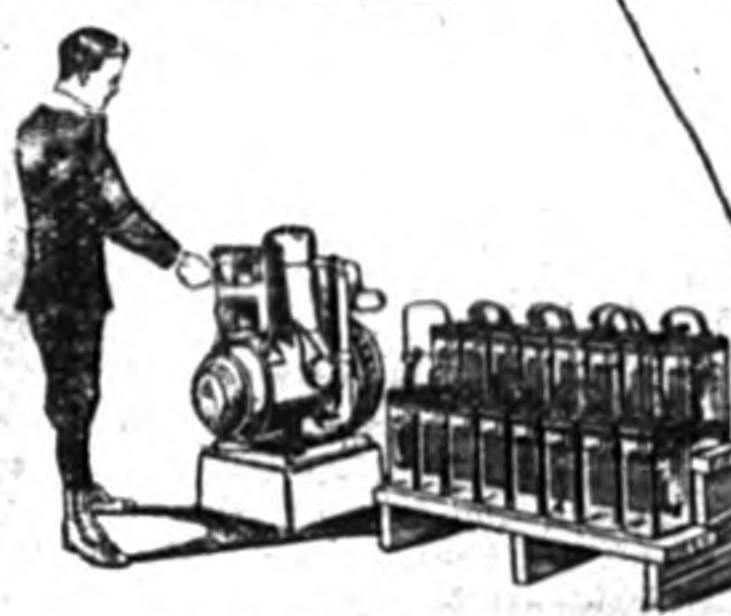
DELCO-LIGHT

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

It better living conditions and pays for itself.

DELCO-LIGHT
Simple—Durable

DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY
Thick Plates—Long Life.



No. 208 at No. 216 at
\$485.00 \$585.00

E. F. AYERS, Dealer.

RANGES AND COMFORT



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are
Lowest on

- P**umps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
- A**utomobile Accessories, Tires and Oils,
- I**gnitors and Flashlight batteries,
- N**ails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
- T**ools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
- S**toves and Ranges.

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors.
Main Street, Lachute

THE AUTOMOBILE



Care and Repair of Tires.

A very satisfactory tire paint for finishing the inside of a tire after repairing may be made by mixing thoroughly one gallon of gasoline, one half pint of C-35 cement, one and one-half pounds of soapstone and one-half pound of whiting. Many successful repair men are using this formula with the best of results.

It is so comparatively easy to preserve the tread design in vulcanizing repairs made on tires with non-skid treads that the wonder is that any repair man should fail to do so. A tread pattern is inexpensive and easily made. First cut a ply of L. F. 52 fabric 18 inches long and the same width as the tread. Over this lay a ply of gum of 1-16 gauge half an inch wider than the fabric and cover the whole well with soapstone. Then place this pad fabric side down in a sectional mold and stand the tire tread design of which you wish to preserve on this. Tighten the clamps and cure for twenty minutes.

In using this pattern in the vulcanization of the tire repair twenty minutes should be added to the regular cure in order that the heat may penetrate the pad.

In building up a sectional tire repair cleanliness is a prime requisite. The stock should be well stitched and all air blisters either rolled or picked out. Each operation should be followed by a cloth saturated with gasoline to take off the bloom. The gasoline should be allowed to evaporate thoroughly before proceeding with the next step. All fabric must be applied skin coat down.

Trouble Rules For Buggy Autos.

Above all, remove nothing from the engine except as directed in test rules.

1. Gasoline—Is tank full? Are pipes clean? Is carburetor clean? If carburetor needs adjusting do it, otherwise leave it alone. Does manifold leak?

2. Compression—To test: Open all petcocks except the one on cylinder to be tested; crank engine, noticing how strong the compression is in each cylinder.

3. Ignition—A. Test for a spark by taking wire off of any plug; hold wire about one-eighth of an inch from plug; crank engine with switch on. Spark should jump to plug.

B. Are the batteries run down? Does the vibrator (if any) buzz? Is the timer clean? Do timer points make good contact?

C. Are any wires loose, burned, wet, broken or short-circuited? Are spark plugs clean and are points 1-50 of an inch apart?

D. Does magneto armature revolve? Is safety spark gap clean? Are interrupter points clean and adjusted right? Do all brushes make good contact? Is distributor clean? Is distributor rotor loose, broken or making poor contact?

E. Check magneto wires as per "C."

Note—Loose wires and terminals and neglected batteries, also dirty gasoline, cause much trouble.

Note—To keep a gas engine running, cooling and lubrication are needed.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS

STARTED BY A SWISS GENTLEMAN, M. DUNANT.

Nicknamed "The Good Samaritan of Solferino" by the Grateful Soldiers of 1859.

It was during the terrible suffering of the soldiers in the Crimean war that the world awoke to the realization that something must be done for the wounded on the battlefield.

We hear stories of the brave nurse, Florence Nightingale, who gave up her own home life in England and went into the hospital work at Scutari, and with a group of nurses cared for the wounded soldiers by day and by night. As she carried her little night lamp in her hand and ministered to her suffering soldier boys they called her the "Lady of the Lamp" and the "Angel of Mercy."

But although Florence Nightingale did much to help the soldiers and saved many lives, she was not the one who started the Red Cross work.

Who, then, first thought of this plan of universal service? It was a man, not a woman. He was not an army officer nor was he a doctor, but he loved his fellow man and had the sympathy of a good physician toward all suffering humanity. This man was M. Henri Dunant, a gentleman of means who lived in Switzerland. In the summer of 1859 he was touring in Italy and was at Solferino when that dreadful battle was fought on that warm midsummer day, June 24.

Suffering at Solferino

There the Austrian army was defeated by the combined forces of France and Sardinia. At the end of the horrible struggle more than 2,500 men lay dead or disabled upon the battlefield. For hours and days they lay where they had fallen without care.

Henri Dunant went out himself on to the battlefield and helped the soldiers and organized the poor peasant women who lived near by into a band of volunteer nurses. They were so frightened by the terrible sights they could do very little at first, but under the leadership of this brave man they were able to do something to help the distress of the wounded.

As soon as Dunant could do so he had some of the soldiers removed to the neighboring town of Castiglione. Here the churches and other public buildings were converted into emergency hospitals, and Dunant at his own expense bought the necessary supplies. He not only procured the bandages, linen and sponges which were needed, but he bought special treats for his boys—tobacco, oranges and citron. He would go about among them, ministering to their needs, writing letters for them, cheering them and encouraging them. He wore spotless white clothes and was so immaculate in his appearance that they nicknamed him "The Good Samaritan."

After he returned to Switzerland he wrote a book in French called "Souvenir de Solferino." He spoke with deep feeling of the need for the protection and care of the wounded and for those who were trying to attend them during the time of battle. He felt that the wounded should be removed at once from the field and that a permanent ambulance corps of trained and efficient people should be a part of every army. To do this with safety these trained workers and their wounded soldiers must have protection from attack and should not be fired upon by either side.

Red Cross on White Field

His book was so practical in every way and was so full of vivid scenes of the suffering soldiers at Solferino that it made an immediate appeal and was translated into many languages. The universality of the appeal, not for the name of any particular nation, but for the good of suffering humanity, brought it home at once to the hearts of all people, and every one had this feeling of the brotherhood of mankind and that something should be done to help this work.

Henri Dunant not only wrote this vivid story of Solferino but he went to the different courts of Europe and personally told his experiences on the battlefield, and then advanced his plan for a world society of protection and service.

In his home country of Switzerland

he at once enlisted the sympathy of the Society of Public Utility of Geneva, and the president, M. Gustave Moynier, took up the crusade. A commission was appointed and the first international conference was held in Geneva in October, 1863.

The meeting lasted for four days, and the subject was well discussed and resolutions were adopted which contained the fundamental principles upon which the Red Cross work was founded. The next year, at the famous Geneva convention, on Aug. 22, 1864, the society was formed. As the flag of Switzerland is a white cross on a red field, out of compliment to this country, where the organization originated, and also because Switzerland is a neutral nation, they decided to reverse the Swiss flag for the sign of this new order, and a red cross on a white field was chosen as the emblem of this humanitarian society.

GASOLINE VERSUS OATS.

If Machinery Took Place of Horse, More Land Could be Sown in Wheat.

Great Britain has recently forbidden everyone to feed horses on grain suitable for human food. The action causes the economists to call attention to the possibilities of greatly enlarging the food supplies of the world, by using the vast areas now devoted to producing grain for horses, for which the world is fast substituting power-driven vehicles and cultivators.

The number of horses on farms in 1917 is no greater than in 1910. Meanwhile, the shift of production from oats, chiefly used as food for horses, to that of wheat as food for man, made rapid progress. The number of acres devoted to the production of oats in 1916 showed an increase of less than seven per cent. over that of 1910, whereas the acreage devoted to wheat in 1916 made an increase of twenty-seven per cent. over that of 1910, and corn also showed an increase, although not so great as that of wheat. During the 1910-1917 period, in which the horses in the country showed a slight decrease in numbers, and the acreage devoted to the production of their food showed a less gain than that of the acreage devoted to the food of man, the production of petroleum, which is the food of road and farm machinery, showed an enormous increase.

The quantity of petroleum produced in the United States was 8,801,000,000 gallons in 1910, and 12,264,000,000 gallons in 1916. Figures of world production of the various cereals indicate the substituting petroleum-fed power machines for the grain-fed horse would materially increase in other countries the area available for producing food for man. In the United States, where, as in Canada, oats and wheat grow side by side on lands capable of producing grain, the area devoted to oats was, in 1915—the banner-crop year—41,000,000 acres, and to wheat, 60,000,000 acres. In the world as a whole, the area devoted to producing oats is about one half as great as that devoted to wheat.

Wilhelm!

Oh, Me!

Oh, my!

And likewise I!!!

Sit still, my curls, while I orate, Me, I, Myself, the throne, the State; I am the Earth, the Moon, the Sun—All rolled in one!

Both hemispheres am I!

Oh, my!

If there were three, the three I'd be!

I-am the Dipper, Night and Day, North and South Poles, the Milky Way!

I am they that walk, or fly on wing, Or swim, or creep. I'm EVERY-THING!

It took six days to make the land and sea, But centuries were passed in making ME! The universe? An easy task. But I—Oh, my!

There will probably be a good deal of grain left shelled on the ground from this year's harvest. Turn it into pork.

Perennial phlox requires plenty of water, and suffers during periods of drought if it is not supplied plentifully.

"Economy puddings" and "economy meat pies" are the latest forms in which food is served in certain fashionable households. Plain foods are growing into favor again the world over since the war.

TO WIN SUCCESS.

Fulfill Your Duties Promptly is an Excellent Rule of Life.

One of the most successful of men said recently that he attributed his success to his early formed habit of doing at once what he saw ought to be done.

Whenever a task, big or little, presented itself he gave it his immediate attention, despatching it with all possible promptness, and his splendid achievements are proof of the success of this early formed habit.

Much of the mental worry and physical ill-being comes from putting off until to-morrow what should be done to-day.

A task promptly accomplished seldom brings worry or fatigue.

It is the delay in getting at it that worries and tires us.

Quite apart from the mental and moral discomfort of dreading a task, it does our work actual harm.

It is a common failing among women, this failure to attack our obligations instead of worrying over them.

Just why this should be so is a puzzle unless it is because most of us have not had much, if any, executive training.

How often do women exclaim:

"Oh, I should have written that letter long ago;" or "I have owed that call so long I'm ashamed of myself;" or "I've put off going to the dentist so long my teeth are in a bad condition;" or "My rubbers have a hole in them and here it is pouring pitchforks; I've had it on my mind for the last week to get a new pair," etc. Now a cry of despair over some really big obligation, neglected until too late; now a wall over some small one.

Some one has said that the hardest part of work is getting at it. This is so true. Work's irksomeness is almost invariably in our fretting over the fact that it lies ahead of us. The executive person that we all admire has perfected the art of "getting at" doing what has to be done. The minute we treat this "getting at" the performing of tasks promptly as of primary importance and starting right off at our work we have accomplished the worst part of it.

Care and worry come through our putting off till to-morrow what we should do to-day.

Life is much brighter when we are abreast with our duties. Surely it is worth while to make every effort to keep abreast.

Why think a week about buying a pair of needed rubbers? Save your mind and nerves and get the rubbers.

SOUNDS THAT NONE CAN HEAR.

Human Ears Adapted to Only Limited Range of Air Vibrations.

What is sound? There isn't any such thing—not, at all events, as people ordinarily think of it.

Without an ear to hear it, there would be no sound. But for the presence of the atmosphere about us, there could be no noise. On the moon you would have no voice. If a 42-centimeter gun were fired ten feet away you would hear nothing.

What we call sound is merely an effect of air vibrations impinging upon the auditory nerve. But, oddly enough, when the number of these vibrations per second falls below a certain point, we hear nothing, and the same is true when it rises above a certain point.

Thus, there are sounds that we cannot hear. There is no question of the fact that the noises made by many insects are wholly inaudible to us, by reason of their high pitch. But they are audible to other insects undoubtedly.

A curious instrument for testing a person's range of hearing is a little whistle, with a rubber bulb to force air through it. It can be adjusted for any pitch. Some persons can hear it at a higher pitch than others, but beyond a certain point it becomes inaudible. Yet it is surely producing sound. A katydid could doubtless hear it.

Potatoes in Greenland never grow larger than a marble.

God rest you merry gentlemen, Let nothing you dismay.

—Old English Song.

Mucilage which can be used in both stick and book form, and of which only the quantity desired at any particular time can be utilized, has been invented, the purpose being to guard against the loss consequent upon the drying of liquid mucilage.

WHEN THE WAR WAS PLOTTED

ON JULY 5, 1914, MATTERS WERE DEFINITELY ARRANGED.

At the Council at Potsdam the Decision Was Made Which Plunged the World Into War.

On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the war there was published in the London Times a statement of the first importance as to the origin of hostilities. From this it appears that the war was deliberately arranged on July 5, 1914, at a Council at Potsdam, at which the Kaiser was present.

In a report of a recent speech in the Reichstag by Herr Haase, an Independent Socialist, printed in the Leipziger Volkszeitung of July 20, appears a reference to "the meeting of July 5, 1914," as one of the matters which would have to be explained before the origin of the war is fully understood. "This," says the Times correspondent, "is the first public reference to a date which will probably become the most famous of the fateful month of July, 1914."

The Conspirators.

At the meeting in question there were present:—The Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg (Chancellor), Admiral von Tirpitz (Minister of Marine), General von Falkenhayn (Minister of War), Herr von Stumm (head of the political department of the German Foreign Office), the Archduke Frederick (cousin of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, who took command of the Austrian forces at the outbreak of war), Count Berchtold (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary), Count Tisza (Hungarian Premier), and General Conrad von Hotzendorf (Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff).

It appears that Herr von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present.

The correspondent goes on:

"The meeting discussed and decided upon all the principal points in the Austrian ultimatum which was to be dispatched to Serbia eighteen days later. It was recognized that Russia would probably refuse to submit to such a direct humiliation, and that war would result. That consequence the meeting definitely decided to accept. It is probable, but not certain, that the date of mobilization was fixed at the same time."

"The Kaiser, as is well known, then left for Norway, with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that England would not remain neutral, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The decision of July 5 was irrevocable."

Shutting the Gates of Mercy.

It will be recalled that the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife were murdered at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was presented at Belgrade on July 23.

"In accordance with a long-formed plan of aggression and conquest they 'shut the gates of mercy on mankind.' Millions on millions throughout the world were doomed to slaughter, laceration, ruin, privation, sorrow, by one arbitrary camarilla of half a dozen men. More crimson is their guilt than that of all the private homicides that ever lived, and this war cannot end until it is made certain that universal war can never again be brought on the world by similar men and similar means."

Portable Army Baths.

The French War Department has just completed the first of a series of fifty portable bathing establishments which are about to be used in the French army. Each comprises three compartments, separated by double partitions. The soldier leaves his uniform and underwear in the first compartment, has a warm shower bath in the second, and in the third is given new underwear and receives his uniform, which, in the meantime, has been disinfected by steam heat. The whole apparatus is carried on two automobile trucks. Each establishment is able to provide for about eight hundred men a day.

WHERE CANADA'S HEROES LIE

TRIBUTE OF REGARD PAID TO BRAVE SONS.

Quiet and Picturesque Resting-Place For Dominion Soldiers Killed at the Front.

Though with the exception of a short journey to France, I have never passed beyond the seas which encircle the British Isles, writes an Englishman, I visited the other day a sad but beautiful little scrap of Canada. It is the burial ground of the Canadian soldiers who die in England, and it is situated in the huge cemetery of Brookwood, in Surrey, about thirty miles southwest of London. One of the Canadian officers with whom I talked said it was very like parts of his own country. The ground is undulating and still wild, and among the heather and pine-woods grassy paths lead hither and thither, and at intervals—sometimes very long ones—there are groups of graves. It may be of interest to describe briefly a Canadian military funeral in England. It will show your readers that their kinsmen who die there receive the honors which they richly deserve, and it will afford another instance of the admirable way in which the Canadian contingent is organized and managed.

Arrangements Were Perfect.

It was a young cousin of mine who had died. He had given up a good position to fight as a private. He was wounded at Vimy Ridge, spent a month in a French hospital and was then sent back to a London hospital. We had hopes of his recovery, though he would always have been a cripple, but pneumonia supervened and the end came swiftly. A few days previously his sister, a member of the Canadian Nursing Staff, arrived in England, and she was with him when he died. We and another Canadian lady, a friend, were present at the funeral. The Canadian military authorities took over all the arrangements. The special train for Brookwood started from a London station, and in it was the coffin in which we laid the flowers we had brought with us. The firing party and the bearer party occupied most of the carriages, and there was a saloon labelled "Canada," half of it reserved for us, the other half containing the officers, the

major in charge, the Canadian military chaplain, and others.

The train ran right into the cemetery, and there, while the preparations were being made, we sat in a special waiting room with the label "Canada" on the door. The major came to say that all was ready and the procession started, the firing party with reversed arms leading the way, then the bearer party with a light hand-cart carrying the coffin covered with the Union Jack and our flowers, and finally ourselves, my cousin, a pathetic little figure in his bright blue uniform with gold buttons. It seemed a long walk before we reached the Canadian burial ground. In the distance an Australian funeral was taking place, and above the purple heather the birds were singing in the warm sunshine. While the chaplain read the service the firing party stood leaning on their reversed arms. When he had finished, he was followed by the Wesleyan chaplain, for another soldier was to be buried alongside. The latter had evidently no friends in England, for there were no flowers on his coffin. It seemed so sad—so painfully lonely—that I wished to take some of our flowers and lay them at his feet as a humble tribute to his memory, but I shrank from asking my cousin at this moment, though I know she would have liked it.

The Last Post.

Then three volleys were fired over the open graves, the Last Post was sounded, and we walked sorrowfully back to the train, leaving our hero at rest with his comrades amongst the heather and pine-woods. The major in charge asked if we were satisfied with the arrangements, and there could be only one answer—that they were perfect. It must please Canadians at home to learn that their soldiers who die in England, even though they be only simple privates, are buried with all the honors that are possible.

Over every grave the Canadian military authorities erect a white wooden cross, with the name and other particulars. Each is numbered, and in any communication about the grave the number should be given in order to avoid trouble and delay. Friends who intend to visit the spot should also make themselves acquainted with the number, as they can then be guided without difficulty to the grave they seek.

Spiked frames to be strapped to the shoes have been invented to enable a man to walk upon an inclined roof.

Pull up the early flowering annuals as they go out of bloom.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

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

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

Henry G. Bell.

Question—Subscriber:—What is the value of orchard grass for hay? When and how should it be sown? Does it do better on sandy soil than oats? When and how should it be sown?

Answer:—Orchard grass is a very valuable hay grass if cut at the right time. If it is allowed to come into blossom fully, it tends to become hard and woody, and of course, loses in feeding value. Orchard grass can be sown either for hay or for pasture. In either case from 28 to 30 lbs. of good seed per acre gives good results. Prepare the ground fairly in the spring and seed the grass seed with a nurse crop such as wheat or barley at the rate indicated sowing not more than 1 bushel of wheat or barley per acre. Orchard grass thrives on a variety of soils, but it will not do well on undrained soil. It is very resistant to drought and does better than other grasses in shady places, such as in orchards. In order to assist in getting a good stand, you would do well to give the ground a thorough dressing of manure or add 200 or 250 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre at the time the seed is sown.

Question—H.F.:—I wish to know if I could put my second cutting of clover into my silo. Would it make a better grade of feed than it would to cut it for hay? If it is a good plan to put it into the silo, please give me some instructions as to how I should handle it.

Answer:—Some farmers claim to have successfully ensiled clover of second cutting. My personal experience in handling the second crop of clover in this way has not been very favorable. The ensilage which resulted did not seem to be readily eaten by the stock. In my opinion, a better grade of feed from this material can be obtained by making it into hay.

Question—L.C.K.:—We have a piece of land which is pretty wet, but cannot afford to tile it. Would you think it would do it any good to sub-soil it? Would it drain any better? It is surface-drained but has not got a good outlet. Would like your opinion on it.

Sheep Notes

Sheep are excellent weed destroyers, as they keep the weeds nibbled so closely that no seeds are formed and the roots are exhausted. A small flock of sheep is an excellent scavenger on almost any farm, and they make profitable use of waste land, provided that dogs and internal parasites can be controlled.

The lambs should have a bit more grain now if they are to be marketed this fall.

Rape is an excellent feed for sheep, and it is greatly relished by them. Experiments have shown that they make rapid gains on it. It is a crop which is easily grown, and where sheep and feeding cattle are kept it will be found advantageous to have a few acres of this succulent feed. As a rule it is pastured off, but it is also a valuable, soiling crop for sheep. When the pastures become a little dry, rape may be cut and drawn to

the sheep. A little of it will go a long way in preventing the animals from running down in condition. However, as a rule it is pastured off and proves valuable in keeping the lambs in condition after being weaned, and in toning up the breeding stock.

There are a few precautions, however, which must be observed in order to avoid loss. It is a feed which readily causes scouring and bloating if care is not exercised at the first. Turn the flock on in the middle of the afternoon the first time or two when the rape is perfectly dry. After a few days sheep may be left on it continually, but there should be grass pasture near the rape field to which the sheep have free access.

The American corn crop is reported favorable from a majority of the big surplus producing states.

Thick necked onions are useless for keeping. Be careful to select onions with a thin neck if they are wanted for keeping.

FACTORS IN SHEEP RAISING

By I. J. Mathews.

It has been quite a long time since farmers have taken any great interest in sheep, and for this reason the oncoming generation knows very little about the particular points of care that are necessary to make the sheep business a paying one.

Desirable as Scavengers.

As scavengers, sheep are certainly good and for this reason alone a dozen or fifteen head of sheep might well be carried on a farm of ordinary size—say one that contains a hundred and twenty acres. Cattle in the pasture refuse to eat the weeds along the fences and here is a place where sheep come in handy, since they seem to relish the weeds almost as much as the grass. Many farmers have found to their everlasting pleasure that a few sheep turned into a corn field that is weedy will soon rid the field of the weeds without doing any particular damage to the corn. Of course, if the corn is about ripe, after the sheep have eaten up the weeds and other foreign plants in the corn field, they may tackle some of the ears of corn, but they will not do this until after they have exhausted the supply of weeds. In cleaning up old brush rows or pastures that are intended for breaking, sheep do excellent work since they sprout the stumps so completely that the sprouts are killed out during the first season of pasturing. The following spring this land can be broken very well.

Rotate the Pastures.

Where sheep are kept as one of the

major businesses of the farm, particular attention must be paid to the pasture upon which they graze, since there seem to be a number of internal and external parasites that prey upon the woolly creatures. After sheep have pastured upon one piece of land two seasons it is high time that they were moved to the next pasture.

Another point that often comes up regarding sheep is that of shelter during the winter. When it is taken into consideration that when winter draws on the sheep have all the way from two to five inches of wool covering their backs and when we remember how warm woolen clothing is, we are in a position to know at once that the sheep do not require a very warm shelter. The most successful sheep men with whom I have acquaintance do not give the sheep close shelter at any time of the year, except the ewes, for a few days just at lambing time.

The Dog Menace.

Dogs, no doubt, contribute something to the loss of sheep and whether or not there happens to be a law to that effect I should feel perfectly free to shoot any dog that was nosing about the sheep yards. Until secure protection from dogs can be legislated through, sheep men should take precautions by building high dog-proof fences about the place where the sheep stay nights. Under present conditions, however, there can be no doubt but that it will pay to take on a few sheep, but as with all other ventures, he who makes the venture should know the limitations of his enterprise.

The Dairy

From England, as well as from this continent, come reports of dairy herds being reduced. When other men are going out of a staple line is usually a good time for wise men to stay in it.

Insure fancy prices for butter by having a clean, attractive package of good quality. A neat wrapper more than pays for itself.

Cutting dock, mullein, thistles and poisonous weeds in the cattle pasture is a chore that fits in nicely after a rain, when the ground is wet. The task may not seem necessary until a cow is lost through poisoning, when it will be too late for prevention.

Crossing a heavy milk producer of one breed and a high butterfat producer of another in an attempt to combine the two characters in the offspring, is like trying to produce milk custard by grafting milkweed on eggplant.

The profitable gains on a bunch of feeders are those which increase the value of the animals per pound. Such gains are due more to intelligent buying than to feeding and handling.

Shavings are cheaper than straw for bedding, and just as convenient to use. This does not justify burning straw and buying shavings.

A thermometer for the dairy is just as essential as a toothbrush for the toilet. Success in handling dairy products is due largely to maintaining definite temperatures, and such is not possible by guess.

Almost any pure-bred bull with good milking ancestry will improve a herd of grade or scrub cows. That does not infer that the best bull is not desirable.

Summer Cultivation of Old Meadows.

Two years, on the average farm, is quite long enough to leave meadows down, for best results and greatest profits. They should then be broken up and cultivated for other crops.

Deep ploughing is not necessary nor need the furrows be set up with a narrow plough. Rapid work at this time of year is essential. A two-furrow plough, with three horses, will turn over a large piece of land in a day. At the close of each day the area ploughed that day should be rolled. This breaks the lumps, presses down the furrows, re-establishes connection between the surface soil and the subsoil, bringing up the moisture from the latter to aid in rotting the sod.

After rolling, disking and harrowing should not be delayed. With such cultivation one retains a surface mulch, opens, aerates and fines the soil and destroys many bad types of noxious weeds and with the co-operation of the summer sun this work is most effective. With the present scarcity of labor, this is the cheapest and most practicable method of weed destruction and soil preparation for grain or even for hoed crops.

After the sod is decayed, a rigid spring-tooth cultivator with wide points should be kept going at intervals until autumn. Then the land should be thoroughly ploughed, as deep as the humus or plant food in the soil will allow. On the Dominion Illustration Stations, some results have been obtained in comparing the summer cultivation of sod land with fall ploughing the same, which indicate very clearly the benefit derived from summer cultivation as outlined above. In addition to the greater yield obtained, it should be remembered that the land is thereby put into much cleaner condition for subsequent crops.

Two fields of 4 acres each were taken; the first field was ploughed after harvest, was cultivated occasionally during the summer and autumn and ploughed in the autumn; the other field of 4 acres was left in sod and also ploughed in the autumn. The oats from the summer-cultivated field gave a yield of 15 bushels more per acre than the field ploughed in the autumn. This difference of 60 bushels on the four-acre field at 50 cents a bushel shows a total gain of \$30.00. Counting the cost of summer cultivating at \$4.00 per acre, a total cost of \$16.00 for the 4 acres, an increase in net profit of \$14.00 or \$3.50 per acre was obtained. The soil on the cultivated field being in a much finer condition and almost free from weeds, the difference in the profits from the two fields, if worked alike, should be almost as great the following season.

Roots.—28 rows of sugar beets grown on summer-cultivated land produced 10½ tons, while 36 rows of the same length grown on land ploughed spring ploughed only produced 9 tons, a difference of 3,733 pounds. The price paid at the factory being \$5.63 per ton, a gain of \$16.03 per acre was shown in favor of the after-harvest cultivation.—Experimental Farms Note.

Small Indeed!

The orderly officer was inquiring if there were any complaints. Private Sparks jumped up, and stated that he never got his proper ration of butter. The officer looked the man up and down, then very triumphantly pointed to the veriest morsel of butter on his boot.

"Of course you haven't got your proper ration of butter," he said. "Half of it's on your foot!"

Private Sparks glanced down at the tiny grease-spot.

"Ah, yes, sir," he agreed. "Just half!"

"I DID NOT RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER."

Edwin Markham wrote a poem for a meeting of "The International Conference of Women Workers," in which these lines occur:

"O mothers, will you longer give your sons To feed the awful hunger of the guns?"

What is the worth of all these battle drums

If from the field the loved one never comes?

What all these loud hosannas to the brave

If all your share is some forgotten grave?"

The truly unselfish mother's answer:

God gave my son in trust to me. Christ died for him, and he should be a man for Christ. He is his own, And God's, and man's; not mine alone. He was not mine to "give." He gave Himself that he might help to save All that a Christian should reverse, All that enlightened men hold dear.

"To feed the guns!" Oh, torpid soul, Awake and see life as a whole. When freedom, honor, justice, right, Were threatened by the despot's might,

With heart aflame and soul alight, He bravely went for God to fight Against base savages whose pride The laws of God and man defied; Who slew the mother and her child; Who maidens pure and sweet defiled. He did not go "to feed the guns," He went to save from ruthless Hunns His home and country, and to be A guardian of democracy.

"What if he does not come?" you say; Ah, well! My sky would be more gray, But through the clouds the sun would shine,

And vital memories be mine. God's test of manhood is, I know, Not "will he come?" but "did he go?" My son well knew that he might die, And yet he went, with purpose high, To fight for peace, and overthrow The plans of Christ's relentless foe. He dreaded not the battlefield; He went to make fierce vandals yield. If he comes not again to me I shall be sad; but not that he Went like a man—a hero true— His part unselfishly to do. My heart will feel exultant pride. That for humanity he died.

"Forgotten grave!" This selfish plea Awakes no deep response in me, For though his grave I may not see, My boy will ne'er forgotten be. My real son can never die; 'Tis but his body that may lie In foreign land, and I shall keep Remembrance fond forever, deep Within my heart of my true son, Because of triumphs that he won. It matters not where anyone May lie and sleep when work is done.

It matters not where some men live, If my dear son his life must give. Hosannas I will sing for him, E'en though my eyes with tears be dim. And when the war is over, when His gallant comrades come again, I'll cheer them as they're marching by, Rejoicing that they did not die.

And when his vacant place I see, My heart will bound with joy that he Was mine so long—my fair young son— And cheer for him whose work is done.

—Dr. James L. Hughes.

The Duty of the Individual.

Strict economy is needed in the use of all food stuffs by each and every individual householder. Our food supplies must be conserved, but they should not be hoarded. Of what use is a mine unopened, a forest untouched or land untillied? By the conservation of our food supplies, we mean that they should be used in the wisest possible way and shared equally. We should eliminate superfluities and luxuries and eat the things that are substantial, plain and nourishing. There are many foods produced in Canada, such as corn, peas, beans, oats and barley, which are not as much as they could and should be. Unless provision is made to care for and properly use the garden vegetables, much of this material will be wasted. Perishable things should be canned wherever possible. Rhubarb, tomatoes and other vegetables should be put away for winter use.

C. P. R. Saves Food.

Mr. W. Pratt, general superintendent of the sleeping and dining car department of the C.P.R. has issued instructions that no young meats such as early spring lamb, veal, young chickens, or squabs will be supplied. Fresh roasts must not be used every day. Cold meats must be used in some form without waste. Fish is to be served freely according to the kind most plentiful in the sections operated. Butter and lard must be avoided as much as possible in cooking. Sour milk and cream to be utilized, and every scrap of cheese. The silver cream pitchers are being removed from the dining cars, and individual cream jugs substituted. "In the conserving of foods," said Mr. Pratt, "the careful serving of bread is very necessary. Three slices of bread from the loaves at present supplied, with one pat of butter, are ample for an order. Deep pies with one crust only, either meat or fruit, should be used in preference to pies with top and bottom crust. Open fruit or jam tarts also should be used."



Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. J.L.T.—1. The cause of your five-months-old baby crying so much at nights may be:—1. He is not awakened every three hours for food throughout the day. 2. The room is too warm. 3. He is too warmly clad, or the clothes may be wrinkled. 4. He sleeps in a lighted room. 5. He has been accustomed to being picked up every time he cries. 6. He may be constipated. 7. His ear may ache or his throat may be sore. 8. He may have had too much excitement just before going to bed. 2. It is never safe to use old rubbers saved from the year before on a new lot of preserves. To test rubbers for preservative jars, pull them out to see whether they are of sufficient elasticity to return to shape and not break. All parts should be subjected to the strain. Expense should not be spared in buying rubbers. 3. To cure a child of sucking his thumb, swab the tip end of the thumb with tincture of aloes or with a saturated solution of quinine. 4. Lemon is a splendid thing to keep on your sink to rub on your hands after you are through with the dishes. It takes away the stains, freshens your hands and makes them sweet and clean. 5. Hemstitching can be very neatly done on the sewing machine in this way: Draw the number of threads desired and baste the edge of the hem in the center of the drawn threads. Then then the stitch on the machine and stitch on the very edge of the hem. Pull the bastings out and pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn threads. Hemstitching done this way can scarcely be distinguished from that done by hand. 6. A little baking soda sprinkled over fruit when stewing will prevent the juice boiling over. It will also reduce the quantity of sugar required. 7. Apply salts of lemon to the ink spots on the pink cotton dress. 8. To get rid of beetles, sprinkle equal parts of red lead, sugar and flour, mixed, near the holes. Lulu.—1. To make a fountain that will delight the convalescent child you should get a small glass bottle and nearly fill it with water. Then bore a hole through the cork and place a

straw through the hole. The straw should be long enough to reach almost to the bottom of the bottle, and if the straw does not fit the cork tightly you should put sealing-wax round it to keep out all air. You should now take a glass jam jar and heat it over a lamp or candle. Stand the bottle of water on two or three sheets of damp blotting paper laid on a plate or dish, place the jar over the bottle, and press hard to prevent air getting underneath. Now, as soon as the air in the jar begins to cool, the water in the bottle will rise through the straw and form a pretty little fountain. The great thing to remember is to press the jar down ever so tightly. If air can get away from under the jar you will not have your fountain. 2. The coats of tailored suits will probably be longer during the coming winter than they have for some time. 3. Grass stains can be removed with ether. Most medicine stains can be dissolved by alcohol. 4. Keep only a tea or coffee service with a pair of candlesticks on the sideboard. Lacking the service or a handsome tray, have a good-looking receptacle for fruit. Keep all small silver necessary to everyday use out of sight. The aim is to keep all dignified and free from a cluttered-up mixture. For the dining-room table use a runner or square of crash hem-stitched with a bit of cross stitch or a round centerpiece of oyster-white linen with a heavy flit insertion and edge. E.F.—A canning outfit may be made in five minutes. All you need: A wash boiler, a false bottom for it, made of laths or sticks, or of corrugated tin with holes punched in it; a square of cheesecloth to hold fruits or vegetables when dipping into hot water; a kettle. Principles of home canning fruits and vegetables: Wash and cleanse the food; blanch by placing it in boiling water; plunge immediately and momentarily into cold water; pack food in hot jars, add boiling syrup or boiling water; place rubbers and tops in position half airtight; submerge jars in boiling water in the wash boiler and cook; tighten the tops.

Bedtime Stories

The Fairy of the Fountain.

The Fairy of the Fountain and the Little Boy of the Fountain are not the same. The Little Boy of the Fountain is a small image who sits by the waters, day in and day out, with up-lifted finger, beckoning the birds to drink or bathe in the basin that he holds in his lap.

And how many, many birds come at his mute call! Freda could tell you, for she is always watching for such things. But how the fairy got there, or where she really came from, Freda never knew.

According to the little girl herself, it all happened in this way: As she was sitting one morning by the fountain, feeding the goldfish, she fell to wondering what it was that made the water bubble up in the basin in such a queer way. Of course grandmother could explain it all; but then that would stop the wondering, which in itself was such fun! Suddenly a wild canary flew toward her, and perched on the finger of the Little Boy of the Fountain; but the strangest thing was that, instead of singing Freda a song, it began to speak to her!

"Little girl," it said, "shut your eyes for just a moment."

Freda did so, and when she opened them again, behold, standing right on the edge of the basin, was the tiniest and loveliest little figure that you can imagine!

"I am the Fairy of the Fountain," the little creature said at once. "You were wondering what made the water bubble up in such a funny way. It is I who make it do that, with my little golden churn. If you don't believe me, just notice how still the water is now, while I am talking to you!" And sure enough, the rippling sound had quite ceased.

At first Freda felt very shy in the presence of so strange a visitor, but at last she found her voice and asked the fairy a question.

"Will you let me play some day with your little golden churn?"

"I wish I could," said the fairy good-naturedly, "but you would never be able to get down through such a tiny little hole. Still, you may try it if you wish."

But Freda could only succeed in getting the end of one finger down the water-pipe.

"Can't you bring your churn up here?" she asked, as she shook the water from her finger.

The fairy shook her head. "I should be afraid of losing it, and then all my fun would be spoiled forever and ever and ever."

"I'm sure that if you did lose it my grandmother would let me get you another one," argued Freda.

But the fairy remained firm. "There isn't another one like it to be found

outside of fairyland," she said, "and they are scarce enough there."

"How big is it?" asked Freda. "And is it all bright and shining?"

"It's bigger than a thimble," said the fairy, "and brighter than any star."

"Oh, how I wish I could see it!" exclaimed Freda, clasping her hands.

"Well," said the fairy, relenting, "I'll bring it just for a moment to the top of the basin if, as soon as you have seen it, you will shut your eyes again while you count ten."

Freda promised, and before she could have believed it possible, the fairy drew to the top of the water pipe the most wonderful little churn—just a little bigger than a thimble and brighter than any star. "Now close your eyes," she said to Freda.

Freda did as she had promised; and when she opened her eyes once more there was no fairy anywhere to be seen—only a wee yellow bird perched on the finger of the Little Boy of the Fountain. The bird trilled forth a sweet note or two and then disappeared. And almost immediately the water began to ripple again in the basin where the goldfish were at play.

So Freda will tell you that now she knows just how it happens that the water comes bubbling up; that it is a little fairy churning away at a golden churn. If anyone tells Freda that she must have been asleep and dreaming, she answers that if she had been asleep she would surely have fallen into the fountain and got most dreadfully wet.

Value of Bees on Farms.

To give an idea of the value of bees in agriculture, it is stated by a German writer that an ordinary colony during Summer contains an average of 20,000 foragers. Of these 80 fly from the hive to the pastures every minute; therefore, taking the working hours as from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, 48,000 flights would be made. During each flight every bee visits at least 50 blossoms. This amounts in round numbers to 2,000,000 for the hive in one day. It is reckoned that there are on an average 100 fine days when bees are able to fly, consequently 200,000,000 blossoms may be fertilized by the bees of one colony. When only one-tenth of these blossoms are properly fertilized by bees, it leaves the enormous number of 20,000,000 fertilizations to each colony.

Liquid manure is good for phlox, hollyhock, delphiniums and most other perennials.

The asparagus bed should make good strong, healthy growth now, which is essential to a good yield of shoots for the table next spring. Apply a good fertilizer containing 2 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen, 6 to 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 6 to 8 per cent. of potash if it can be had. If only fertilizer containing a less amount of potash is obtainable, use that.

Look for the Paroid Roof

For Safety and Economy

A storm sweeps over the country. Your neighbour comes to you with a tale of woe, saying that the wind loosened his roof, and the rain did the rest—damaged stock, bills for roof repairs, wasted time. While he is looking with envy on your sturdy Paroid roofs, remind him how little

NEPONET Paroid ROOFING

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