

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.

NO. 36

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

We have a few nice Serge, Silk and Velvet dresses. Prices lower than you can make them.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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

Our Plush Coats for Ladies are beautiful and comfortable. To get yours buy now.

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE.—Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to announce that she has received all the Latest Novelties in Hats. The largest assortment than we ever had. All are invited.

We are well stocked in Dress Goods and Costume Cloths. In Navy Green, Brown and Black.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Divine Service Parade.

Members of "C" Squadron 17th Hussars will parade at the Armory on Monday (Thanksgiving Day) at 9.30 a.m. and will attend service in the Baptist Church, afterwards marching to the exhibition grounds, where some time will be spent in drilling, etc. Members will bring their lunch. Coffee will be provided.

S. R. SMITH, Major,
O.C. "C" Squadron,
17th Hussars.

DEATHS

WHITE.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Sept. 27th, 1917, William Henry, aged 4 months and 15 days.
PRIDHAM.—At his home, on September 28th, 1917, Pasadena, Cal., James Pridham, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Pridham, of Grenville, Que., aged 75.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Repist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. T. Christie spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. F. Cromwell, M.P. of Compton, was in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Myers of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Reinhardt last week.

Mrs. M. J. Moore of Montreal, is the guest of Miss A. L. Moore this week.

Miss Margaret Stanforth, of Arundel, was the guest of Miss Marion Slater.

Mr. Geo. Fraser spent a few days in Montreal this week visiting friends.

Rev. and Mrs. Layton, of Lakeside, were guests of Mrs. Deacon on Monday.

Mr. Geo. Calder spent the week-end at his summer home in 16 Island Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rice of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Rice last week.

Miss Katie Giles spent the latter part of the week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. D. Gittus, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Joss.

Mrs. John Anderson, of Howick, Que., was the guest of Mrs. Robert Hamilton last week.

The N.R.S. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. J. S. Giles on Friday evening, Oct. 5th.

Miss Nettie Giles, Miss Reid and Mr. J. H. McComb were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. R. Moore of Montreal spent the week-end in town as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Mrs. James Judd, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother Mrs. Robt. Watson for a few days this week.

Mrs. G. Whaley, of Notre Dame de Grace, is spending two weeks visiting the guest of Mrs. W. A. Ball.

The Misses Eleanor and Cameron Hay left this week to resume their studies at McGill College, Montreal.

The Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A., will preach the Anniversary sermon next Sunday at Riceville, Ont.

Mr. R. Tarleton and Mr. Edwards of Montreal were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexander.

Mrs. Donaldson of Mobile, Alabama, and Bishop Lofthouse, of Keewatin, were guests of Mrs. Lackey this week.

Mrs. McIntyre of Toronto, and Mr. McKerricher of Pincher Creek, Alta., are guests of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryant and daughter have closed their summer cottage for this season and returned to their home in Montreal.

Miss Lila Giles who has been spending the summer with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles has returned to McGill College Montreal.

Word has been received that Private H. P. Barker, who went over with the 148th Batt. has been gassed. He is a son of Mr. Chas. Barker of Dalesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Maisie, to Dr. A.E. Mahood, B.A., the marriage to take place quietly towards the end of October.

Union Thanksgiving Service will be held in the Baptist Church on Monday next, when the Rev. J. L. George will be the speaker. A Collection will be taken in aid of the Verdun Asylum.

Church of England services in Lachute parish will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Oct. 7th, as follows:—

Holy Communion in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, to 10 a.m., St. Aidan's, Louis, 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. The regular service in St. Simeon's Church at 7 p.m. Rector's Bible Class 9.30 a.m.

The Town Council met on Wednesday evening last, but little business of any import was transacted, beyond dealing with letter requesting use of the Town Buildings for Military Service Branch, which were granted on motion of Coun. Valois, seconded by Coun. Tremblay, but that a fee of \$10. per week be granted for expenses of fuel and lighting.

The Rev. Alex. F. Fokes, B.A., B.D., the great Temperance Organizer and Campaigner, the winner of several great fights in Brown and Mississippi counties, will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning and evening next. The Rev. gentleman is one of the ablest organizers in the Dominion. He will also address the East Settlement Brotherhood next Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. Mr. John Hay was the speaker last Sunday and there was a fine attendance.

On Thursday afternoon the Ladies of the Methodist Missionary Society assembled at the home of Mrs. Dr. H. Murphy at what proved to be the largest gathering of the Society. Mrs. (Rev.) Hayden, president, occupied the chair. After considerable business, arrangements were made for the meetings during winter and spring which resulted in the following promising to entertain the Society:—October, Mrs. Jas. Armstrong; November, Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander; December, Mrs. J. D. Campbell; January 1918, Mrs. George Joss; February, Mrs. Drysdale; March, Mrs. P. Brennan; April, Thanksgiving Meeting; May, Mrs. Herbert Way. A paper was then read by the Secretary, Mrs. Murphy, on the great needs of our Missionary Work in China, who afterwards entertained the company to refreshments.

A meeting of the Montreal Presbyterian of the Womens Missionary Society was held in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on Friday last. Twenty-four officers and members from Montreal, two from St. Therese, six from St. Andrews, and one from Genoa were present, besides a large number from the home church. A very interesting and instructive time was spent, the speaker for the occasion being Miss McGreggor, Field Secretary of W.M.S. The ladies were met at the station with automobiles, and also driven on during their stay here, and a bonfire luncheon and tea was provided for them in the basement of the Church.

Auction Sale of Pure-bred Sheep

The Macdonald College Pure-bred Auction Sales Car was in Lachute on Monday last and quite a large interest was manifested in the Sale. Mr. A. A. McMillan, who expressed himself as being highly satisfied with the sale was in charge of the car which contained about 100 head of sheep, some 25 of which were disposed of here, whilst a number brought in by local farmers were added to the car to be offered for sale of other local stock the top price was received by Mr. Wm. Hay, who disposed of a two-year-old Oxford ram for thirty-nine dollars. Mr. W. J. Reid, of Prince Edward Island, purchased about 15 head, chiefly local stock.

Argentault well represented at Ste. Scholastique Fair.

The County of Two Mountains Fair this year was a great success. The weather was everything that could be desired and the people certainly responded, turning out about 6,000 strong on Wednesday. The races were largely responsible and are certainly a great drawing card. To the sober-minded farmer, however, an exhibition of good stock appeals more forcibly and Argentault was certainly there with the goods. Arnold had his fine string of show horses fresh from their triumphs at Sherbrooke, Quebec and Ottawa, a little reduced in number, but still up to a high standard in quality as shown by the fact that the nine animals exhibited won 9 firsts, 4 championships and a gold medal. Mr. Robt. Todd again won 1st and championship with his two-year-old Clydesdale and Mr. Walter Bradley took 7 firsts, 6 seconds and 1 third on his string of Grade Clydes. In different harness classes were Messrs. J. T. Ayers, J. A. McKay and Jno. Boyd right at the top and carried off some first prizes. The cattle exhibit put up by Argentault, though a bit one-sided in that Arabians alone were represented was certainly creditable. Mr. Jno. Black was out with his Toronto and Ottawa prize winners and in strong competition won 1st and 3rd diplomas out of 14 animals exhibited. He was well assisted by Messrs. Leishman and Kettyle with the result that other exhibitors got what was left.

Methodist Rally Day

Despite the inclemency of the weather a goodly number were in attendance at the Children's Rally last Sunday when Mr. J. H. McComb, of the Fairmount Methodist Church was the speaker. He was accompanied by the Fairmount Male Voice Quartette, which included Messrs. Tarleton, Edwards, Moore and Gittus. The singing by the Sunday School proved to be of a very good order, the last piece "On to Victory" being rendered with splendid effect. Mr. Gittus, who possesses a fine baritone voice sang a solo "Will Thou lend me Thine Aid" which pleased all. The two quartettes were beautifully sung. Mr. Moore, with his splendid tenor sang the difficult parts with perfect ease, being ably assisted by Messrs. Edwards and Tarleton. The Sunday School was ably assisted by the Church Choir. Mr. J. H. McComb gave a most interesting address on "Fog Signals" and in the evening he addressed the large gathering on The true qualifications for successful teaching in our Sunday School work. The collections for the S. S. Department was a record one.

Lachute Academy Comes First Again, making its 11th Successive Lead.

Lachute Academy again leads the Province for the 11th time in succession. This time it comes as a pleasant surprise because, owing to the fact that the school was broken up in the early part of the session and that an epidemic of measles was raging during the examination; thus preventing a number of the best pupils from writing. We were prepared to see our Academy hold a somewhat lower position. The fact that it stands again first will be most gratifying to the people of Lachute and is a unmistakable evidence of the thoroughness of the education received therein from our worthy principal and his efficient teaching staff.

We need not be surprised if, after this report becomes public, another ranking of schools other than the official one issued by the department of education should appear in the press, with the object of advertising another school, as has been done for the last two years. We have seen the official government report, not only for this but for previous years, and our readers may rest assured that the ranking given below is the only ranking for the year, and that Lachute Academy has in very truth stood first in the Province for 11 years in succession.

Ladies' Jackets

Are now in Stock and Selling Rapidly

We can still fit you, but come early as sizes and colours soon disappear. We have a Choice Line of

PLUSH COATS

in Brown and Black, — also in colors. These are most attractive.

Stock of Ladies and Children's Underwear is now complete.

Men's Underwear in all wool and Union—Complete range.

All wool goods will soon be a thing of the past. The wise WILL BUY NOW.

**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, scribbliers, 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.

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

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The AUTOMOBILE



Handy Things for the Mortarist

Occasionally a bucket for carrying water is a much-needed convenience, as the man who searches the territory around his car for a tin can or other receptacle has found. One that is readily carried is made of heavy waterproof canvas, with metal frame members rust-proofed. Its capacity is over a gallon.

In shape its top is rectangular, with one of the narrow sides bent out to facilitate pouring. This shape is said to make it easy to handle and easy to fill from a shallow stream.

Folded the bucket is one-half inch thick, four inches wide and ten inches long and can be kept under the seat or in the door pocket, where it is quickly available. Folding or opening the bucket consists merely of a simple motion.

Another thing that comes in very handy and is often needed on long trips is a towline. There is one strong enough to pull a two-ton car up a 20 per cent. grade, yet which can be rolled up under the seat out of the way until it is needed.

The outfit weighs complete but four and one-half pounds. It is twenty-five feet long, made of steel wire twisted into a strand a half inch in diameter. At each end is a patented snaffle hook, which fastens into a manila sling after the latter has been secured around the axle of the car.

Another useful feature claimed for the device is that a car may be made to pull itself out of a mud hole. One

end of the line is attached to a tree or stake directly in front of the car, and taking a turn of the rope around the hub of the mired wheel the other is fastened around the wheel by means of the manila sling.

Apply power the motion of the wheel makes a winch of the hub that gradually pulls the car toward the fixed end of the rope.

A compressed-air starter to be mounted on the front of the Ford in place of the starting crank is operated by a lever placed on the steering wheel. Air pressure is carried in a tank under the rear of the car and the pressure is automatically maintained in this tank by the stater, which also acts as a pump. This air may be used for inflating the tires.

To save automobilists eye strain there has been invented a disk of colored glass that can be attached to windshields with a vacuum cup.

Among the new automobile locks is one which, when fastened on a steering column, fastens the steering mechanism, gas and spark controls.

A portable vulcanizer for automobile tires gets its heat from a burner filled with asbestos, which is saturated with gasoline or alcohol.

To save weight a new English automobile has mud guards like a bicycle and single steps instead of running boards.

So that automobile tourists can carry additional baggage an Englishman has invented a trailer to be attached to the rear corners of a car and be supported by a single wheel.

PUSSEY AND THE BIRDS.

What Shall We Do in Defence of Our Feathered Friends?

It is asserted on good authority that the average cat kills fifty birds per annum. The cat has indeed become a very serious economic menace by reason of its activities as a wholesale destroyer of the birds that eat the insect enemies of the crops. In this indirect way cats operate to diminish our production of foodstuffs by hundreds of millions of dollars' worth annually.

Pet pussies are chronic and incurable bird hunters. They kill for mere sport. Fledglings in the nest are their helpless and accustomed prey. But in the rural districts there are hundreds of thousands of cats that, having reverted to the wild state, hunt for a living. Trappers in the New England States catch them in large numbers for the fur market, their pelts fetching from fifty cents to \$2 apiece.

These wild pussies prey upon all kinds of small game, such as squirrels and rabbits. They carry off the farmer's chickens.

The cat is presumably of African origin. It was first domesticated in Egypt, where the city of Bubastis (between the arms of the Nile) was dedicated to cats and cat worship. When a cat died all the members of the family that owned it shaved their eyebrows, and the sacred animal was embalmed and buried with ceremony. In the Temple of Bubastis, the "fairiest in all Egypt," the sacred cats were clad in costly robes, and their necks and ears were hung with jewels and golden ornaments. Great cat cemeteries in that neighborhood have been dug up within recent years.

There is nothing so cruel as religious superstition, and it is hardly surprising to learn that in those days cats were publicly burned in Lent. In England they were roasted alive in brick ovens, as a form of pious celebration. In Metz they were sacrificed by hundreds in bonfires, and in Flanders they were hurled from high towers—a custom that survived in Ypres as late as 1868.

Now the cat is coming into its own again. It is no longer worshipped, but it rivals the dog in the affection bestowed upon it—though it is incapable of entertaining real affection for any human being. We have cat clubs, cat magazines, cat homes and cat shows. Not long ago, in Berlin, a newspaper printed the following "ad."

"Wanted, by a lady of rank, for adequate remuneration, a few well-behaved and respectfully dressed children, to amuse a cat in delicate health, two or three hours every day."

APPLAUD HEROIC TEACHER.

Who Conducted School in Bombarded Rheims Cellar.

Mlle. Fourcaux, the heroic school mistress of Rheims, who continued to teach her young charges in a cellar during the bombardment of the city, which still suffers more or less intensely from German shells, was warmly applauded recently by her fellow teachers at a congress in Paris of friendly societies connected with the scholastic profession. A moving reference was made to the large number of schoolmasters who "have fallen gloriously on the field of honor in defence of the country."

Women workers have readily found employment in France during the war in many departments formerly reserved to men. Their activity now extends to the Hotel de Ville and other municipal offices controlled by M. Delanney, Prefect of the Seine, who has given clerical posts to 2,600 wives or daughters of soldiers.

Many of these, who have now become widows or orphans, would have been unable to subsist on their meagre pensions. In the city service their earnings average six francs daily, and to this is added a further one franc 50 centimes daily to meet the increased cost of living. The women have given such complete satisfaction that their positions will be permanent even after the war, and thus their independence is assured.

To disinfect a sink, pour down a gallon of boiling water mixed with two tablespoonsful of soda and a teaspoonful of ammonia. This will dissolve all greasy matter in both sink and pipes.

Avoid wetting the leaves in watering cucumbers.

In order to keep a paint brush clean when it is not in use, a wire clip has been invented which holds the brush out of the paint in a can.



Gas School, Where Soldiers Wearing Masks Are Tested.

PORTUGUESE soldiers waiting their turn at the gas school behind the British lines in France. The troops go into the gas house or school wearing their masks to see if they can endure the poisonous gas. If because of some physical disability, the soldier cannot stand the "attack," other work than fighting is found for him. The masks they are shown wearing in the photo are of a new type only recently invented. The signs on the gas school indicate the danger of going in without the mask.

DEEDS OF THE BRITISH AIRMEN

RIVAL FEATS OF CRUSADERS OF THE OLDEN DAYS

Perform Miracles of Daring Over German Lines, Fighting Single-Handed

"One of our men went out to attack an enemy airdrome," writes a war correspondent. "He found the machine just about to rise, so he dived and his fire wrecked it. He then circled round, and continued to shatter the wreckage. He made a tour of the airdrome, firing into the sheds from the level roof. He went away and found a German battery in action. He stopped and fired along the line of guns, silencing the lot. Then he sat on the battery five minutes, lest they should recommence firing. He used the remainder of his ammunition on the enemy trenches."

"Another airman took the first enemy airdrome, then a battery, then a train and finally the infantry trenches at Polygon Wood. Another had the luck to find a large body of troops ready. He went along above them, firing into hidden ditches and a wood road which was dotted with dead."

Silenced Batteries.

Another spent some time in altitudes of from fifty to 100 feet and found three enemy machines getting ready to start from their airdrome, so he wrecked them all. Then he found a wagon and horses on the road. He shot both horses. He next visited the railway station, shot the guard on duty and finished up by attacking and stampeding a column of horse transport.

"Another airman flew up and down the main street of Zonnebeke at a height of 500 feet, firing on the troops which covered the street till they had all taken to cover. Then he visited the train and railway siding. Then finding a battery firing he silenced that and dived on, and raided trenches on the way home. Another started by visiting an airdrome, where he bombed a group of machines in the ground. He fired into the sheds, went off and found a railway siding full of troops waiting for a train. He scattered them and returned to the airdrome. One machine was just rising, so he attacked it and crashed it to the ground. A second rose, but he attacked that also. When only twenty feet up it sideslipped likewise and crashed down. As he left a machine gun opened fire on him, so he went for that and silenced it."

"But I have so many things to do," is the usual excuse for procrastination.

MY LAD.

Take his brain and brawn, my Country,
For thy need.
Let him fight; and if he must,
Let him bleed.

Take his valiant spirit, God;
It was given
As a free and gracious gift
For life heaven.

Take his broken body, Earth,
It is thine.
Slew, strength and fair young flesh
Firm and fine.

But, O Justice, loose your bandage!
Doff it now!
Bind it close about his eyes,
Round his brow!

Lest brutality should scorch him
Soon to die;
Hot brutality that sickens
A young eye.

Ay, be merciful, and blind him
In the fight.
Lest red hatred scar and warp him,
Sear his sight!

Let him keep his friendly, human,
Kindly soul!
Let him die with genial heart
Warm and whole!

—Helen Coale Crew.

HIS FACE.

At the Supper in Simon's House an Unknown Disciple Sees a Vision.

"It was in the house of Simon that I first saw Jesus," says "An Unknown Disciple," who relates an ancient tale in the Nation.

"It was not its beauty that chained my eyes, though it was a face beautiful to look upon. Nor was it the light in the eyes, though that rejoiced the heart. It was the tranquillity of the face that held me; a tranquillity, not of sloth or emptiness, but of surety; the tranquillity of one who rested in a certainty greater than other men knew."

"That man has the secret of life," I thought, and as if I had spoken the words aloud the man's eyes turned, and his gaze met mine.

"There was something in the look that stirred my soul. The tranquillity did not leave his face, but there came a questioning into his eyes, and then a wistfulness that melted me to pity."

"He is lonely," I thought. "He seeks friends. He asks somewhat of me." And my heart leapt within me. The eyes held mine for a moment, and then some man spoke and he turned to answer.

"I do not remember the next thing. It was like a man who sees a vision in a crowd and straightway forgets all but his vision."

In the base of a new shaving mug is a lamp to heat the water.

The trade in dried shark meat and fins at Aden, Arabia, has increased since the beginning of the war.

STORIES FROM THE FIRING LINE

STIRRING TALES OF HEROISM AND SACRIFICE.

Modest and Retiring Are Our Brave Men and Not Prone to Speak of Their Adventures.

Modest is the hero of the old raid, trench attack or of the ambulance, and details of their adventures must be almost literally squeezed out of them. Stories get out, sometimes told to their superior officers, sometimes lived over again perhaps in a reminiscent way months after. One of the most pathetic and admirable comradeships of the British "Tommy" was recounted by a Canadian officer in medical service in a letter written home.

"I had been ordered forward," he writes, "and high explosives were breaking all around, but this did not prevent us from forcing our way past what had been the first line German trenches. We knew there were wounded about, and as the shell fire increased, I was hit. When I came to my face was badly torn by flying fragments and I felt as if I had had a bad shave. I crawled into a shell hole and found two wounded men. They had been there four days with nothing to eat but their emergency rations."

"One of the men was so badly wounded that he could not move, while the other was not seriously hurt. We got them back all right. I asked the man why he didn't try to save himself and he said, pointing to his comrade, 'I couldn't leave 'im, sir.' He will probably get a medal for that."

How They Got Even.

The Canadians hate snipers. Secluded perhaps half a mile from the trenches, where they could not be seen, the snipers would pick off the men. The only way the score could be evened up was by retaliation. This they accomplished in rather a novel way. The trenches then were only thirty-five yards apart, and a Canadian officer installed a phonograph on the parapet and set it going. Soon German heads bobbed up along the line, only to be met with a sharp fire from the Canadians.

During the activity at Ypres in the early part of the war that city received such punctual bombardment from German artillery that classes of new officers were taken through the ruins daily or weekly to observe the city under fire. They were nicknamed "Cook's Tourists." The Germans were so systematic that it could be determined when and where the next shell would strike. The first shell would be sent at a spot on the rim of Ypres, the next two hundred yards deeper, until all structures in such a line would be demolished. The guns would then be shifted and the adjoining buildings torn to pieces, and so on until the whole city was thoroughly raked.

"Greater Love Hath No Man."

In the early morning, just before the daily British bombardment would begin, Canadian soldiers would write in charcoal on a slab of wood "Business Today as Usual" and fix it on the parapet so the Germans would have something to expect.

The British trenches in France are so arranged that dressing or first aid stations are situated at regular intervals a short distance in the rear. An officer in the medical service and in charge of one of these stations tells the story of the death of his servant, who insisted on following him from Canada to the front.

"We had worked together," said the officer, "from the beginning of the war and had learned to fall flat on our face when we heard a shell coming. He was always by my side. On this particular day we had been ordered forward, and the high explosives were coming like hail. One large shell came screaming in our direction and we were impelled to drop. It exploded with tremendous force, and for an instant I thought it was all over. I got up, and there at my feet he lay, a torn mass of humanity. The whole impact of the flying shell struck him squarely. He had saved my life."

Wooden forks for picnickers that are sealed in sanitary paper envelopes are a novelty.

A tree has been discovered in Australia the leaves of which yield an oil from which camphor can be made.

HEROISM OF A CANADIAN RUNNER

WITH ARM BLOWN OFF, CARRIED MESSAGE TO DESTINATION

Russian Private in Same Battalion Captured Six Germans and Their Machine Gun

One of the most heroic deeds put on record in the Canadian corps since the war began is that of a runner of Colonel Ormender's Alberta battalion. The company to which he was attached was hotly engaged near the chalk-pits, and he was given a message to take back to the battalion headquarters, over ground on which shells were falling continuously. He had not gone far when he was seen to fall, and another runner was at once sent out with a duplicate of the message. The second messenger was killed midway on his journey, but two hours afterwards the first one arrived at the battalion headquarters with his left arm blown off near the shoulder. His terrible wound had been roughly dressed in the field, and the messenger, far spent from loss of blood, had then staggered on to do his duty. He was removed in a dying condition, but he carried his message to its destination.

Resourcefulness of a Russian

A fine example of bravery and resourcefulness was given by a Russian private in the same battalion. As the platoon to which he belonged approached the chalk pits they came under machine gun fire. The Russian, going forward, found the muzzles of two machine guns sticking out of the entrance to a dugout. One of them was in action, sweeping the line of advance. To get in front of it, the only way of tackling the crew, meant instant death. A piece of plank lay nearby. To the Russian it was a heaven-sent weapon. With it he struck the protruding gun barrels so hard a blow that they and their crews went clattering down to the bottom of the dugout, whence came cries of "Kamerad, kamerad." At that moment a rifle bullet struck the elbow of the Russian and deprived him of the use of one arm. Holding his rifle with his fixed bayonet, at the charge, in one hand, he ordered the Germans to come up. They came, an officer and five men, who were duly turned in with their machine guns.

Veal has been barred from the tables of hotels in the United States.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

A Movement in Britain of Far-Reaching Consequences.

The great "back to the land" movement grew out of the national service awakening. The merciless sinking of food ships brought England bang up against the alternative that she must cultivate more ground or face intermittent crises so long as the U-boats ravaged the seas.

One of the first things that the new Food Director did was to issue the following dramatic appeal:

"To all plowmen and workers on the land:

"In the trenches, German shells come over on Sunday as on week-days!

"German submarines are just as active on Sundays as on any other day! 'The enemy takes NO HOLIDAYS.' He uses every hour to destroy your country and kill your brothers."

"Will you not work every hour from daybreak to dark, week-day and Sunday, for the next few weeks? Your work now may make just the difference between winning the war and losing it."

"Put in your best work. Inferior work means poor crops." So deeply was the country stirred over the farm situation that clergymen not only preached the gospel of Sunday plowing from the pulpit, but went out in the fields on Sunday afternoon and worked with their hands themselves.

In order to speed up things hundreds of tractors were introduced on the farms. The British farmer for the first time in his life is using the latest scientific aids to farming.

Not the least interesting phase was the commandeering of a host of women farm workers. They wear overalls and have become very efficient.

More ground is under cultivation in Great Britain to-day than at any other time in its history. Although the country can never raise enough wheat and corn to sustain itself, she has at least taken out definite insurance against future shortage in the grain import.

Have you ever tried growing cover crops among your vegetables? The supply of humus can be increased at a minimum cost by sowing winter vetch or crimson clover with sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, eggplant, peppers, and the like.

"To wash in one of God's rivers in the open air seems to me a sort of cheerful solemnity, or semipagan act of worship. To dabble among dishes in one's bedroom may, perhaps, cleanse the body, but the imagination takes no share in such cleansing."—R. L. Stevenson.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Note: A city physician, to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Ben-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its consistent use has cured many cases of cataracts, glaucoma, astigmatism and widely prescribed the use of Ben-Opto very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or violent glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, burning, itching, inflamed eyes, and in all cases where the eyes are inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Ben-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an eye medicine of the highest quality, being put into the package. The manufacturer's name is on the package. It contains 50 cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including J. H. B. & Co., 1000 Broadway, New York City, and T. Matton & Co., Toronto.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1917
The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILLES, Proprietor.

See a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorandum Notices

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE, QUE.

En Passant.

In these rapid days, crowded with our
prizes, changes and unexpected develop-
ments, it is a difficult thing to say
several days before the event that such
and such a thing may take place. The
chances are that something very different
may result from the causes under review,
the chief reason being that our knowl-
edge of these causes is scanty and super-
ficial, for reasons over which we have
had no control. We can scarcely be ex-
pected to do all our own thinking on sub-
jects like for instance the trouble in
Russia. The newspapers with their
wonderful service and their special cor-
respondents on the spot, whenever and
wherever spot happens to discover itself,
the newspapers are in a position to give
us every few hours reports of what is
going on, and we are satisfied. That
is all very well if the reports from
different points of origin agreed even in
the most essential details, but they do
not. So that we turn over to some-
thing we can more readily assimilate and
understand, leaving our impressions in-
definite and hazy.

The papers themselves are similarly
placed by irreconcilable reports, and they
have the extra task of having to give
indications as to how things are likely
to turn out. Operating an expert pro-
cess of deduction, a sort of sifting pro-
cess, they gather a general plan of how
the wind blows, and permit themselves
to venture upon predictions of what may
follow, and to speculate upon the prob-
able outcome of certain intricate con-
ditions. Humanly speaking, and mak-
ing allowances dictated by former ex-
perience, these things ought to happen,
and when they do not follow the expected
course we are driven to think that
the main facts have not been correctly
stated.

That is peculiarly the case in connec-
tion with the trouble in Russia. Ever
since the first news of the deposition of
the Czar we appear to have been told only
what certain authorities selected to make
known, with the result that all our
theorizing and predictions have been
based upon other than the real facts and
we are therefore to go back to the start-
ing point.

It has become evident that the news
of the revolution in Russia, and the
causes which led up to the dramatic de-
position of the Czar, must have been
carefully edited in Russia before they
reached us. It is also apparent now that
they contained only such details as were
intended to place the events at a particu-
lar angle of view and in a certain light
only. We see all that now but then we
took it as truth that peaceful revolution,
such as the world had never seen, had
remodelled Russia. We did not hesitate
to believe that the "New Russia" was
a great achievement, and we easily accepted
it as a marvelous democratic trans-
formation for the simple and gratifying
reason that declarations were made that
a more vigorous prosecution of the war
would follow. Our interests and our
hopes were centred on the war, and any-
thing which would advance that object
we were ready to embrace. But in the
glaring light of subsequent events we are
made painfully aware of the deceptions
practised upon the allies. We have had
our eyes forcibly opened and the specta-
cle we are made to witness is a shock to
our sense of the fitness of things in
general, and to our own guileless credu-
lity in particular.

To make matters worse, students of
history are arising—after the event—ask-
ing what else could be expected? They
go back to the time of the
Normans, before Cromwell, and after his
death. They also assure us that the only
hope for Russia is in the coming of a
Cromwell, who shall assume supreme com-
mand of, and organize, the various
discordant elements at present ruining
Russia. With all due deference to those
well meaning people who can always find
effects from causes—in history—obvious
deductions, I would say that the cases
are different, vastly different. To com-
pare England in Cromwell's time with
the present day Russia is misleading.
England then had nothing more serious
than Ireland to engage her attention so
that Cromwell had practically only civil
war to wage, whereas Russia, at the time
her internal trouble broke out, was en-
gaged in a serious external conflict, the
losing of which means absolute ruin in-
her, regarded as an empire.

Her social divisions too, make the case
different. She has such a number of
varied elements to hold together that the
futility of "swapping horses while crossing
streams" becomes obvious. Besides,
she has a score of Cromwells already in
the field. Notably Tokarevsky and
Korniloff—each in his own way equal to
the necessities of the case, had the case
been like Cromwell's.

Korniloff could settle Russia and
Kerensky too for that matter, were it not
for the war and its obligations. He is a
man of action and could have become an
admirable Dictator in the true Crom-
wellian sense, if he had made the revo-
lution himself, had dictated the de-
position of the Czar, had had the dis-

posed to him, he has been working under
orders, and his recent action, when he
did begin to act alone, was declared a
mutiny, a revolt, so the soldier within
him came to the front, and, recognizing
the higher authority claimed by Kerensky,
he resigned his pretensions and surren-
dered. Kerensky, on the other hand, is a
"talker," an honest visionary. His
dreams are off the right sort, but they
are caused by the revolution instead of
having inspired it, hence his probable
failure in the important dramatic role of
"The Cromwell of his Country."

When the real Cromwell of Russia does
turn up he will have before him a task as
superhuman, as well as impossible,
as the most ambitious mortal dare face.
The Russia we knew can never be the
same again. She will be split up into
pieces. The Finns, the Poles, the
Ukrainians and other parts of the whole
will want to secede, to nationalise, and
each will produce its own Thaddeus, its
own William Tell, ignoring the lesson
the world is now learning, that Federa-
tion is destined to be the charter of
National Freedom, and Union the seal
of its security.

We may or may not believe that the
Czar was secretly in league with the
Kaiser. Whether he was, or not, Russia
did better in the war against Germany
than she is doing now or is ever likely
to do again. The Czar might to some
extent have been influenced by German
intrigues, but he stood committed to the
cause of the Allies with all Russia to
support him. Now he is cast down and
German influence and power has a free
field throughout the Country.

Russia is being ruined by Socialism,
unbridled Socialism, more surely than
if she had been ravished by war. Al-
though powerful to destroy, its recon-
structive abilities are conspicuous by
their absence. It is all very well to cry
that a Cromwell could save the Country,
when the only possible Cromwell is ex-
iled. The ex-Grand Duke Nicholas is
the man who could bring order out of
the present chaos, were he to spring up
and call the Army to his side. He would
get it. He could do this on the distinct
understanding that it would be for the
duration of the war only. He could
suppress and close up the Duma and its
various recent rivals, subdue dissen-
sion, regulate financial affairs clear out
the Germans inside the Russian Adminis-
tration, all under the auspices and the
Algis of a committee appointed by Washington,
Tokio, London and Paris.

I say "Tokio" advisedly, deliberately.
Japan is one of the Allies and unless
Russia stops in her headlong career to
destroy Japan's duty as her further
contribution to the Allied Cause (which
is the civilized world's) will be to take
Russia by the head. It may be a heavy
task, but Japan could do it more op-
portunately, and with more benefit to her-
self, especially when the rest of the
world consents.

LINKSMAN

Red Cross Society.

The Lachute Red Cross Society wishes
to acknowledge the following dona-
tions:
Long Lake Club, per Mr. H. Scott \$50.00
County Council, Mr. G. Walker \$50.00
Mrs. Geo. Christie 5.00
Miss Howard 8.00
Mr. Hanford 2.50
Mr. H. K. Hyle 1.50
V. E. Hunter (assisted by Mrs. Joly) 10.10
Flowers sold at Lachute exhibition 94.10
Mrs. J. W. McQuat 5.00
Shrewsbury Orange Lodge per Mr.
Geo. Robinson 14.00
Mrs. Hunter (assisted by Mrs. Joly) 8.48
Flowers sold at St. Scholastique 2.10
Proceeds Concert 61.00

Report of Work for month of Sept.
Knitting socks, Miss Buchanan 6 prs;
Miss K. Reid 5 prs; Miss Nora Bar-
ford 4 prs; Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mrs.
W. Mitchell, Mrs. Robt. Evans, Miss I.
Todd, Mrs. T. Morrison, Mrs. Sumner-
by, Miss Louise Sherritt 3 prs each;
Mrs. J. P. Scott, Miss E. A. Preston, M.
McGibbon, Mrs. J. J. Jones, Mrs. Hannah
Rogers (aged 85), Mrs. R. McArthur,
Miss Hills, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Matthews
Scott 2 prs each; Mrs. Barford, Miss
Muir, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Forbes,
Miss A. L. Moore, Mrs. Clunie, Dr.
Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Dr. Drew 1 pr. each.
Sewing Shirts, Holy Cross Convent;
Mrs. H. J. Deacon 2; Mrs. Barford
1; Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Falconer, Mrs.
Moodie, Mrs. Slater, Miss Carr, Mrs. H.
Hall 1 each.

Towels, Mrs. J. McFarlane 22; Miss
K. Giles 20; Miss E. H. Barron, Mrs.
Whiffen 10 each; Mrs. H. J. Deacon
Pillow Case 1; Mrs. Jas. Campbell 12;
Miss K. Giles 10; Miss M. Miller 8;
Trench caps, Mrs. Buchanan 13; Miss
R. Hampton 8; Miss Carr 2
Sheets, Mrs. Jas. Campbell 6; Miss
M. Miller, Mrs. Allen Morrison 2 each.
Shipped to Headquarters in Montreal
20 pairs socks; 20 flannel shirts; 9
towels; 22 pillow slips; 9 sheets; 22
trench caps; 1 pyjama suit.
Our meeting this week Mrs. Hunte
was presented with the following resolu-
tion accompanied with a Red Cross pin,
prior to her leaving our Society. We,
the undersigned officers and
members of the Lachute Branch of the
Red Cross Society desire to express our
appreciation of the valuable services ren-
dered by you, and as a slight token of our
esteem present to you this emblem of our
Society, wishing you every happiness
and may your future lot may be cast

GRENVILLE
Regular services will be held (D.V.)
Sunday, Oct. 7th, as follows:—Grenville
at 11 a.m., Orlensburg 3 p.m., an-
tunfield 7 p.m.

Man's and Boy's Suits should be
bought now. Soon there will be no
more all wool goods. We have
some choice all wool lines.
W. BARNFORD & SON.

The Ranking of the Pro- testant Superior Schools of Quebec.

At the meeting of the Protestant Com-
mittee of the Council of Public Instruc-
tion, held in Quebec, on Friday the 28th
ult., the sub-committee on "Superior
Schools" brought down its report of the
ranking of these schools, and the grants
allowed to them. Part of the grant is
known as the basic grant, and amounts
to \$300 for an Academy, and \$150 for a
model school, and is given alike to every
school. The other part is known as the
bonus and is allotted according to the
character of the work done. A bonus is
not given to any school that secures a
standing lower than 60 p.c. The follow-
ing is the standing of the Superior
Schools for the year:

Academies	Percentage	Grant
Lachute	80	\$370
Cherbrooke	85	468
Lachine	83	464
Outaouais	82	459
Haut-Idgou	81	460
Granby		
Ormatown	80	458
Waterloo		
St. Lambert	79	456
Gault Institute		
McCol. Day co.	eq. 77	452
Shawville		
Verdun	75	448
Strattona	74	446
Aylmer	73	442
Lennoxville	72	442
Cowansville	71	436
Ayer's Hill	69	436
St. Francis, Richmond	69	436
Sutton	68	436
Cookshire	68	434
Buckingham	67	428
Danville	66	430
East Angus	66	430
Inverness	64	426
Knowlton	63	424
North Hatley	63	424
St. John's	63	424
Waterville	63	424
Loxton	60	418
La Motte Mills	59	408
Bedford	59	408
Magog	56	400
Brownburg	52	410
Dixville	52	410
Stanbridge East	52	410
Maisonneuve	51	409
Maple Grove	51	409
Rawdon	51	409
Atholstan	50	408
Ulverton	50	408
La Tuque	50	408
Kingsbury	50	408
Freighsburg	47	400
Portneuf	47	400
Comox	46	400
Dunham	46	400
St. Agathe des Monts	54	450
Lacolle	50	450
Chateaugay	39	450

Model Schools	Percentage	Grants
Aberdeen, Cote St. Pierre	84	\$233
Royal George, N. B.	80	228
Scottstown	76	224
Beebe	74	222
Bury	73	221
Arundel	72	220
Bulwer	72	220
Howick	72	220
Mansonville	72	220
Sawyerhill	72	220
St. Ilaa	71	219
Bishop's Crossing	70	218
Clarenceville	70	218
Hull	70	218
Leeds	70	218
St. Andrews East	70	218
Shawinigan Falls	70	218
Atley	68	216
Three Rivers	66	214
Lake Megantic	65	213
Marbleton	64	212
Emmingsford	64	212
Joliette	64	212
Kingssey	64	212
South Durham	64	212
Ways Mills, Barnston	64	212
Parham	63	211
Cloude	63	211
Thetford Mills	63	211

WEDDING BELLS.

MORROW—TOMALTY.
A very quiet but pretty wedding took
place on Wednesday last at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tomalty of Lachute,
when their only daughter Bertha
was united in holy wedlock, to Mr.
Austin Morrow. The ceremony being
performed by Rev. W. G. White. The
bride who was given away by her father,
looked charming in a gown of white silk.
After the ceremony the happy couple
left for Montebello, the bride going away
in a brown suit with hat to match.

CUSHING

Nurse Hartley is on professional
duty at Lachute at present.
Miss Jean Pinkerton is away on a
month's visit to friends in Montreal.
The Ladies Aid of the Methodist
Church will be entertained on Friday
afternoon of this week at the home of
Mrs. Wm. Kerr.
Mr. E. E. Ayers of Lachute, is
engaged in installing the "D. Kro-
light" this week on the premises of
Mr. Percy Nicholls.
Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Weir and
infant daughter of Thorold, Ont., ar-
rived Saturday on a visit to their
relatives in this vicinity.
Miss Annie Weir returned on Satur-
day from Thorold, Ont., where she
has been visiting her brother and
sister-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Henderson
Weir.
Miss Hilda Hebble nurse gradu-
ate of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is spending a
vacation with her parents Mr. and
Mrs. James Hebble, of Stonefield, was a
guest of her aunt Mrs. Geo. Nichol-
for a few days this week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

1261712, No. 7 Canadian Siege Battery.
B. B. F., France, August 4th, 1917.
S. S. S. Club.

Dear Ladies,—I was very much pleased
a few days ago to receive your second
parcel, and wish to thank you all for it.
We all appreciate the successful efforts
you are putting forth to "make our life
over here as pleasant and comfortable as
possible."

Since moving to this position about
two weeks ago I have not had nearly so
many hardships to contend with as I had
previously to that at our other three
positions. Our work is much easier (al-
though we fire more rounds per day
here) we have more spare time at our
disposal and it is a much prettier spot
to live in. There is a large Y.M.C.A.
tent within 120 yards of our gun in
which there is an entertainment of some
sort every night, a pleasure which most
of us take advantage of, because until
now it has been our luck to be located
where very little amusement was to be
had. A few nights ago I saw a show
which compared very well with some
that I saw in the largest theatres of Eng-
land. It may be hard to believe that that
is possible under shell fire but it is a fact
nevertheless. If we could be under these
conditions at all times we would not
mind warfare nearly so much.

Thanking you again for your parcel.
I remain, Yours Sincerely,
G. N. R. W. M. D. HAY.

Dear Miss Conlin,—Received welcome
parcel from S.S.S. Club and certainly
pleased to get it. Extend my thanks
to the Club.
Wishing the Club the best success.
P. T. E. P. MACKERUHER.

The following letter has been received
by Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones from their son
Rddie
Stapleton Aux. Hospital, Harborne,
Birmingham, England,
August 28rd, 1917

My Dear Mother and Father,
Just received two of your letters dated
July 8th and 22nd, and was very pleased
to get them, they are the first Canadian
Mail I have received since I left France.
I got a letter from Billie Read the other
day, he is still in Convalescent. You
remember me telling you about my chum
from Three Rivers getting killed, well,
I wrote a letter to his mother after that
and I just got an answer with your
letters, also an invitation to Three Rivers
when I go back home.

Talk about close shaves, the last trip I
made in the line before I was gassed, I
had two men killed and one wounded
on my Gun Team, and one of my Ser-
geants wounded. One man was killed
about ten feet away from me, a shell
struck the trench behind him, and rid-
dled him with holes, he died in a couple
of minutes. The other chap was my
No. 2, he was the next man to me on my
Gun crew, he and I and the next Ser-
geant were firing the Gun and were lean-
ing against one another sitting on the
ground, a shell landed about ten feet
behind us, one piece of shrapnel caught
this chap in the right side and came out
the left side, he died in a couple of
minutes and died in my arms. The
Sergeant caught a piece in the leg and
made Blighly. I had my gas helmet
tied up on my chest and a piece of shrap-
nel cut the helmet and never touched
me. We have a boot made of leather to
cover the Gun, it was riddled with holes,
and a box we have to carry the spare
parts in was riddled also. The gun and
myself was not touched, so I thought I
was lucky.

Well, I guess I will bring my letter to
a close, hoping that my mail will come
right through now. Love to all.
Lovingly, R. D. D. B.

BROWNSBURG

A very successful Rally Day Service
was held in the Methodist Church last
Sunday afternoon, when Mr. McComb
of Montreal addressed the audience that
well filled the church. The Fairmount
Male Quartette sang several pieces and
the children excelled themselves. The
thanks of the success was largely due to
the fine training by Mr. Tom Anderson
and Misses H. and N. Hansen, who gave
a deal of time to the training of the
efficient choir. An attractive piece
called "O Canada" was rendered, Miss
Ruby McPaul dressed in representative
Canadian Dress acting as Miss Canada.
The offertory was taken up by two schol-
ars, Miss Donaldson and Hazel.

The Annual meeting of the Browns-
burg Branch of the Red Cross Society,
will be held in the basement of the Pres-
byterian Church on Thursday afternoon
11th Oct. at 2.30 o'clock. As business
of importance is to be transacted, viz:
the installation of new officers etc. etc.
A good attendance is earnestly re-quested
of "Fall" and is related members, as
well as all who are interested in the
welfare of the "Boys at the Front."

Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The Conscript.

onrage laddie, do not falter,
"hold your head up straight and so,
"say if you can't you'll please
"you'd have gone long, long ago.
"you may win the cross of victory,
"and the foe maybe you'll crush,
"cheer up comrade, don't be weary,
"in your God just put your trust.
"right on and for the homeless,
"ade so by a true foe,
"I've your strength quite fearless laddie,
"help to give the last great blow
"hat shall fell the cruel traitors
"Of our peace and freedom who,
"ried to rob our home and country
"on Laddie, maybe you
"will return and bring the Glory
"you have won on battlefield,
"your brave and fearless action
"which all your future life may yield
Mrs. F. C. Vowles.
Brownsburg, Oct. 1917.

DALESVILLE

Miss E. Boyd has returned to her home
in Dunany.
Rev. A. E. White spent a few days
here last week.

Misses C. and M. Murdoch are spend-
ing this week here.

Miss Beatrice MacLean, of Ottawa, is
visiting Mrs. H. Cleland.

Misses Cora Graham and Ruby Mac-
Phail spent Tuesday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Boyd left on
Monday for their new home near Lake
St. John.

Mrs. Valley, of Louise, Mrs. McCarthy
and granddaughter Ida MacPherson, of
Montreal, visited Mrs. M. Graham on
Thursday last.

On Wednesday last the infant daugh-
ter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Boyd passed
away, and on the same day the infant
son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wert, of
Montebello, passed away. The body was
brought here for burial. Both funerals
were held on Thursday afternoon in the
Dalesville Church. The services were
conducted by Revs. Mr. Forsythe, of
Lachute, W. G. White, of Dalesville
and A. E. White, of Montreal. We ex-
tend our sympathy.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE THOMAS SHEPHERD.

—o—

In the early hours of Tuesday morning
last another of our old county landmarks
passed away in the person of the late
Mr. Thomas Shepherd. Deceased was
born on the shores of Lake Ontario, af-
terwards coming to live in the West Settle-
ment, where with his wife they resided
until giving up the farm about 25 years
ago they came to Lachute. On the 8th
of February 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd
celebrated their gold wedding. Death
removed his beloved partner on the
14th of January 1918, and since that time
deceased has been in rapidly failing
health. He was always a staunch Metho-
dist and the funeral was held Thursday
afternoon at the Church of which he was
a true and devoted member, service being
conducted by the Rev. F. J. Hayden. The
remains were afterwards taken to the
Lachute cemetery for interment followed
by a large gathering of sympathizing
friends.

Thanksgiving Day.

The Canadian Northern Railway
will have reduced fares in effect
Tikets will be sold at fare and one
third for the round trip good going
Saturday, Sunday and Monday (Oct.
6th, 7th and 8th) returning Tuesday
October 9th, 1917. For tickets fares
and further particulars apply to
nearest Canadian Northern Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 160 acres, with good
frame house and out-buildings, also good
engar bush, well fenced, well watered.
Close to cheese factory, church and
school house. Stock and farm imple-
ments. Terms \$3000.00 and \$500.00
cash, with \$100.00 per year without in-
terest. Apply to JOHN A. BLOW,
R. R. No. 3 Lachute

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers

Lachute Mills, Que.

INCORPORATED 1853

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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Lachute Branch
VERNON BARRY,
Manager

L. J. MATHEU,
Accountant

The Store of Re- liability and Quality



shoes
that are
made in
Canada
for patriotism

Invictus
shoes
for quality
at any Invictus
agency



McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1917

Fare and One Third for the Round
Trip. Going Saturday, Sunday and
Monday October 6th, 7th and 8th,
1917. Returning Tuesday October
9th, 1917.

For further particulars apply to
J. M. ROBY, Agent,
or to J. W. GALL, Town Agent.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

New Harness Shop!

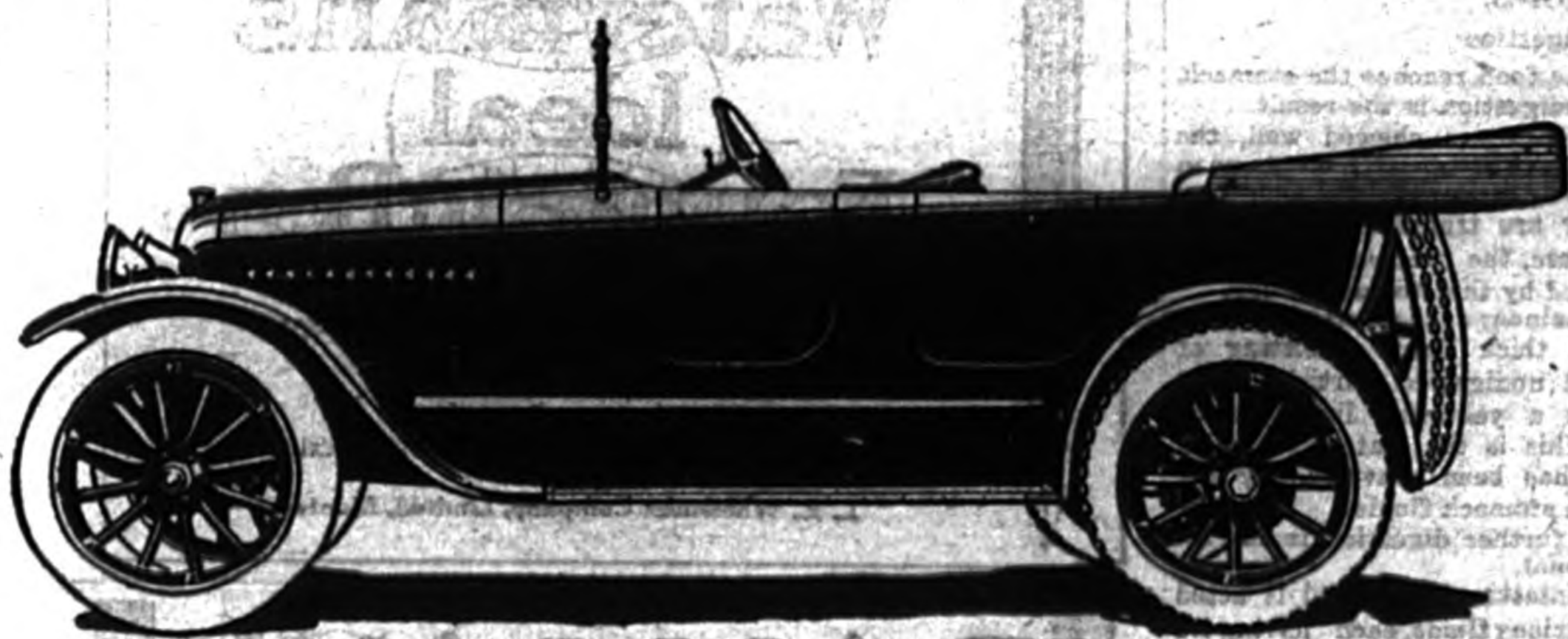
We wish to announce to the Pub-
lic of Argenteuil, that we have
opened with a nice line of har-
ness for buggy team, farm, cart,
lumber, horse-collars and blankets,
also travelling bags, mitts and all
kinds of leather goods.

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.



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.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and INTERESTS have been sold, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERY FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS
Circuit Court for the County of Argenteuil.

District of Terrebonne: The School No. 401. Commissioners of the Municipality of Sainte Adolphe de Howard, plaintiffs, vs THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, defendant, to wit: The lot of land situated at Sainte Adolphe de Howard, in Howard township, County of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, in the second range of Howard of Howard township, Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32, in the second range, the lots 7 and 16 in the 5th range, and 9 in the 6th range—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the catholic church of the parish of Sainte Adolphe de Howard, in Howard township, County of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of OCTOBER, 1917, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

J. WILFRID OYR, Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, Sept. 19th, 1917.
4272-32-2
(First publication, Sept. 2nd, 1917)

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and INTERESTS have been sold, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERY FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS
SUPERIOR COURT

District of Ottawa: J. J. MEYER, plaintiff, vs the estate, the heirs and successors of the late JOHN SUNSTRUM, defendants, to wit: Lots four hundred and forty six (446), four hundred and forty-seven (447), and four hundred and forty-eight (448), of the parish of Sainte Anne des Plaines, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and lots three hundred and fifty-three (353) and three hundred and fifty-four (354), in the parish of Terrebonne, in the County of Terrebonne aforesaid, and all the standing timber thereon.

To be sold at the door of the catholic church of the parish of Sainte Anne des Plaines, County and district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY-NINTH day of OCTOBER 1917 at ONE in the afternoon.

J. W. OYR, Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, Sept. 19th, 1917.
4274-18-2
(First publication Sept. 22nd, 1917)

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, \$4.00 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.

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The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—

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

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

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. Wolkstein,
Cook County, Nebraska.
(Specimen testimonial letter.)

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Thick Plates—Long Life.

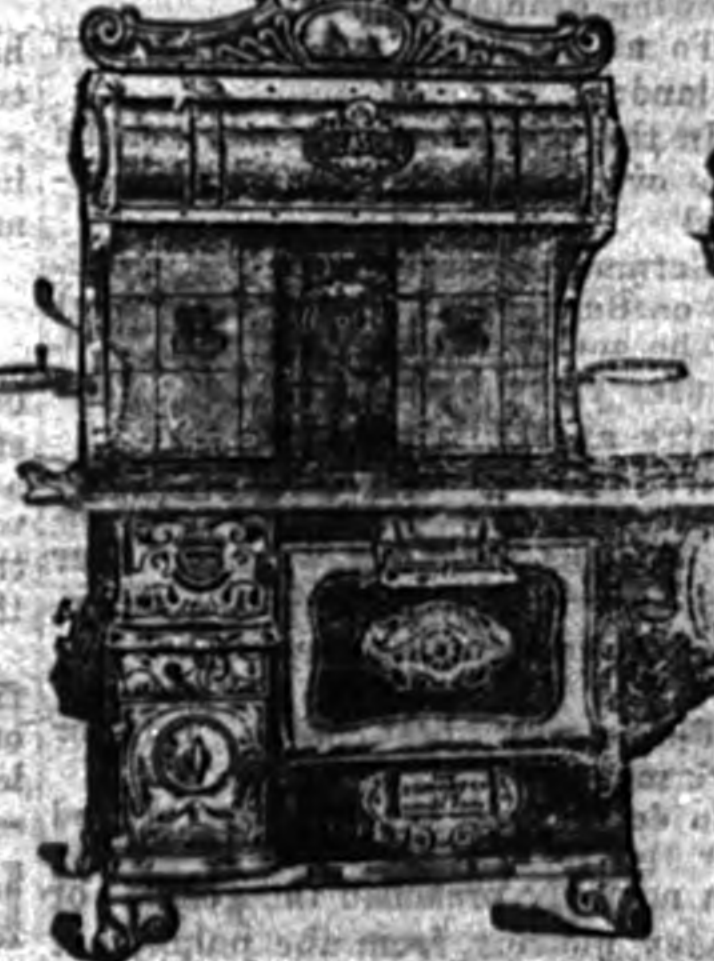


It better living conditions and pays for itself.

No. 208 at No. 216 at
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Men's Suits run from \$5 to \$65 in measure. We are sure to fit you.
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Money to Loan. Farms for Sale
At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Costumes are selling well just now. Have a look for yours.
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The PURPLE MASK

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

TENTH EPISODE. The Strange Discovery.

The excited crowd at the speedway sat for more than an hour watching the flying motors race around the track. Lying well back of the leader was a red car bearing "13" as its entry number.

The leading car, which was No. 12, kept its advance position until the leaders entered the last lap of the race.

Then the Jackson motor proved their merits. Pat let out the last ounce of power she had held in reserve.

Crossing the finish line an easy winner, No. 13 was acclaimed by the shouting multitude. But when the driver's cap was doffed in response to the cheers, a mighty shout arose as the crowd realized that a girl had held the wheel.

She had thwarted the conspiracy at the Jackson Motor works and by her daring ride had won honors for Mary MacLean.

But she derived the greatest satisfaction in another defeat of Phil Kelly. It was a moment of supreme happiness for her when she reached home after the races and ordered Kelly and his men to be liberated from their perilous position in the chamber of death.

The next day Pat received a visit from Miss MacLean. And with his niece came Robert Jackson to pay his respects and compliments to the clever wearer of The Purple Mask.

"You are a wonder, Miss Pat," said Jackson. "I have found out more things that I really should know than I ever imagined were going on. Elliott is gone from my employ and Mary, I am glad to say, realizes how unworthy of her Mr. Drew proved himself to be."

The pranks she had started abroad in a spirit of mischief (resenting the snobbish action of the Sphinx) had led to the girl devoting herself to an interest that she might serve, looking to the defeat of trickery or conspiracy. She had become interested in helping the oppressed, her experience in Dufrane having inspired her fervent interest in the cause of the people as against greedy politicians and rulers.

It was consequently a source of gratification to the queen of the American Apaches to learn, at their next meeting, of a report that there had been a great "slush fund" collected to further the election of certain crafty politicians just then largely in the public eye.

When Pat's agent reported the fact that this money was locked in two different safes, situated in the offices of the leaders of the gang of political crooks, she delegated three of her men to investigate and report back to her the next day. According to orders the Apaches discovered that the rumor of the money having been collected was true.

That afternoon Phil Kelly received a mystifying note by mail: "We will get the boodle the political crooks have wrung from the people. You cannot keep us from giving it back to the poor."

Kelly was known to be conversant with doings in the underworld. When he was approached by the leader of the "White Slave Gang," as the crooked politicians were called, he was not surprised.

But the crooks were the ones to be surprised when Kelly showed them the note he had received. Kelly very promptly accepted the commission to protect the "boodle" the crooks had collected.

Although Kelly had discredited the note while in conversation with the political crooks, he was perfectly well assured that it had been sent to him by Pat. He accepted it as an open challenge and proceeded accordingly.

Headless of his former experience when he was detained against his will in the House of Mystery, Kelly decided to take his men back to Pat's headquarters and work from the "inside."

Leaving one of his men as an outside guard, Kelly and his chief assistant climbed cautiously through a window that admitted them to a room fitted up after the manner of a business office. Chairs and roll-top desk completed the furnishings.

Just as Kelly and his men entered the room the top of the desk rolled silently back, and from its mysterious interior a hand reached out and grasped the telephone receiver. The desk then partially rolled down, leaving a crack through which the watcher might observe what was going on in the room.

At the other end of the wire, Pat, in another room, heard the report of her subordinate, who told her Kelly and his men were moving cautiously through the house.

Knowing where Kelly's steps would lead him, because of the arrangement of the interior of the House of Mystery, the leader of the Apaches had prepared and set the surrounding of a room for the detectives' reception. Around a large table sat ten Apaches, dressed in purple, with masks and hoods covering their faces and heads.

Kelly moved cautiously down the narrow passage that led to this room. Drawing his revolver, the Sphinx entered. The occupants of the chairs around the long table paid no attention to his advance.

Kelly immediately lined his assistant beside him and then shouted:

"Hands up! Don't move! We've got you all covered!"
Nobody at the table moved; everyone sat motionless. Kelly advanced to the first chair and then halted in astonishment. Ten dummies stuffed with excelsior were made up to represent men, and in the semidarkness of the room Kelly had been completely deceived.

"Fooled again!" Kelly muttered. "Let's get out of here!" was his command to his assistant.
But just as the two men started to exit through the door by which they had entered, down came a heavy steel partition that completely blocked their passage. Pat's trap had worked faultlessly.

The Sphinx and his men were once more prisoners in the House of Mystery. They heard a grating noise in the wall near them.

A purple mask covered the face that appeared when a panel slid aside, but Kelly knew the voice that called to him, with a note of triumph in its tone: "Stay there until I let you out. I'm off to get the money from safe number one."

There was nothing to be done, save to make the most of their situation. Safe No. 1 was located in a large roomy office, brightly lighted by day and night.

The safe itself was built into the wall, its iron front even with the surface. The political grafters, compelled to leave the money in the safe until they could meet to distribute it, had a watchman in the hall, pacing up and down before the door to guard the ill-gotten treasure.

Pat had been thoroughly informed on these details and came prepared.

The Apaches climbed in from the fire-escape, dragging after them a flat, screen-like arrangement, folded in several layers. They erected the screen before the strong-box in the wall. Painted to exactly reproduce the safe and its immediate surroundings, the screen served as a shelter behind which Pat went quickly to work.

Within a few moments she had opened the safe and removed the bag of money that the politicians had collected. With her men she retired from the office the same way they had entered. She had been successful in her first effort and hurried home to release Kelly and his men.

(To be continued.)

"BACK TO THE LAND."

A Movement in Britain of Far-Reaching Consequences.

The great "back to the land" movement grew out of the national service awakening. The merciless sinking of food ships brought England bang up against the alternative that she must cultivate more ground or face intermittent crises so long as the U-boats ravaged the seas.

One of the first things that the new Food Director did was to issue the following dramatic appeal:

"To all plowmen and workers on the land:

"In the trenches, German shells come over on Sunday as on weekdays!"

"German submarines are just as active on Sundays as on any other day! The enemy takes NO HOLIDAYS! He uses every hour to destroy your country and kill your brothers."

"Will you not work every hour from daybreak to dark, week-day and Sunday, for the next few weeks? Your work now may make just the difference between winning the war and losing it."

"Put in your best work. Inferior work means poor crops."

So deeply was the country stirred over the farm situation that clergymen not only preached the gospel of Sunday plowing from the pulpit, but went out in the fields on Sunday afternoon and worked with their hands themselves.

In order to speed up things hundreds of tractors were introduced on the farms. The British farmer for the first time in his life is using the latest scientific aids to farming.

Not the least interesting phase was the commandeering of a host of women farm workers. They wear overalls and have become very efficient.

More ground is under cultivation in Great Britain to-day than at any other time in its history. Although the country can never raise enough wheat and corn to sustain itself, she has at least taken out definite insurance against future shortage in the grain import.

For Acid Stomachs Use Magnesia

Quickly Stops Sour Burning Feeling and Makes Digestion Painless.

The almost universal use of magnesia by physicians and specialists in the treatment of stomach troubles is due to the fact that it stops food fermentation and neutralizes the acid—the direct cause of nearly all stomach troubles. Of the many forms of magnesia, such as oxides, citrates, carbonates, sulphates, etc., the most suitable and efficient, and the one prescribed by leading specialists is bluerite magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little warm water immediately after eating will instantly neutralize the acid, stop fermentation, and thus ensure painless normal digestion. Care should be taken to get bluerite magnesia, as its action is infinitely more effective. It is also, by the way, usually stocked by druggists in convenient compressed tablets as well as in the ordinary powder form. Stomach sufferers and dyspeptics who follow this plan and avoid the use of pepper, charcoal, soda, mineral, drugs and medicines are invariably astonished to find that the stomach, satisfied at the irritating acid and gas, soon regains its normal tone, and can do its work alone without the doubtful aid of artificial digestants.

The British people, in the army and out, need our entire surplus. They need more—they need part of what we usually consume.

Geologists have discovered large amounts of underground water in Egypt and plans are under way for boring many wells for use in dry seasons.



The Housewife's Corner

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

Lesson IX. The Process of Digestion

The first act in the process of digestion is the chewing or mastication of the food. For this operation good teeth are necessary. If the teeth are decayed or gone, the food will not be thoroughly chewed, and in that case a large portion of the saliva will be lost. The adult with good teeth will secrete about one quart of saliva a day.

The purpose of the saliva is twofold. First, it lubricates and softens the food so that it may easily be swallowed. Second, the saliva brings about a chemical change in the starch contained in the food, which, when thoroughly chewed or broken up, is transformed into a convert sugar, called glucose. The food is then swallowed, and the process continues in the stomach from twenty to thirty minutes. If the food is carelessly chewed or hastily swallowed, this action ceases as

soon as the food reaches the stomach. Starchy indigestion is the result.

When foods are chewed well, the starches have been partly acted upon by the saliva in the mouth; and then, when they are transformed into the glucose state, the process of digestion is continued by the stomach fluids.

The remainder of the food is converted into a thick fluid, consisting of solids and undigested particles, suspended in a yellowish liquid called chyme. This is the state into which the food has been converted by the mouth and stomach fluids. It is now ready for further digestion in the intestinal canal.

In the intestines, the food is acted upon by various fluids, each having its own part to perform. The bile emulsifies the fats and the pancreatic fluids complete their digestion. The intestinal fluids finish the process of digestion for the albumens and sugars.

Food Adjuncts

Beverages and condiments are the two classes of food adjuncts. They cannot be termed foods as they do not furnish nutrition. But they stimulate the digestive organs and thus serve a useful purpose.

Water is the commonest beverage and it also forms the fifth class of food principles. It does not produce heat, but it acts as a carrier to all parts of the body, and assists in regulating the temperature of the body.

Coffee is the berry or seed of a tropical tree. The berry is roasted and ground; then it is boiled, or percolated. Coffee acts as a stimulant to the nerves and relieves fatigue. It has no food value.

Tea, the leaves of a plant, contains theine, which is a stimulant. When tea is allowed to stand after brewing, it develops tannin, which is a poison. Fresh boiling water should be poured over tea-leaves, then the liquid poured into the tea pot. Tea should not be boiled. It has no food value.

Chocolate and cocoa, whether eaten or made into a drink, have a decided food value. When used in beverage form, they should be cooked for ten minutes and served very hot.

Condiment is the name given to herbs, spices, sauces, flavoring extracts and seeds. They give food a pleasant flavor and should be used in moderation. Vinegar is the fermented juice of sour wine, or apples.

Reliable Recipes for Pickles.

Gherkins.—Prepare small cucumbers or gherkins by pickling them in a strong salt brine for four days. Make a brine that will float an egg. Bring to a boil and then cool. Pour it over the pickles. Weight them to keep them covered by the brine.

Sweet Pickles.—Twenty cucumbers from the brine, fifteen tiny white onions, one lemon, cut in one-half lengthwise, then cut in very thin

slices. Cut the cucumbers in one-inch blocks and add the onions and weigh; for every pound allow one cupful of brown sugar. Place the cucumbers and onions in a porcelain kettle. Cover with cold water. Bring to a boil, then drain and add the lemon, and one ounce of cloves, one ounce of whole allspice, one ounce of blade mace, three ounces of mustard seed, one-half grated nutmeg, four sticks of cinnamon, one small red pepper, cut in tiny pieces. Place in a preserving kettle and pour on vinegar until it comes to one inch of the top of the contents of the kettle. Add the sugar and bring to a boil, slowly for one-half hour. Stir frequently, taking care not to break the cucumbers. Seal in wide-mouthed bottles or all-glass jars. These can be used in three ways and are most delicious.

Sour Pickles.—Fifteen cucumbers from the brine, cut in one-inch blocks, one dozen small white onions, one red pepper, cut in pieces. Cover with cold water and boil for three minutes. Drain and add: One ounce of celery and mustard seed, one tablespoonful of whole cloves and allspice, one tablespoonful of blade mace. Cover with vinegar and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for one-half hour, then seal in wide-mouth bottles and jars. Store in a cool dry place.

Pickled Onions.—Use the tiny white pickling onion. Pour boiling water to loosen the skins. Peel and then soak for twenty-four hours in salt brine that will float an egg. Now wash in plenty of cold water and place in a preserving kettle. Cover with one part skimmed milk and two parts water. Boil gently for ten minutes. Drain and wash in cold water and then fill into bottles. Fill with hot, spiced vinegar. Seal in the usual manner for catsup and pickles.

Note.—Cooking in milk and water prevents the onions discoloring. Use graniteware in making pickles.

LATEST DEVICE TO HUNT U-BOATS

MOST FEASIBLE OF THE 10,000 INVENTIONS OFFERED

Idea is to Strike Submarine Hulls With Bombs Dragged by Low-Flying Planes.

More than 10,000 inventions and suggestions for doing away with the cruel submarine menace to travellers on the sea have been sent to the naval boards of England and America, but none appears more feasible than that of dragging bombs in the water from low-flying airplanes and exploding bombs against the hull of the submerged U-boats.

Thomas E. Lake, son of the inventor of the Lake type of submarine, originated this idea. Lake would build a plane which could develop high speed in scouting for submarines and slow down but retain its buoyancy when it sights its prey. The present day naval plane cannot do this.

The next and even more important advantage is the manner of bombing. The submarine has little chance of escaping. The slow-going airplane nears the submarine broadside on. A heavy contact bomb is quickly lowered to the proper depth in the water by a spring-controlled mechanism.

How the Mechanism Works

This mechanism is an entirely new device which received its inception with the development of this plan of attack. It is very sensitive, for at the slightest reduction in the tension of the spring the bomb responds by sinking.

The air pilot lets the bomb sink until it is just below what he gages the submarine's depth to be. The bomb thus drags along while the airplane approaches its prey nearer and nearer. Soon the airplane passes over the submarine. The wire dragging behind hits before long against the submarine hull. The bomb continues on

and swings toward the hull, the airplane drags it the short distance upward, and the bomb strikes the submarine. The percussion explodes the mine, and blows up the U-boat without danger to the plane.

Even should the bomb miss the submarine it could be exploded from the airplane. The operator simply releases the brake for an instant, then presses down hard on the brake lever. The jerk will fire the emergency device within the bomb, and if the submarine is anywhere near the explosion will at least disable the submarine.

Lawn clippings are useful in mulching growing crops.

A new road skate with pneumatic tires and provided with ball bearings and automatic brakes, is being tested by its inventor. The wheels of the skate are nine inches in diameter, and are placed on opposite sides of the skate, instead of at the toe and heel. The balancing and steering properties are aided by the inside wheel being set slightly ahead of the outside. Whether running on smooth or rough roads, the pneumatic skate is noiseless and speedy.

Emphasize Your Personality—

Your photograph does not look like the photograph of any one else in the world. Make your handwriting just as individual. The surest way is to use

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The Pen For School and College

Illustrated folder sent on request

At Best Stores—\$2.50 to \$50. In a great variety.

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—is fully guaranteed. Outdoors and in, it will make things glisten like new.

A scientific, machine-mixed, quality paint that will never fail you.

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

Makers of Fine Paints and Varnishes

MONTREAL
TORONTO
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THE GREATEST LESSON OF WAR

THAT OF NATIONAL SERVICE AS ENGLAND DISCOVERED.

All Britain is Divided Into Three

Classes—They Who Fight, They Who Work, and They Who Pay.

Not long ago I heard a well-known Englishman say:

"If the right man had been on the right job at the beginning of the war it would have been over now." It was a great argument for national service, says a correspondent.

If the great war has taught one lesson above all others, it is the lesson of national service. Germany's perfect war equipment was merely the result of forty years of patient and persistent preparedness based on conscription, which made the whole nation a partner in the Kaiser's world ambition. The change from peace to war was possible without a hitch in the imperial productive machine.

War's Demands.

Britain, on the other hand, committed the colossal mistake of relying upon voluntary service at the beginning of the conflict. The result was that the flower of her youth was sacrificed because the best men rushed to the colors. A host of artisans went to the front to fight and had eventually to be recalled to lathe and loom. Swift and unexpected entry into the conflict disrupted the whole British industrial fabric for the moment. This costly experience dictated compulsion for the army. It provided at once an automatic weeding out of fighting and working desirables and prevented further commercial and economic dislocation.

But even this procedure did not fill up the gaps in the battle lines. This war is a relentless ravager, and the cry went up for more men. England suddenly realized that she must resort to a new national service which would release a whole new army for fighting and yet not impair the effi-

ciency of the huge organization created to meet war needs and which already drew upon the great bulk of the population.

No Longer "Retired."

It was then that Britain made her great test of middle-aged patriotism. In a hard campaign it built up a civilian reserve; it gave agriculture a rebirth of energy and efficiency; it enlarged the sphere of woman's usefulness to a degree undreamed of in the first period of the war, when it was believed that the sex had reached the limit of its industrial capabilities.

It was not long before England's manhood and womanhood composed itself into three great divisions—those who fought, those who worked and those who paid. The program left the slacker entirely out of consideration. Before the campaign was over the species was almost extinct.

What was this national service? It meant the voluntary enlistment of every man between the ages of eighteen and sixty-one for the nation's work.

Then came the great opportunity for the man past fifty. The word "retired" suddenly dropped out of the British vocabulary. Just as thousands of retired officers came flocking to the colors, so did thousands of their colleagues in civil life, who had long left the desk and routine, go back to the job. No man, no matter how old or rich or famous he was, regarded any work as too trivial to do so long as it released a human being for the fighting forces.

Counting up to "Boomfit."

The elder generation of farmers in one of the northern dales of England, used a strange set of numerals, especially when counting sheep. They made a gap in the wall just wide enough to admit one sheep at a time, and as the sheep went through they counted them, making a notch in a stick at every fifteen.

Phonetically the numerals sound like "Yann, tane, tether, mether, pip, sax, sane, catterer, wheeler, dick, yann-er-dick, tane-er-dick, tether-er-dick, mether-er-dick, boomfit."

"Boomfit" was fifteen; when they reached it they made a notch in the stick and began the strange chant all over again.



is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

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

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

Henry G. Bell

Question—A.F.—I have a five-acre field with good natural drainage, which I want to get into alfalfa next year. It was well manured two years ago, and sowed to wheat; not seeded last year. Plowed last fall, and beans planted this spring without fertilizer. Shows a good stand of beans. The soil needs lime. Will you kindly tell me the best way to start the alfalfa, also when and how to lime the soil?

Answer—When the beans are harvested have the ground plowed deeply. As soon as the soil is tury enough to work next spring, apply a dressing of ground limestone at the rate of at least a ton per acre. Work this into the soil by disking and harrowing. About two weeks later sow a bushel to a bushel and a half of barley as a nurse crop at the same time seeding with 20 to 25 pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre. In order to insure a good catch of alfalfa, I would advise the addition of 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This can be drilled in at the same time the seed is sown, if the seed drill has a fertilizer distributing attachment. If not, the fertilizer can be broadcasted the same as was the lime and worked into the soil by a light harrowing just previous to the time the grain and alfalfa seed is sown. This fertilizer should carry from 2 to 4% ammonia and from 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid. It would be well also to have 1 or 2% potash, if it is obtainable.

Question—H.H.—I have an eight-acre field which I want to sow to oats in the spring. This piece of land is sandy loam and in a fair state of fertility, having been covered with manure in the last two years. It produced a good crop of corn this year. I want to get this field seeded to clover, no clover having been grown on it for the last six years. How would you advise sowing the clover to insure a catch? Would you inoculate the seed? I have clover chaff from about 25 loads of clover seed. Could this be used to inoculate by spreading on the field after it is plowed and worked in the soil with a harrow?

Answer—After the corn has been harvested, deeply fall plow the soil and in the spring apply a ton to a ton and a half of ground limestone per acre. Work this in with a careful disking and harrowing. In sowing a mixture of clover and timothy, you can profitably use 10 lbs. of clover and 4 lbs. of alsike to the acre, as well as 5 or 6 lbs. of timothy seed. Make sure that you get good vital seed. That is, have your seed purchased by early spring. Count out a couple of hundred seed as an average sample. Place these between two damp blotters. Keep the blotters medium damp but not soaked. Place them on a plate and keep the seed near some source of warmth. In a week or ten days the seed should have sprouted sufficiently to ascertain the percent of good strong seed. If only 75% of the seed germinates strong, increase your seeding about 25%.

I would advise inoculating the seed but not by mixing it with clover chaff. Write to Prof. D.H. Jones of the Bacteriological Department of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and obtain a culture for clover seed from him. This bottle of material contains the pure line of bacterial life that lives on the roots of the clover seed. Apply this as directed and you

will get better results than you would otherwise.

In order to still further insure a catch, I would advise drilling in 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, as advised in answer to A.F.

Question—B.K.—I have a field that is seeded to clover on the north half, and the south part is in corn this year. I wish to use the whole field for cow pasture next year. What can I sow on the south part that will make good pasture?

Answer—After the corn has been harvested, I would advise you to fall-plow this part of the field and as soon as the soil will work in the spring, sow the following mixture:—one bushel each of wheat, rye and barley. For pasture purposes it will not make any difference whether you use fall wheat or spring wheat for spring seeding. With good weather this pasture should come along so that you can use it in six weeks. Avoid pasturing too heavily, and on the other hand, avoid allowing any of the grain to come to head. This mixture has given good results on many farms in Ontario and in tests at Ontario Agricultural College.

Question—W.F.—I have three acres of land which I plowed up last spring being old sod with some June grass, and put it into barley. Could I work it good now and sow part of it to sweet clover this fall for pasture next summer? It is first class clay loam nice and level and dry. Would you advise me what would be my best course to take to have good pasture for next summer?

Answer—I would not advise the growth of sweet clover for pasture next spring. I have examined this crop as it grows in the Eastern half of this continent and have not been impressed with its usefulness as a pasture or hay crop.

On sandy soils where there is a desire to increase the organic matter rapidly, sweet clover can be grown and plowed under to good effect.

If you wish next summer's pasture for temporary purposes only, that is, for the one summer, I would advise you to work the ground as you indicate and to sow a mixture of rye and winter wheat this fall. As soon as the crop has made a fair spring growth, it will be ready for pasturing and will continue to give good pasture as long as you prevent the grain from coming into head.

As soon as the snow begins to go off in the spring, I would advise you to sow 10 lbs. per acre of common red clover seed on the rye and wheat ground. The alternating thaws and frosts will work this seed into the ground and the young clover will come along so as to fill up the bare spaces and to make a substantial backing to the grain pasture.

If you wish to seed your ground to a mixture that you want to stand for two or three years, I would advise you to work it as you recommend this fall, and seed it to a light sowing of winter wheat or rye, say one bushel per acre; also sow timothy seed at the rate of 6 or 8 lbs. to the acre. As soon as the winter snows begin to go off, sow a mixture of 6 lbs. of common red clover and 4 lbs. of alsike per acre as recommended above. Cut the wheat as soon as it is ripe, so as to give the grass and clover mixture an opportunity to make a good substantial growth.



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THE CONSERVATION OF FOOD

An Article Dealing With Two Subjects of Vast Importance in the Present Crisis, Namely, the Saving of Wheat Flour and the Problem of Milk Supply.

By Abby L. Marlatt, Specialist in Scientific Home Management.

The enthusiasm with which the bread-makers (and bread-winners) of the country are attacking the problem of conserving wheat flour is shown by the appearance of new recipes for different types of bread designed to save wheat.

All these recipes fall into general classes determined by what has been substituted for wheat, or by what grain or cereal or vegetable has been mixed with the wheat in order that less wheat need be used.

Wheat, as it comes to the housekeeper's kitchen flour bin, is in three forms: white flour, whole wheat flour, and graham flour. The white is wheat ground and refined into a multitude of grades. The whole wheat includes all constituents except the bran. The graham keeps everything, even the bran. In all, of course, there is variation dependent upon the manufacture. Wheat flours show a very starch content, low mineral ingredients, and a medium amount of protein or tissue-building material. Add to wheat flours other starchy cereals or vegetables, such as rice or potato, and you increase the starch proportion of the whole. In like fashion any of the three elements of the flour may be varied by the character of whatever other grains, cooked or uncooked, are added.

Bear in mind this principle of substituting some other ingredient for part of your wheat flour, for upon it is based the sort of "war bread" which, in various forms, is a favorite with the recipe makers. This is "brown crumb bread."

The Use of Bread Crumbs
When the first cook stove was in its infancy the use of bread crumbs in cookery was antique. Undoubtedly the ancient Romans used them; certainly every housewife to-day knows that bread crumbs have their usefulness in deep frying, in scalloped dishes, for puddings, for meat stuffings, and for decorating vegetables and meats. And at the present time many a wide-awake housekeeper is realizing that bread crumbs may be used in bread making.

Prepare the crumbs from stale bread left over from the table, from trimmings of crusts, or from dry rolls. Brown in the oven and pulverize. Of course no bread should be used for this after it has begun to mould. After pulverizing, seal the crumbs in jars into which moisture and spores of mould cannot penetrate. The method of utilizing the crumbs is practically uniform. The bread sponge is made in orthodox fashion, with milk or water, with salt, sugar, and shortening, yeast and flour. Then the pulverized crumbs are added to form the sponge into a dough. Some declare that 50

per cent. of the flour ordinarily used is saved. But if the wheat flour employed is low in gluten (that tough, elastic property of wheat flour) then something less than 50 per cent. of crumbs must be used. Any woman with a taste for experimentation will be willing to try out different proportions until she learns just how much of other products she can use in her wheat bread and still attain the spongy, elastic loaf which the family relishes.

Many who have tried this declare that the result is nearly identical with regular whole wheat bread, differing only in its darker color and its sweet and nutty flavor due to the browning of the crumbs.
Hotel-men have seemingly utilized this type of "crumb" bread extensively, and declare that their patrons have been most enthusiastic. And the conscientious housekeeper seeking economy should not scorn such a source of experimentation. For, whereas many a woman at home has always cooked in a stereotyped, rule-of-thumb way, practicing economy only when it happened to suit her, the hotelkeeper always has to make both ends meet. He knows.

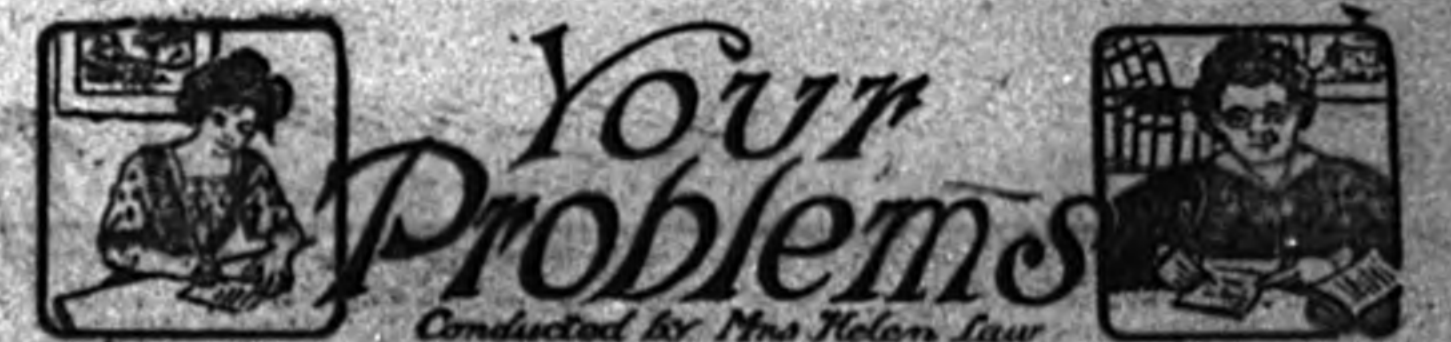
Milk is a Most Valuable Food
One never speaks of milk without thinking of the child, and in any discussion of voluntary saving of foods during the present crisis, the rights of the child stand first. For, in the last analysis, the future of any nation is determined by the care which it to-day gives to the child.

Nature has stated, in no uncertain terms, that milk is the essential food of infants and the young child. All experiments to-day prove that we have made no advance over nature in any attempt to substitute other foods for this essential in the diet of the child. Not that milk is an ideal food. It is, however, the nearest approach to an ideal food for the child that we have.

Given alone it is not satisfactory beyond the first few months and must be supplemented by other foods which will supply the necessary mineral matter in the form of iron to aid in building the red blood corpuscles. Even the modification of milk will improve the diet for the child. This may be accomplished through the addition of water in which cereals have soaked.

Milk and cereals are very satisfactory combinations for the young, as the milk supplements the mineral deficiencies of the grains and furnishes the absolutely essential stimulant for growth.

As a stimulant to growth, milk, along with the yolk of egg, stands at the head of the list. Both of these



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. T.—1. To remove spots from your suit, mix a little cornstarch into a paste with gasoline, rub this on the spots and let it remain until dry, then brush out with a whiskbroom and you will find that unless the stains are very stubborn they have disappeared. Keep away from any fire while doing this. 2. A good freckle and sunburn lotion is 1 ounce of hydrogen peroxide, 1 ounce rosewater, and 2 ounces witch-hazel. Apply several times a day. 3. A dry, well-ventilated place, such as an attic, furnishes a good storage place for onions in winter, as slight freezing does not injure them, provided they are not handled while frozen. To keep well, onions must be matured and thoroughly dry. 4. It is said that eucalyptus oil will remove grease stains from any kind of material without injuring it. Apply the oil with a clean piece of flannel and rub the material gently until the stains disappear.

M.C.S.—A common cause of tired and swollen feet is weak instep. Examine for symptoms of flatfoot. Rheumatism is another very common cause. Take an alternative hot and cold foot bath at bedtime. Apply a moist pack to the feet over night—a moist towel covered with mackintosh and flannel. Massage with cold cream is also useful. If varicose veins are present bathe in cold water twice daily and apply an elastic bandage or a cotton flannel bandage, cut on the bias about two and one-half inches in width.

Lucile—1. There are two "Dominions" in the British Empire, Canada and New Zealand. 2. The British Court is known as the Court of St. James's because the official residence of the King of England was at St. James's Palace from the reign of William III. In the year 1837, in the reign of Victoria. In that year the Queen and all the rest of the royal family moved to Buckingham Palace, so far as concerns board and lodging, mere physical facts. In theory the court

still resides at the squat and ugly edifice of St. James's, and levees and drawing rooms continue to be held there in support of the legal fiction. The name of St. James appears in connection with the present edifice because a hospital for lepers was occupied on the site before 1190 under dedication to St. James the Less. In 1532 Henry VIII. took over the property from its monastic possessors, destroyed the buildings and erected the palace, of which Hans Holbein is said to have been the designer. While little of the old Tudor palace survived the fire in 1809 the chimney piece in the presence chamber displays the initials H. A. as a reminder that at the time it was constructed Anne Boleyn was Queen. 3. To correct stooped shoulders try to get out of the habit of allowing them to droop, and sleep with a very small pillow or none at all. Several times a day bring the forearms at a right angle with the arms, and place a broom-stick or other suitable stick in the angles thus formed in such a way that the stick will come behind the back, and keep it there for a few minutes, walking if desired. Inflate the lungs often and in other ways develop your chest muscles. "Shoulder braces" are not recommended.

R.B.—A good plain abundant dinner, promptly served, is more popular with the thrashers than a fancy one. The day before they are to come, bake pies and brown bread, then heat the former and steam the latter a few minutes while preparing dinner, which freshens both. In the morning stew a big kettle of apples with sugar enough to make a jelly-like juice over them, and these are very popular along with the ham or salt pork, which the men usually prefer to a chicken dinner. The pork fried brown and crisp and with plenty of rich milk gravy is liked along with mashed potatoes, sliced onions and tomatoes. Green corn, in season, is always liked, while cole-slau or boiled cabbage goes well with the pork.

contain fat soluble substance. If these are omitted from the diet, the child is retarded in growth, and such a serious case of malnutrition may result that the child may die.

It is for these reasons that to-day the pressing need is to encourage the dairy industry. On the size of the dairy herds and the measure of their milk production will depend the ability to safeguard the health and nutrition of the people. Not that adequate nutrition may not be secured without the use of milk, but with the high prices of food to-day, there is no advice that can be given to the mother of a family that is of more importance than to continue to supply milk for the young child of the family.

Variety of Milk Dishes
The fact that the growth stimulants may be increased through the use of the green leaves of such plants as spinach, beet and turnip tops, dandelion, chard, water cress, lettuce, endive and cabbage is not so well known as it should be. Older people can get this essential food product from these sources. This growth stimulant is supplemented by the use of butter and skim milk in the preparation of food used at the table.

Every housekeeper knows the infinite variety of foods that may be prepared with milk; creamed vegetables of every kind; creamed gravies, using all kinds of meat, poultry, fish and game. Creamed sauces used as a basis of vegetable soups and cheese dishes. Croquettes and souffles will give the peculiar value of the milk, along with the other great value of the vegetables or meats, the mineral matter, flavor and energy, and in most of the cases enough of the protein, or tissue building, for adequate growth.

Do not throw away any sour milk. The use of it should be encouraged as an essential part in the preparation of the quick bread, cakes and some sauces. Where the amount left over is sufficient, it may be used to make cottage cheese. But also save the whey from the cottage cheese for it should be used in bread making and some types of soups, in order that the valuable mineral matter of the milk may not be wasted.

How to Open a Book.

Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the center of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back of the book.

A windmill in Europe grinds grain into flour for a baker and then mixes and kneads it into dough.

In the weave lies the secret of a new Turkish towel that is said to absorb water more rapidly than absorbent cotton.

Health

Bruises

During the vacation months bruises are of so frequent occurrence that a few simple suggestions may relieve anxiety on the part of the mother.

For a bruise or contusion in consequence of a blow received on any of the soft parts of the body apply a hot fomentation as soon as possible after the accident. Repeat the fomentation at intervals of two or three hours as long as the bruise remains sore and painful. During the interval apply over the part a compress consisting of a towel wrung as dry as possible from cold water and covered first with mackintosh, then with several thicknesses of flannel to maintain warmth. The hemorrhage beneath the skin which frequently occurs in consequence of a severe bruise may generally be prevented by firm compression immediately after the injury. It is a custom among German mothers when a child falls, striking its head severely, to apply the convex surface of a bowl of a teaspoon immediately on picking it up. The compression can be kept up by means of a pad and bandage as long as desired.

When a person has been much jarred by a considerable fall or more or less bruised all over, a hot full bath or a hot blanket pack will give more relief than any other remedy. If the patient is faint apply cold water first.

In case a person has been bruised about the trunk or body by having a tree fall on him or being run over, the services of a skilled surgeon should be obtained as soon as possible. Hot fomentations may be employed in the meantime.

Bruises upon the head in consequence of severe blows or a fall often give rise to serious symptoms on account of fracture of the skull and compression of the brain or from simple concussion or jarring of the brain. If a person is unconscious or partially paralyzed in consequence of an accident in which the head is injured, surgical advice should be obtained at once and an X-ray examination should be made. As a general rule continuous cold is the best application for injuries resulting from severe blows upon the head. Fomentations may be applied at intervals to relieve soreness, but the hot application should be continued not longer than five or ten minutes at a time.

A process has been discovered by means of which potash can be produced as a by-product of blast furnaces and blast-furnace gas.

The whiskers of the walrus extend three or four inches out from the snout. They are quite stiff, and become stiffer with age. They are plucked separately and exported to China, where they are used as tooth-picks.

Horse & Poultry

Too many breeders are so anxious to get returns that they breed young sows before they are developed. The result is that the sow never turns out to be what she would have had she attained her growth before farrowing.

The best cross to produce pigs for bacon is one between pure-bred boars and sows of the same breed. To speak plainly, crossing of breeds is rather risky except in the hands of one who thoroughly understands breeding, and such men do not practise it to any extent.

Many newly-born pigs die immediately after delivery just for lack of a helping hand. If a sow farrows nine pigs and loses three, a loss of one-third is experienced; but few look at the matter in that light. They generally consider themselves fortunate that the other two-thirds of the litter pulled through.

About three weeks before farrowing, pregnant sows may be given a ration consisting of nine parts of rolled barley and one part of tankage, or three pounds of skim-milk to one pound of the barley. This method of feeding will insure strong, lusty, active newborn pigs.

Although your choicest young animals fall to win ribbons at the fairs, the efforts for better stock have not been wasted.

Improper feeding impairing digestion, or too much dry feed will cause hens to become crop bound, which is indicated by loss of appetite and distended crop followed by difficult breathing.

Give teaspoonful castor oil; knead the crop. If this fails to give relief an operation could be performed as a last resort.

Poultry are naturally of a hardy nature. It is mainly on account of some neglect that they become diseased. A smooth plumage is noticeable in fowls possessing good health, and the comb and wattles are bright red in color. The droppings, too, are more or less hard, of a dark-brown color and capped with white. Other indications of good health are a bright eye, a good appetite and an active gait.

As a summary, birds that are bright, active, with keen appetites, clear eyes, red comb, smooth plumage, clean legs—the male that crows, "talks," fights and digs; the female that scratches, "sings" and lays—are birds that enjoy good health; from such can be expected healthy chicks.

There is not much hope for the man who is all the time shifting from one breed to another. Get a good one and stick to it like a dog to a root. You will win.

Improve your work and it will improve you.



Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exemptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential to the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Consideration will also be given to a prohibition of conscription by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and applicants in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilisation centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilisation centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

Watch for the Proclamation

Notices of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, most possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,

Minister of Justice.



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LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917.

NO. 37

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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

Christmas Greetings.

It may seem a little early to talk about Christmas, but not if you are desirous of sending to your friends or loved ones at a distance. The Watchman office has a splendid line this year from which to choose and your friends will appreciate your thought. A nicely worded Greeting, bearing your own printed signature at the same price you pay for just ordinary cards. Envelopes supplied and all ready for mailing. Don't fail to see them.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—West End Lachute. Attractive Residence, in best repair, with large frontage, over 100 feet. Seven rooms, (including 3 bed rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water. Good cellar, detached woodshed, Henery and 2 Arbors. Large Garden, about half acre. Formerly occupied by its owner, William Howard. Apply to
H. SLATER, Lachute Mills.

We have a few nice Serge, Silk and Velvet dresses. Prices lower than you can make them.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Our Plush Coats for Ladies are beautiful and comfortable. To get yours buy now.
W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE.—Miss A. A. Lavigne wishes to announce that she has received all the Latest Novelties in Hats. The largest assortment than we ever had. All are invited.

We are well stocked in Dress Goods and Costume Cloths. In Navy Green, Brown and Black.
W. BANFORD & SON.

FORRESTER.—At Dalesville, on Oct. 4th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Forrester, a son.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Dunning, of Ottawa, spent Thanksgiving in town.

Rev. A. F. Fokes was the week-end guest of Mrs. W. Miller.

Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, spent the holidays in town.

Miss Milly Davis, of Ottawa, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. Hind, of the Bank of Ottawa, spent Thanksgiving in Granby.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Deacon spent Thanksgiving at Morin Heights.

Miss Fairbanks, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. P. Monett.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jousse and children spent the holidays in Montreal.

Private and Mrs. Whitfin are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Messrs Oran and Archie Gordon, of East Settlement, spent Sunday at Louisa.

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

Mr. Hoffman, of the Bank of Ottawa, Staff, spent the holidays in Hawkesbury.

Miss Doris Campbell and Miss Wilkinson, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

Mr. Ernest Rogers and Miss Mabel Rogers spent Thanksgiving at Montebello.

Miss Mabel Bos spent a few days last week in Montreal the guest of her parents.

Messrs. Burnett and Lariviere, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving at Lake Louise.

The S.S.S. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. Deacon on Friday evening the 12th.

Miss Small and Mr. McMillan, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Hampton.

The Misses Margaret Shaw and Lillie McArthur, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Middleton and family and Mr. Riddell and family spent the holidays at Lake Louise.

Rev. A. F. Fokes B. A., B. D. preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday last.

Miss Nettie Giles and Miss Read, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. Champayne, of Montreal were guests this week of their daughter Mrs. G. Valois.

Mrs. Summerby who has been quite ill under the Dr. care, is now on the way to recovery.

Misses McCoy and Miss Brown, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. McCoy for the holidays.

The Misses Hazel Stacey and Myrtle Bradford, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. Uhas Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, of Lindsay, Ont. were guests of Mr. J. R. Parris for the holidays.

Misses Myrtle Rice and Dora Bell, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jao. A. Rice for Thanksgiving.

Miss Norah Christie and Mr. Ed. Christie, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie this week.

Mr. Geo. Calder, B. A., will address the East Settlement Brotherhood next Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m.

Lieut. Dr. Lockhart Gall, and Mr. D. M. Gall, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mossman Gall this week.

Trooper A. Seguin, of the R. C. D. returned to Toronto on Thursday last, after a pleasant visit with his parents.

Messrs H. Kearns, of Montreal, and Russell Carpenter, of Three Rivers, are spending this week at Lake Louise.

Mr. O. Joss and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and daughters, of Three Rivers, spent Thanksgiving in town.

Rev. F. J. Hayden preached Anniversary Sermons on Sunday last at Riceville, Ont. returning on Monday.

Mrs. J. P. McLaurin and daughter Marion, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving the guest of their uncle Mr. Geo. H. Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Floyd Sr. of Verdun and Mrs. McKewen, of Montreal, were Thanksgiving guests of Mrs. John Simon's.

Misses May, Bessie and Catherine McGibbon, of Montreal, were guests of their parents for the Thanksgiving holidays.

Dr. Paintin, of Knowlton, was in town last Thursday attending the funeral of his father-in-law the late Mr. Thomas Shepherd.

Misses Margaret, Cameron, and Eleanor Hay, of Montreal, and Miss Elsie Hay of Macdonald, spent the holidays in town.

I have received instructions from Mr. John Innis, of Stonefield, to conduct an Auction Sale of his Live Stock, Horses and Cattle on account of recent fire, on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Sale at 2 p.m. See posters next week.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Calder spent Thanksgiving in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Owen, and Master Caspar spent the Thanksgiving holiday in their cottage in Lachute.

Gunnars Geo. Prosser, B. Saunders and J. Menzies, of the 70th Batt., Montreal, spent the week-end visiting their friends in town.

Miss Catherine and Mr. Robt. Barron of Montreal, and Mr. Sidney Barron, of Vancouver, were guests of Mrs. Thos. Barron this week.

Mrs. Christie, of L'Original, Miss Marwood, of Westmount, and W. L. Massiah, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. Massiah this week.

Will those who have popcorn for the soldiers please send them to Mrs. Massiah before the 18th as it has to be sent overseas at a very early date.

The Lachute Academy are holding their Annual Field Day of Sports on Saturday next, Oct. 13th, to which the parents and friends are cordially invited.

The Methodist Ladies Aid will meet this week in the school room and will take the form of a little "send off" to Mrs. G. Hunter, who is leaving for California.

Mrs. T. White, Mrs. Sowry, and Miss Maud Sowry, of Lachine and Mr. Bradley of Montreal West, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Armstrong Lachute Road, over Thanksgiving.

Mr. W. S. Taylor, B. A. of Montreal, and Mr. Angus McLean of Nova Scotia, who has enlisted with the McGill Medical Corp. spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Hugh Fraser Jr.

Maple leaves are needed by thousands for cards and decorations, and Mrs. Massiah wishes to thank those who send or have sent them in. Every comfort counts in trench and hospital.

Mrs. R. W. Robinson, of Shawbridge returned home on Wednesday morning after a pleasant holiday with her friends in Lachute. On her return she was accompanied by her mother Mrs. Jas. Kettyle.

Rev. F. J. Hayden will continue his series of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer next Sunday morning, his subject being "Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done." In the evening his topic will be, "Prayers for the dead."

Messrs. Arthur McQuat and Fraser McQuat, of Ottawa, spent a few days this week at 16 Island Lake, and were accompanied on their return by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McQuat, who have closed their cottage for this season.

The Annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Red Cross Society is to be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, Oct. 16th, at 3 o'clock. All members and those interested in the work are earnestly requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrin, of Phoenix, B. B. Miss Morrin of Petit Brule, Mrs. and Miss Murray Ross and Mr. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, and Miss A. Hay, of Macdonald College were the guests of Mrs. John Hay for Thanksgiving.

The Harvest Thanksgiving Union Service was held in the Baptist Church on Monday last, and was largely attended, the Rev. J. L. George giving a splendid address befitting the occasion. A number of the "Home Guard" were in attendance and the sum of \$33.42 raised which contribution has been forwarded to the Verdun Insane Asylum.

A series of Sunday Evening Lectures on "The Churches" will be given by the Rev. J. L. George, M. A. in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute as follows: Oct. 21st. Roman Catholic Church, Oct. 28th. Church of England, Nov. 4th. Methodist Church, Nov. 11th. Baptist Church, Nov. 18th. Congregationalist Church, Nov. 25th. Presbyterian Church.

THE LATE PTE. F. RADDICLIFF.

Word has been received of the death of Private Fred Raddcliffe, who has been killed in action during the recent battles. He was a member of the 148th Batt. 25 years of age, and quite popular among his comrades. Born in Cornwall England, he migrated to Canada five years ago last April and at time of joining up was engaged with the D. C. Coy. of Brownburg.

ST. ANDREWS

The Harvest Festival of Christ Church will be held on Saturday, October 14th, when the Rev. J. E. Fee, Rector of All Saints Montreal, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Take Warning!

The practice of loitering on the railway station indulged in by many, who have no earthly excuse beyond that of idle curiosity, has again been brought to the attention of the C.P.R. authorities and this week, one of the railway detectives arrived with the result that a couple of arrests were made and the young men when brought before Justice John Hope, were allowed to go on suspended sentence. One of the young men however, was seeing a friend off on the train, and was endeavoring to locate a seat when the train started to pull out and he had to jump off the train while in motion and was immediately arrested. This seems rather an unfair deal, but the innocent often have to suffer for the guilty and this case proved no exception. The example will however be a warning to others.

Ladies' Jackets

Are now in Stock and Selling Rapidly

We can still fit you, but come early as sizes and colours soon disappear. We have a choice line of

PLUSH COATS

in Brown and Black, — also in colors. These are most attractive. Stock of Ladies and Children's Underwear is now complete.

Men's Underwear in all wool and Union—Complete range. All wool goods will soon be a thing of the past. The wise WILL BUY NOW.

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

No. 80 Please!

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

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

Robert Hamilton.

Phone. 80.

Baker & Confectioner.

School Days!

We are living to-day in very strenuous times and the slogan is "EFFICIENCY." Every branch of business indulged in demands the very best, and it is up to the parents of families to see that their children get the right start by properly fitting them out with their SCHOOL SUPPLIES. We are able to furnish you with all they need and we have a fine assortment of school books, scribblers, rulers, pens, pencils, inks, erasers, etc. Prices are right.

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh and Good.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE



THOMAS EDISON

the world's greatest inventor, whose masterpiece.

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

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in 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

Clean Car With Soap And Water

"The best preparation to use in keeping the finish of an automobile looking like new are clean water and plenty of care," says an expert. "It should be remembered that several different kinds of finish are used in different parts of high grade cars, and that each kind of finish should have its own brand of treatment in the course of a washing."

"The first thing to do in washing a car is to give it a thorough flushing with a low pressure stream from a hose. The purpose of this is to 'flow' off gently the accumulated dust and dirt in such a way that the hard particles will not scratch. In some cases the mud will stick hard enough to resist the stream from the hose, and when this occurs the particles should be quickly sopped off with a wet sponge."

"The second step is to go over all parts of the car with a clean sponge and cold water, to remove and grease or dirt remaining. Soap may be used if necessary, preferably a pure castile soap."

"Then another thorough flushing should be administered, taking care that soap used in the second step of

the bath is not permitted to dry, for it will leave streaks and spots that are difficult to remove.

"After all vestige of dirt has been removed, the polishing begins. Two chamolais skins should be used; one for radiator, hood, tops of fenders and body; the other for the chassis and under sides of fenders. The rubbing with the chamolais should be accompanied by frequent rinsing and wringing out the chamolais so that no grit may possibly scratch the polished surface. In rubbing a long, smooth, easy motion should be used."

"The top should be permitted to dry before folding to prevent mildew and creasing of the fabric."

"Gasoline should never be employed in cleaning either the top, body or any other parts where a lustrous finish is desired."

"Plain cold water, a judicious application of soap, and plenty of care are without rivals in preserving the finish of an automobile, whether it be the top, the leather cushions, the varnished body or the enamelled fenders. A non-scratching polish may be used on the nickled parts."

"Care in washing a car is well worth while, for it pays a big return in appearance."

H.M.S. MINESWEEPER

JUST ONE OF THE MANY SHIPS LOST AT SEA.

A Haunting Little Sketch About a Lonely Sailor Who Now Rests Beneath the Waves.

His name was David. He supposed that it was because he was born beneath Snowdon's shadow. She was called just Mary. And the manner of their acquaintance was in this wise, says an English writer. Being confidential secretary to the editor man, Mary was bound to see the letter David wrote. It impressed the chief, and it more than impressed Mary. Her heart simply ached.

"You see, sir," the letter ran, "I'm all alone in the world, and it makes a chap feel out of things when the other fellows hear from their wives and sweethearts. I've never had a letter since I've been out on this old tub, for there's nobody to write me a line. I'm not good at making friends easily. I wish, sir, you could put me in touch with a girl who'd correspond." And then David went on to say how he'd heard the call in the heart of Mexico and had come over to do his bit for the old country he hadn't seen since he was a boy.

"Chapter 1."

"A pity our Lonely Soldiers' and Sailors' Bureau is closed, eh?" said the editor. "I'd like someone to write to that chap. He's genuine."

It was then that Mary asked if she might have the letter.

"I'd like to write to the poor boy," she said. "He seems so very lonely."

"If you would," said the editor with relief.

Now the day was one of grey and gold, when sweet-scented mimosa was sold at the pavement's edge and the wintry sun sank like an orange ball. Mary, being an impressionist, revelled in the sunset and the flower scents, and spent a shilling on what she called "soul food" instead of taking home something sensible for her supper. In her little home that night she wrote a long letter to David, and if the mimosa helped her pen, you need not wonder. "Soul food" inclines to sentiment. Anyhow, the budget was addressed to H.M. Minesweeper—somewhere in the North Sea. And thus the acquaintance began.

After "a fortnight out" that letter was very welcome to the lonely one. He devoured its six pages of fine writing, and, at the first opportunity, sat down to open his soul to the writer. What the chance to do so meant to him only a starved soul can know.

Romance Begins.

By the time the fourth fat budget had passed they exchanged photographs. By that time an understand-

ing of each other's life stories was very complete and the link of sympathy held them. Mary's womanliness supplied a blank in the lonely one's life, and those tobacco-scented sheets she received stirred her strangely. Having always been shy with men in person, this correspondence gave her a chance to reveal herself. David knew more of Mary in three letters than an average man would have known in three years.

It was after the passing of the fifth budget, when her photograph had reached him, that romance crept in.

Both began to dream dreams. The letters grew more lengthy and were exchanged at regular intervals. Soon, he expected, he'd be having leave, and then—

Mary seemed very happy through the April days, and surprised her editor by blushing when he asked her, casually, if she ever wrote to "that lone chap on the minesweeper." For a woman whom the office had begun to label "old maid" a blush was surprising.

"The End."

May came in, and with the month should have arrived his next budget, which he'd promised for "when we get back to port after two weeks out." But no letter came.

An inch-length announcement in the daily papers that one of H. M. Minesweepers had been lost in the North Sea, together with the bald fact that the next-of-kin had been informed, caught Mary's eye while she was wondering and waiting. That paragraph haunted her, but still she put David in her prayers and listened eagerly for the postman's knock.

It was a fortnight later before she remembered that uncertainty might become certainty by seeking information from the Admiralty. But the revelation of a name only confirmed that of which her heart was sure. It was his "old tub" that had gone down, and her little romance was over.

Care of the teeth is more and more being recognized as an important measure bearing upon health. Begin early with the children and keep it up; they will then learn to do it for themselves.

Opportunities are neither lost nor found; we make them for ourselves, or they come to us unsought. If we do not take the proper advantage of them, they go to some one else who will. It will never do to ignore an opportunity because it seems small to us; we may mistake its importance, or its power of development.

If some kind generous concern writes you a nice friendly letter saying, "We are holding subject to your order a beautiful set of silverware which you won by correctly answering a puzzle," don't bite. All the letter-writer wants is ninety-eight cents to pay shipping charges. You'll never see the silverware, or if you do it will prove to be doll stuff of no value.

PLAIN TALES OF HEROISM

HOW EIGHT MEN HAVE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Daring Deeds Which Earned For Them the Most Coveted Decoration of the British Empire.

Like the wildest tales of fiction read the stories of how eight men recently won the Victoria Cross for remarkable deeds of daring on the western front. Where thousands of men are doing more than their duty every day it is difficult to single out those who are more courageous or who take upon themselves greater responsibilities than others to a sufficient degree to merit this honor from the King. None could doubt that these eight men deserved it.

Lieutenant Robert Grierson Combe received the honor for conspicuous bravery and for the effect of his action upon his men. Steadying his company under intense rifle fire, he led them through an enemy barrage and reached his objective with only five survivors. Procuring a sack of bombs, he himself set the example for what men remained to him, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, managed to collect small groups of survivors from other units and finally managed to capture the company objective, together with eighty prisoners. He repeatedly led his men in charges upon the Prussians, driving them before him, and was killed by an enemy sniper while personally leading his bombers. It was entirely due to his courage and inspiring example that the position was carried, obtained and held.

Charged Single-Handed.

Company Sergeant Major Edward Brooks was fortunate enough to survive the fight in which he won the coveted decoration. He was in the second wave of an attack. Seeing that the first wave had been checked by a Prussian machine gun in a close position, he leaped from the ranks of the second wave, charged the position single-handed, killed one of the gun crew with his revolver, another with his bayonet, and drove away the others. He then turned the weapon against the Prussians and later carried it back to his own lines.

Sergeant Albert White also won the Cross for his action against a machine gun crew, although he deliverately gave up his life in doing so. An attack had been ordered. Sergeant White knew that a certain machine gun, which previously had been located, was almost certain to check the advance. Without instructions from any one, when the charge was ordered he dashed directly at the machine gun position, drawing his fire. He fell riddled with bullets, but so fierce and sudden had been his onslaught that a whole drum of ammunition was practically expended, and before the machine gun could be made effective again his companions had avenged his death and destroyed the crew.

Attacked With Bayonet.

Corporal Edward Foster won the Cross for action against entrenched machine guns in a village street. During an attack the advance was held up in a village by two Prussian machine guns, entrenched and strongly protected by wire entanglements. Corporal Foster, who was in charge of two Lewis guns, succeeded in entering the trench and engaging the enemy guns, but one of his own weapons was lost. Foster went forward alone and bombed the Prussians who had captured the weapon, regaining possession of it. His men joined him, both Lewis guns were once more turned upon the enemy and the Prussian gun crews annihilated. The advance was then pushed home successfully.

Corporal Julian Howell won the Cross before the eyes of his entire battalion. Seeing that a strong party of the enemy were likely to outflank the battalion, Howell climbed to the parapet of the trench and, exposed to rifle and bomb fire, began pressing back the enemy along the bottom of the trench. When his bombs were gone he attacked the Prussians with his bayonet. When he was severely wounded enough time had been gained for the battalion to press on, safe from the flank attack. The corporal's action, witnessed by all the members of his command, so inspired the men that the heaviest fire from rifle and machine guns failed to check them.

Saved Several Lives.

Lance Corporal James Welch also won his Cross via the machine gun route. He first entered an enemy trench and killed one man, stampeding four others with his empty revolver. After a run across the open he captured them, then returned to his machine gun, which he maintained in operation for more than five hours, repeatedly going out in the open exposed to close range fire to search for ammunition and parts which he could use to replace worn pieces of his own weapon.

A private may win the Victoria Cross as easily as an officer or a non-commissioned officer. "Tom" Dresser did it by carrying important despatches from battalion headquarters to the front line trenches, although he was severely and painfully wounded twice on the way.

Private Jack White also won the Victoria Cross. He was a signaller and with other men of his company was crossing a river on pontoons. The two pontoons ahead of his were swept by machine gun fire, and every man on his own raft except White himself was either killed or made helpless by wounds. Unable to control the pontoon, he leaped into the water and by means of a length of telephone wire towed it back to shore, thereby saving the life of an officer and several men, whose wounds were treated in time to prevent their dying.

REAP GRUESOME HARVEST.

Spanish Fishermen Grow Rich From Wrecks of Boats and Craft Sunk.

German submarine warfare in the Mediterranean has been a source of enormous profit to the fishermen of Spain and has offered a means of making large sums of money without the expenditure of great effort. This in a way explains why a large element is pro-German, made so by riches reaped from the seas and also through receiving German money direct in an effort to complicate an already complex political situation.

In addition to earning money for "help" the proceeds of wreckage from torpedoed ships along the Spanish coast have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The majority of ships which have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean have been attacked along the Spanish coast, often in Spanish territorial waters, and within sight of the coast, and no sooner a ship goes down or is abandoned in sinking condition by its crew than Spanish fishermen rush to the spot like sharks. As a result the inhabitants of the Spanish coast towns and villages are pro-German.

While it is impossible to estimate how much money the Germans spent in Spain in organizing secret bases to supply their submarines, wireless stations to signal the movements of vessels and "zones" in secluded parts of the coast where cases with oil, gasoline, explosives and spare parts for submarine engines could be anchored just below the water, some idea of the money made by Spanish fishermen from beach combing may be gathered from the following item of news in a Madrid newspaper:

"According to news from Badalona (a fishing village near Barcelona) the proceeds of the sale of gasoline, oil, greases and other goods picked up by fishermen since the beginning of the month and belonging to some ships torpedoed in the neighborhood amounted to \$20,000. The feast of their patron saint, St. Peter, on the 29th of June will accordingly be celebrated with greater solemnity."

THE PERFECT ONE.

She loved three men in her lifetime—Her father, her husband, her son; And one she considered perfection. Now which do you think was the one?

Not her husband, of course. Though she loved him, To her womanly eye it was plain That he had many faults and shortcomings; And often they gave her great pain.

Not her son. She excused all his foibles, But no-ertheless knew them as such. Indeed she oft fancied his failings. Were what made her love him so much.

'Twas her father. Though others might flout him, The daughter no blemish could see; And often she wondered why other Men weren't so perfect as he.

MIRRORS OF OLDEN DAYS.

Secret of Glass-Making Originated With the Venetians.

They say that a man's first thought on entering a room is, "Where is there a place to sit down?" but a woman's first thought is, "Where is there a mirror?"

Whether that has always been man's first thought is difficult to state, but it doubtless has been woman's from time immemorial for from time immemorial there have been mirrors.

It is only since the beginning of the sixteenth century that mirrors have been used as articles of household furniture and decoration, and there are few women of the present day who do not realize and make use of their artistic value in adorning their homes.

The mirrors of antiquity were principally of bronze, highly polished and about the size of an ordinary hand mirror. They were usually provided with a handle and sometimes were mounted on a stand. The principal feature of these ancient mirrors was the design incised on the back. They belong to the period about 400 to 500 B.C.

During the Middle Ages, from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century, pocket mirrors or small hand mirrors carried at the girdle were considered a necessary part of a lady's toilet.

The pocket mirrors were small circular pieces of polished metal fastened in a circular box and covered with a lid. These mirror cases were made of the costliest of materials and were oftentimes lavishly decorated with jewels. The mirrors carried at the belt had no cases but were provided with short handles.

The method of backing glass with metal for mirrors was well known in the Middle Ages, though steel and silver mirrors were almost exclusively used. Small convex glass mirrors were made in Southern Germany before the beginning of the sixteenth century, but it was in Venice that the making of glass mirrors on a commercial scale was first developed.

The Venetians guarded their secret jealously and for about a century and a half that enterprising republic enjoyed the monopoly of the manufacture. By their statutes any glass maker carrying his art into a foreign country was ordered to return under pain of imprisonment to his nearest relatives, and if he disobeyed this command he was followed and slain.

Notwithstanding these circumstances the knowledge leaked into France and French mirrors soon excelled in quality the Venetian products.

From then on the secret of mirror making became generally known and soon spread to other countries.

OUTWITTING THE SHARK.

Divers Are a Match For the Sly Fish When Not Taken Unawares.

Persons who know the coastal aboriginal of Australia say that he is not greatly afraid of a shark—that he is indeed a match for the big sabre-toothed fish when he is not taken unawares. He may lose a leg or an arm or he may be carried off bodily; but, in any event, writes Mr. Norman Duncan in Australian Byways, the damage will be owing rather to the cunning approach of the shark than to the limitations of the diver. Fairly warned, he will dive to the bottom, roll the water, and thus elude the attack; and if he is pugnaciously disposed at the moment, he will fight.

One young diver, who was taking a crawfish to the surface, all at once found himself in a furious engagement. It was incautious of the diver to have a crawfish in his possession, for the sharks are inordinately fond of crawfish; and this indiscreet diver came out of the encounter with a lacerated thigh and one arm missing.

Another story that seems credible, although I cannot vouch for it, having had no means of authenticating it, is as follows: A black boy, swimming, naked and abstracted, close to the reef in search of slugs, awoke all at once to an amazing situation. It was not that the shark was near, not that it had turned and was darting, but that his head was actually in the shark's wide-open mouth. The black boy acted sharply; he withdrew his head in a flash, having at the same time punched the shark to distract its attention; after a brisk tussle he rescued himself, and lived to prove the adventure with a scarred cheek.

A farm paper is the farmer's preserve jar.

SMALL REPUBLICS OF EUROPE

ISOLATED STATES THAT ONE RARELY HEARS OF

Smallest in Extent is Barely Square Mile—Smallest in Population Has 70 Citizens.

To many people the fact that there are a number of independent republics flourishing amid the ravages of the war with all its horrors will doubtless seem incredible. There are, however, bijou States in various parts of Europe so completely isolated from the rest of the world that it is quite possible that many of their inhabitants are not aware of the gigantic and deadly struggle that is raging all round them, and on which hang the destinies of the world's mightiest nations. Indeed, it is very few maps on which any trace of them can be found. But for all that they are very important communities in themselves and can boast of a prosperous existence which would be a credit to any State, especially nowadays.

One of the most interesting of these Tom Thumb republics is St. Goust, situated in one of the most inaccessible parts of the Basses-Pyrenees, which, so far as area is concerned, enjoys the distinction of being the smallest self-governed State in the world. It is hardly a square mile in area. The population numbers 130 souls, who rule themselves mainly owing to the fact that the little State is so hard to get at that no one will take the trouble to alter its constitution. Perched on a rocky mountain, St. Goust has such a steep descent that when anyone dies it is quite impossible to have an ordinary funeral.

A coffin could not be carried down the mountain side, and consequently the inhabitants have cut a groove in the face of the rock, and the coffin is made fast to a rope and allowed to slide down to the cemetery in Ossan Valley below, where all baptisms and marriages are performed. The President of St. Goust, who, by the by, is also tax-collector, assessor, and judge, is elected by a council of twelve, who are chosen for five years by the people, the little republic having been ruled for more than two thousand years though a "Council of Elders."

Standing Army of 1,100 Men

About 150 miles from St. Goust is to be found the republic of Andorra, an almost inaccessible State of about 7,000 inhabitants, situated in the Eastern Pyrenees. Andorra was declared a free State as long ago as the ninth century by Charlemagne. The republic is governed by its own representatives, who constitute a sovereign council of 24 members, which council elects a President every four years.

The chief occupations of the Andorranos are agriculture, cattle breeding, trade in wool and charcoal, and smuggling. At the same time they are good-natured, hard-working, hospitable people, and, needless to say, are devoted to liberty, which they are prepared to defend with a standing army of 1,100 men.

A Republic of Seventy

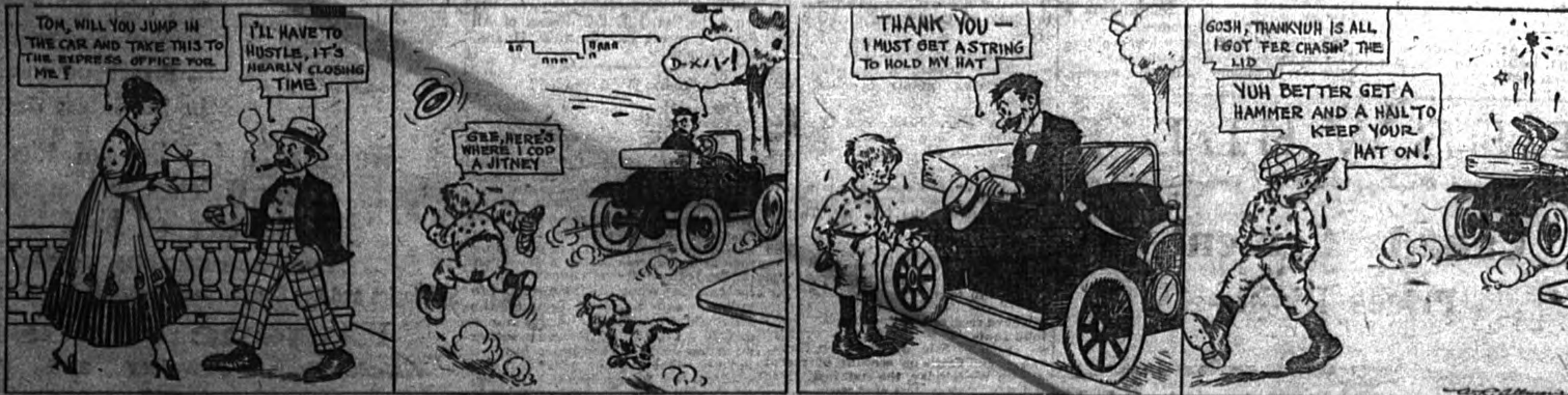
The smallest republican State in regard to population is Tavolara, a little-known island about five miles long with an average width of half a mile, situated off the north coast of Sardinia. Many maps and geography books totally ignore the existence of this State. Yet it is a free and independent republic of about 70 inhabitants, who are their own rulers.

The people of Tavolara declared their independence as recently as 1886, the island having previously been made over in 1836 by King Charles Albert of Sardinia to the Bartoloni family. None of the Great Powers objected when the island threw off the yoke of monarchy, and during the last 17 years the inhabitants have lived in peace with the world. They elect a President every six years, and a council of six members, all of whom serve the State without payment.

Why do some folks so dread raking up the rubbish in the garden? Women sweep the floor every day. Isn't it just a matter of thinking it a fine thing to do and then going right at it?

Is not this what we want—to be safe with a security that is not cowardice or palsy; to be alive with a vitality that is not wearing us out—safety and progress? —Phillips Brooks.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Don't Eat Less—But Eat Better. There is no need of anyone going hungry. Canadians should eat foods that supply the greatest amount of nutriment at the lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Every particle of the whole wheat berry is used—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Two or three of these biscuits with milk, sliced peaches or other fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

GARDEN NOTES.

Madonna lily bulbs may be planted this month, but most other bulbs should not be set until October.

Protect cauliflower heads from the hot sun, thus: Gather some of the outer leaves over them and tie in place. Won't take long to throw old blankets, cloths or papers over the tomatoes in the garden when it looks like frost, and may save them for a number of days.

We have had good luck ripening late tomatoes by pulling the vines and letting them lie with the fruit on in an old cloth shed. A great many of the tomatoes turned out fine.

Late celery should be cultivated throughout the month or as long as it is possible to get through without damaging the plants. But, remember, the roots are near the surface, and deep tillage will do more harm than good.

Spinach for the early spring market can be sown now, either broadcast, or in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and one inch deep on well-manured ground. It is hardly possible to get the land too rich for spinach. The hardy prickly variety will winter better than other kinds. On the approach of freezing weather cover with leaves or straw.

Like celery, late cabbage should be cultivated as long as possible. A leaf broken off now and then will not matter. Fewer will be broken if the cultivating is done during the middle of the day.

Early celery will be wanted the latter part of this month, or the first of next. It should now be "handed"—that is, straightened up and the soil drawn to it with the hoe. If boards, paper or other devices are to be used for blanching, handling is not necessary. A week or ten days after handling more earth should be plowed up to the plants, leaving only the tops above the ridge. If banded too long in warm weather celery is likely to soil, and it is safer to blanch only as needed to fill orders.

After the first slight frost bulbs of the dahlia, canna, tuberose, elephant ear and Madeira vine should be taken up and stored. When the foliage of the dahlia or canna is frost-bitten, cut off the upper part and leave about six or eight inches of the stem attached to the roots. Aim to remove the roots as a clump and with dirt attached. This is the time the root should be tagged if color or varieties are to be remembered. The best time to dig is in the morning. Then the roots can be spread out in the sun and exposed to the wind so that they will dry well and cure. Be sure that the dirt attached to the bulbs is thoroughly dried before storing in a cool dry cellar. They are best spread out on the floor in one corner, or placed on shelves where it is cool and the ventilation good.

Water raspberries and blackberries during dry weather to insure strong canes for next season's crop.

The Food Controller is lending his help to the farm labor situation in Ontario where it is acute. Representatives of the large industries met in Toronto and considered ways and means of releasing men from their regular work to help with the harvest.



The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

OUR FRIEND IN THE GARDEN.

He is not John, the gardener,
And yet the whole day long
He makes himself quite useful
The flower beds among.

He is not Tom, the pussy cat,
And yet the other day,
With stealthy stride and glistening eye,
He crept upon his prey.

He is not Dash, the dear old dog,
And yet, perhaps, if you
Took pains with him and petted him,
You'd come to love him, too.

He's not a blackbird, though he chirps,
And though he once was black;
Yet now he wears a loose, gray coat,
All wrinkled on the back.

He has a very dirty face,
And very shiny eyes;
He sometimes sits beside our door,
And looks—perhaps—is—wise.

But in a sunny flower bed
He has his fixed abode;
He eats the things that eat my plants—
He is a friendly toad.
—J. H. Ewing, in Our Dumb Animals.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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 PET CHIPMUNK.

With 22 Peanuts in Her Cheek Pouches Couldn't Enter Hole.

The chipmunks in my yard, says Mr. Enos A. Mills, who lives in the Colorado Rockies, are fed so freely upon peanuts that they have come to depend upon them for winter supplies. They prefer raw peanuts to the roasted ones. The chipmunk near my cabin sometimes becomes a little particular and will occasionally reject peanuts that are handed to her with the shell on. Commonly, however, she seizes the nut with both forepaws, then, standing erect, rapidly bites away the shell until she reaches the nut. This she usually forces into her cheek pocket with both paws. Her cheek pouches hold from twelve to twenty of these. As soon as she has filled them she hurries away to deposit her stores in her underground granary.

One day she managed to store twenty-two, and her cheek pouches stood out abnormally. With this swelled and uncouth head she hurried away to the storehouse, but when she reached the hole her cheeks were so distended that she was unable to enter. After trying again and again she began to enlarge the hole. This she presently gave up. Then she rejected about one third of the nuts, entered, and stored the remainder. In a few minutes she was back for more. One day she made eleven round trips in fifty-seven minutes.

Early one autumn morning a coyote, in attempting to reach her, dug into her granary and scattered the nuts about. After sending him off I gathered up three quarts of shelled nuts and left about as many more scattered through the earth. Over these the jays and magpies squabbled all day. Once a lady, who was unsympathetic with chipmunks, was greatly startled when one of the youngsters scrambled up her clothes and perched on her head. She screamed wildly, and the young chipmunk, in turn frightened, fled with all haste. He took consolation with his mother, several yards away. She, standing erect, received him literally with open arms. He stood erect, with one arm upon her shoulder, while she held one arm round him. They stood thus for some seconds, he screeching a frightened cry, while she, with a subdued muttering, endeavored to quiet him.

It is a conquest when we can lift ourselves above the annoyance of circumstances over which we have no control; but it is a greater victory when we can make those circumstances our helpers, we can appreciate the good there is in them.—Lucy Larcom.

Two Favored Designs



© McCall

There is no doubt that the long tunic will be popular for the coming season, for in the very newest models it is featured. In the smart dress illustrated above the long tunic, pressed into straight pleats and parted at the side, shows one of the favored designs. McCall Pattern No. 7919, Ladies' Dress, in 39-inch length. Pattern in 5 sizes; 34 to 42 bust. Price, 20 cents.



© McCall

The fancy pocket continues to be a style feature on children's as well as grown-up frocks. The little straight pleated frock with a deep yoke is particularly noticeable for the pockets in front, which are attached to both the front panel and the belt. McCall pattern No. 7866, Child's Dress, in 5 sizes; 2 to 10 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.

AVIATORS, DON'T SNEEZE.

Nine-tenths of Accidents in the Air Caused by Thus Losing Control.

A recent issue of the American Magazine contains an account of Miss Katherine Stinson, the girl aviator, from whose school in San Antonio, Texas, many of the aviators now flying in Europe were graduated. Miss Stinson herself has performed some of the most difficult aerial feats.

When asked if she ever was afraid of falling, she replied that sneezing was the only thing she feared. She declared that nine-tenths of the accidents in the air are caused by aviators losing control of their machines by sneezing.

"The aviator," she said, "passes through numerous strata of air of different temperatures. He often sneezes violently. When you sneeze you lose all control of yourself for the moment, and if you don't catch yourself quickly it is probable that your friends will gather up your remains."

Albert of Belgium.

Immortality crowns the man who acts. The royal insignia of Albert of Belgium gave him no crown among the immortals; but the royal stature of his soul, as revealed to the world in the glorious defence of his people under fire, has now been writ in gold for the eyes of generations unborn. When before in all recorded time did the world's geniuses render a fellow mortal such a tribute as the "Book of King Albert"? Whether it be Joan of Arc burning on her pyre, or a common soldier bleeding in the trenches, they who risk their lives for the cause they love are illumined by the fame that shall be as light forever. The world is full of heroes whom perhaps only the angels sing. But of all those whom the world honors finally each one has taken a superhuman risk and so achieved a superhuman task. This alone repays for the ills and hurts and heartbreaks of life, and this alone makes one immortal.

Visit your neighbor occasionally and see how he does things. Not all the good farming methods are used within the line fences on your farm.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLAME SPIES FOR CRISIS.

Disaffection Among Russian Troops Due to German Agents.

Events of the greatest magnitude are crowding on the heels of each other with such rapidity it is hardly possible to chronicle them, much less to give a reasoned statement. The future of discipline in the regiments of the 11th Army, which let the Austro-Germans through, was due entirely to the agitation of extremists which every day shows more clearly is the work of the hidden hand of German spies. The impudence of this propaganda is almost past belief. In the 11th Army the effect has been to nullify the advantages of the recent advance to Halicz. In case the Russian troops composing the advanced forces are retiring west of the Sereth it is grave danger.

As if this is not enough the communiqué indicates insubordination has made headway in all parts of the army. If this had happened in any other army one might confidently predict its final defeat, but Russian psychology is capable of such extraordinary changes it may yet be possible that the situation may be saved. There is still left some common sense amongst the leaders of the ignorant masses in the riots in Petrograd. If it is used properly it may just enable the government to save the situation, particularly as the provisional government has declared itself a Committee of Public Safety with the support of the vast majority of the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates.

Kerensky, supported by Tseretelli, Nakrasoff and Terestchenko, is a virtual dictator. His disinterestedness is beyond suspicion, while his fervor, eloquence and driving force are what are necessary to bring Russia through the crisis. The revolution and the State are undoubtedly in danger. Directly the situation was taken in hand with a strong grip the extremists vanished. The question of the reintroduction of the death penalty is already raised. As soon as it can become effective the Committee of Public Safety will have an instrument with which to operate. The masses are too much out of hand to be deterred by anything now.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Contrast.

When the Napoleonic wars were at their height a petition was presented to the emperor asking for the release of some English civilians imprisoned, or, as we should put it now, interned in France. Napoleon at first gave an abrupt refusal. But the secretary, glancing down, noted that the petition was signed by Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination against smallpox. "Ah," said Napoleon, when he was told this, "we can refuse nothing to that name. Let them go." Can any one, even with stimulants, imagine the Kaiser showing such magnanimity? Napoleon was a good deal of a brute—at least he was deemed so by the unsophisticated generations which knew him. But by comparison with Hohenzollern standards Napoleon was a mild, high-minded gentleman.

Clean up the house before fowls go into them in fall.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author Says:

EVERY WOMAN EVERY MOTHER EVERY DAUGHTER NEEDS IRON AT TIMES

To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.



There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked woman without iron. The trouble in the past has been that when women needed iron they generally took ordinary metallic iron, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. To-day doctors prescribe organic iron—Nuxated Iron. This particular form of iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, careworn, haggard-looking women 100 per cent in two weeks' time. In many practices I have used it in my own family with most surprising results.—Ferdinand King, M.D.

Dr. King's Iron Tonic is recommended above by Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained from any good druggist with an absolute guarantee of success or money refunded. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

MY OWN LAND.

Thou beautiful for sunset skies,
For spacious lake and plain;
For mountains where the night is deep,
And fields of amber grain.
O Canada—my own land—
Rise with the morning sea,
Acclaim thy right to Freedom's might—
Strong and sufficient be.

Thou beautiful for comradeship
When move the pilgrim feet,
Where tattered wigwags once were spread,
With star-hung roof to greet.
O Canada—my own land—
Thy mighty chorus sing—
The soul of Empire none can stay.
God bless our noble King.

Thou beautiful for heroes brave,
With firm and valiant tread;
Who fear no unseen thrust, nor pain,
And naught of death do dread,
O Canada—my own land—
I've bound my soul to thee.
God shed His grace on our loved race,
From sea to farthest sea.
From sea to farthest sea.
—Charlotte Carson-Talcott.

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. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort.
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 25 Cents a Tube. For Sale of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Ontario this year will have the biggest oat crop in the history of the province, according to Dr. A. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for that province. "We will have 125 million bushels as compared to the average crop of 100 millions."

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveler.

Four things a man must learn to do:
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow man sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and heaven securely.
—Van Dyke.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

If we would live up to our own ideals instead of attempting to find out what the other fellow's ideals are, we would miss lots of trying experiences, for you are in your small corner and I in mine. You can not wear my coat nor I yours; we are separate individuals and must live our own lives in our own way, not in the other fellow's way.



PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF
No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

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

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

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

MADE IN CANADA



Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REPLACES SUBSTITUTES.
E.M. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

The King as a Clubman

The King is using the Marlborough Club a good deal when in London these days. It has the advantage of securing for him the same privilege of non-interference as belongs to the ordinary clubman. That is to say that no special notice is taken of his visits. When he wants to talk to fellow-members he does so; when he prefers to sit quiet and listen to any talk that is going on, he can do so. The Marlborough is one of the few places where the Sovereign can forget his sovereignty.

MONEY ORDERS

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

What we have always seen done in one way we are apt to imagine there was but that one way.—Bentley.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The Paris sewers are the largest and most complete in the world.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write 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



It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healing in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold throughout the world.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

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

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my household work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own household work. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 609 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every alluring woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 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, QUEB.

En Passant.

Some months ago there was much unnecessary excitement over anticipated changes in the government, and a lot of talk about an election which was predicted to befall us previous to the passing of the Military Service Act.

Taking what I thought to be a common sense view of the matter I declared my belief that such an election would not take place. I could not see its advantage to anybody concerned, and as things have turned out, my view of it is proved to have been the correct one. Neither an election nor its alternative, a referendum, was precipitated, and looking back upon the subjects before the legislature and the public at that time, we can see the need of a pilot's steady hand on the helm when the stormy winds do blow.

Since then much water has flowed under the bridges. Political reputations have been made and marred, and great volumes of hot air have been blown in the face of the North Wind, only to be inevitably cooled down and frozen. The Western Situation loomed large on the political horizon like a huge bank of storm clouds, the passing of which reminds one of Bret Harte's query— "Where is that party now? Where is the lovely golden cloud that floats on the mountain's brow?"

Party plots and counter stratagems are too much in evidence in these days of national peril. The Public Mind is beginning to move, and to recognize the fact that the time has come when pretty sword play by full-dress-rehearsal contestants should cease. Spectacular party tactics have their value as exercise in times of peace, but are flagrantly out of place in war time, when a desperate enemy has cut into a fourth year of ferocious unchecked rapine all around us. If blind party preoccupation continues to obscure the reason of politicians at such a time, when their individual interest in the interests of their country is required of them, then they must be considered, and serious minded men of action put in their places.

Mainly for party reasons an election is drawing near. It is said to be necessary according to the rules of Confederation. The liberties of the people have to be safeguarded in these democratic days, and rules and regulations are made to that end which are as hide-bound as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The Elector must fiddle though Rome burns. It is the Law. The safeguards of Representative Government, set up in the interests of liberty (with a large capital), however it, and nothing more is to be said. An Election must be proceeded with no matter can prevent it, so "On with the Dance."

If the anomalies of voting could be evened up, so that one vote would have one value in the total ballot, an election at any time would be a more effectual reflection of the popular will than it has been up to now, because electoral inequalities have been brought forward and continue to exist. But as no system has as yet been invented which would satisfy everybody we must live in hope of better days, and continue to cast our votes in irregular groups. It seems absurd though to see as we occasionally do, a losing minority in one place which is larger than a winning majority in another constituency, in which case the smaller ballot is represented and the larger one left out in the cold.

That however is a small matter compared to the importance of voting correctly. It is saddening to see so many politicians fighting for party, at a time when the country is in danger of going to pieces for want of a cohesive patriotism to bind it together. An archbishop had something to say about this recently, and a committee of the Anglican synod took the matter up. Their appeal ought to be published broadcast over all Canada. Its brevity is a recommendation and I repeat it as I found it:—

SINK ALL PARTY FEELINGS.

"If ever it behooved true patriots to unite together in one great national purpose it is now, and we feel that the members of this Synod should use all their influence to bring about the reunion of all political parties, or, rather, for this time of stress to sink such party feelings so that we may all be united in the one great effort of helping to bring this world-wide war to an end and winning such a victory as may ensure peace among nations for all generations to come."

Mr. C. H. Cahane, a candidate for a Montreal seat, has issued an electoral address in which he says that the old party lines are obliterated. He goes far far: they are not. They ought to be obliterated, but we cannot delude ourselves that they are rubbed out while we see frantic efforts being made to maintain them, and even to eat them deeper. I do not know whether Mr. Cahane is a Liberal or a Conservative or neither but I am with him when he says:— "That the Electors of Canada, whatever may have been their party affiliations in

the past, should unreservedly uphold those ideals which are essential for maintaining the fidelity and honor, as well as the vital national interests of Canada."

Canada rightly decided, with the almost unanimous approval of Parliament to participate in the war to the full extent of her available resources; so that we are now irrevocably committed to its vigorous and successful prosecution. The selective service of men of military age to ensure the organization and maintenance of an effective Canadian Army for the defence of Canada Overseas, as well as to ensure increased agricultural and industrial activity in Canada, should be this have formed a part of the efficient organization of our material industrial, economic and financial resources, not only for the purpose of waging successfully the war in which we are now engaged, but also for the better safe guarding and preserving the political, industrial and commercial integrity of this country.

We are at a difficult point in our history, and the elector holds the future in his hands. Will he decide aright? He has to decide not for personal purposes or from selfish motives, not at the behest of guides or party promoters. The onus lies on him personally of doing the right thing for the good of his country, this once—in her hour of trial—and in a manly courageous way acting like a reasonable responsible person, not like a mere voting machine.

LINKSMAN.

THE LATE JAS. PATTON.

The death occurred on Wednesday evening of Mr. Jas. Patton one of our well known farmers of this district. Deceased had been in poor health for some time and under medical treatment but was only confined to his bed for about two weeks. His wife predeceased him some four years ago and he leaves two daughters also two sisters to mourn his loss, Mrs. Thos. Graham, of Arundel and Mrs. Albt. Curran, of Covey Hill. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

THE LATE MRS. BAIN.

The many friends of Mary J. McDougall, wife of Wm. Bain, will be sorry to learn of her death on Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1917, at her home at Bladsworth, Sask. The deceased had suffered from a lingering disease for months, and after all had been done that medical aid could accomplish, the end came as a shock to those with her, as up till a few days before her death, great hopes had been held of her ultimate recovery. Mrs. Bain was always of an optimistic and cheerful disposition, and made many warm friends wherever she went. She was a member of the Baptist Church since early girlhood, and in the community of which she was one of the pioneers, took an active part in all religious and social life. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, a son and daughter, besides four sisters and two brothers.

Winners in the Standing Crop Competition.

The following are Prize Winners in the standing crop competition for this year:

	Points
1 W. J. Rodger, Lachute Road	60
2 C. E. Rodger, East Settlement	58
3 A. W. Albright, River Rouge	58
4 Robert Morris, Beech Ridge	58
5 Walter Bradley, Lachute Road	54
6 James Drew, Beech Ridge	52
7 Eddie Kettle, Bethany Road	51
8 W. A. Bradley, River Rouge	70
9 John Mason, Mount Maple	77
10 Malcolm Smith, Beech Ridge	77
11 Simeon Legault,	72

J. M. STEVENS, Judge

GRAHAM—MASON

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Higelow, when Mrs. Mason of Buckingham was united in marriage to Mr. W. E. Graham of Calumet, on Thursday evening last at 8 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. P. McKenna of Buckingham, after which the happy couple drove to their home where a most enjoyable repast was indulged in. The presents were numerous and costly and pay tribute to their popularity.

DALEVILLE

Mr. George McCormick shot a fine deer this week.

Miss M. Murdoch returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. H. Brady was a visitor here during the week-end.

Rev. Mr. White left on Thursday last for St. Charles River.

Mrs. Odell visited Mrs. Wm. Morrow during the week-end.

Miss Kavanaugh spent Thanksgiving with the Messrs. Murdoch.

Miss Mona Kennedy spent the week-end at her home in Pine Hill.

Mr. Robt. Kennedy, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morrow attended the marriage of Mr. Austin Morrow and Miss Bertha Tomalty.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Tomalty and Mr. Burns of Weir, attended the wedding of Mr. Austin Morrow and Miss Bertha Tomalty.

A number of friends attended the reception given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Morrow, on Saturday evening. A number of useful presents were received.

Men's and Boy's Suits should be bought now. Soon there will be no more all wool suits. We have some choice all wool lines.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Jerusalem School No. 3.

Result of Weekly Exam, held Oct. 5th.

GRADE VII, Arithmetic Max. 100.—Annie Stevens 94, Mabel Gordon 61, Mary Leishman 51, Cecil Leishman 24.
GRADE VI, Arithmetic Max. 100.—Ida Hume 52, Ernest Boyd 5, Eva Laurin 5, Ernest Laurin 5.
GRADE V, Spelling, Max. 100.—Alma Laurin 90, Johnnie Walker 60.
GRADE IV, Spelling, Max. 100.—Ida McC. 79.

GRADE III, Spelling, Max. 100.—Ruth Leishman 68, Douglas-Davis 96, Edward McCrea 92, Reta Boyd 90, Hobbie McCrea 88, Rennie Laurin 86, Eddie Laurin 84.

GRADE I (b), Spelling, Max. 100.—Corina Laurin 93, Norman McCrea 78. N.B. Pupils absent for examination marked *.

VIOLET M. ROBERS, (Teacher)

NOTICE.

Mrs. ELIZA JANE CRAIG, of the township of Arundel, district of Terrebonne wife common as to property of Archie alias Archibald Smith, has instituted this day an action in separation to bed and board against the said Archie alias Archibald Smith, farmer of the same place, before the Superior Court of the district of Terrebonne, under No. 908 of the records of the said court.

St. Scholastique, Sept. 27th, 1917.

CHS. ED. MARCHAND,

Attorney for Plaintiff.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years 2 times per week each way, between LAUREL and LOST RIVER, from the 1st January, 1918 next. 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 LAUREL and LOST RIVER and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,

Montreal, 6th Oct. 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,

P. O. Inspector.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 23rd November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

over

LACHUTE No. 4, RURAL ROUTE, from the 1st January, 1918, next.

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 Lachute, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,

Montreal, 9th October, 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,

P. O. Inspector.

OVER 66 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Scientific American.

A weekly journal of science, mechanics, and art. Published by MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACTA DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS

Circuit Court for the County of Argenteuil.

District of Terrebonne, The School No. 401, Commissioners of the Municipality of Sainte-Adolphe de Howard, plaintiffs; vs THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, defendants.

The lot of land situated at Sainte-Adolphe de Howard, in the first range of Howard of Howard township, Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32, in the second range, 1st to 7 and 15 in the 3rd range and 9 in the 6th range, with the buildings thereon erected.

Pay Will Be The Same

Men selected under the Military Service Act will receive the same pay as those now on active service receive. 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.



Canadian soldiers are well paid. The fact that wages in Canada are generally higher than those paid in Europe is recognized in the system of remuneration for men on active service. Clothing and all equipment in addition to food is also supplied to the Canadian soldier, leaving him with no expense except personal incidentals.

The rate of pay for men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, other than commissioned officers, is as follows:

	Pay \$2.00	Field Allowance 30 cts.
Warrant Officers		
Regimental Sergt-Major, if not a Warrant Officer	1.85	20 "
Quartermaster-Sergeants	1.80	20 "
Orderly Room Clerks	1.50	20 "
Orderly Room Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Pay Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Squad, Batt., or Co. Sergt-Major	1.60	20 "
Colour-Sergeant or Staff Sergeant	1.70	20 "
Squad, Batt., or Co. Q.M.S.	1.30	20 "
Sergeants	1.35	15 "
Lance-Sergeants	1.15	15 "
Corporals	1.10	10 "
Lance-Corporals	1.05	10 "
Bombardiers, or Second Corporals	1.05	10 "
Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers	1.00	10 "
Privates, Gunners, Drivers	1.00	10 "
Suppers, Batmen, etc.	1.00	10 "

As in the case of those already gone overseas, Separation Allowances will be available for those dependent for livelihood upon selected men. The Separation Allowance is \$20.00 per month for the rank and file, \$25.00 for sergeants and staff-sergeants and \$30.00 for warrant officers. The experience is that many men can afford to assign half their pay to dependents, in addition.

A considerable number of men who have enlisted in the Canadian forces have found themselves better off under the army rate of pay, which is granted in addition to board, lodging, clothing, equipment, transportation, etc., than they were while in civilian positions. Their wants are provided for, and they receive a steady addition to the bank account each month.

Issued by

The Military Service Council.

132

The Quebec Bridge.

As a sample of courage and ambition attained, As a monument grand, to the efforts of men, Stands the great noble bridge, in Quebec to-day, High over the water, so proudly displayed.

As a noble example, of wonderful pluck, Of men who had, had the hardest of luck, Who in spite of disaster, determined to show, They were not down and out, not by any means no.

How great were their efforts, how anxious the care, Which they spent on the bridge, they had hoped to see there, The long hours of labour, the tenseness of nerves, But they cared not if only, the triumph were theirs.

No clock work more true, than the works of that bridge, Each screw must fit in with precision, Every bolt must be made, with exactness to fit, To fix that great bridge in position.

And when they had finished that wonderful span, And loved it up ready for hoisting, Into the position they meant it to go, While the crowds waited round for re-joining.

When they heard the glad news, that the bridge was complete, And the long looked for moment be over,

How they anxiously waited and watched every move

As the span from the river rose higher.

And as slowly and sure, it rose on its way,

And the men below stood tensely watching.

Something suddenly snapped, and that great piece of work,

Into the dark waters went crashing.

What a blow to the men, who had striven so hard,

To make a success of their labour, But for some unknown reason it did not succeed.

So to try once again they'd endeavour To improve on their work, so they started a span,

Which for skill and good care were no wanting.

This time they succeeded, in winning the goal.

They'd aimed at, when long ago starting.

So let us give praise, to the men whose great pluck,

Raised a monument grand by their efforts, Which in Quebec to-day, stands to show men the way,

They can win if they only endeavour

MR. F. C. VOWLES.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MADE IN CANADA

Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality

At any Invictus agency

INVICTUS

McFAUL BROS.
WEST END

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000
98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

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Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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

FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 160 acres, with good frame house and out-buildings, also good sugar bush, well fenced, well watered. Close to cheese factory, church and school house. Stock and farm implements. Terms \$3000.00 and \$800.00 cash, with \$100.00 per year without interest. Apply to JOHN A. BLOW, R. R. No. 3 Lachute.

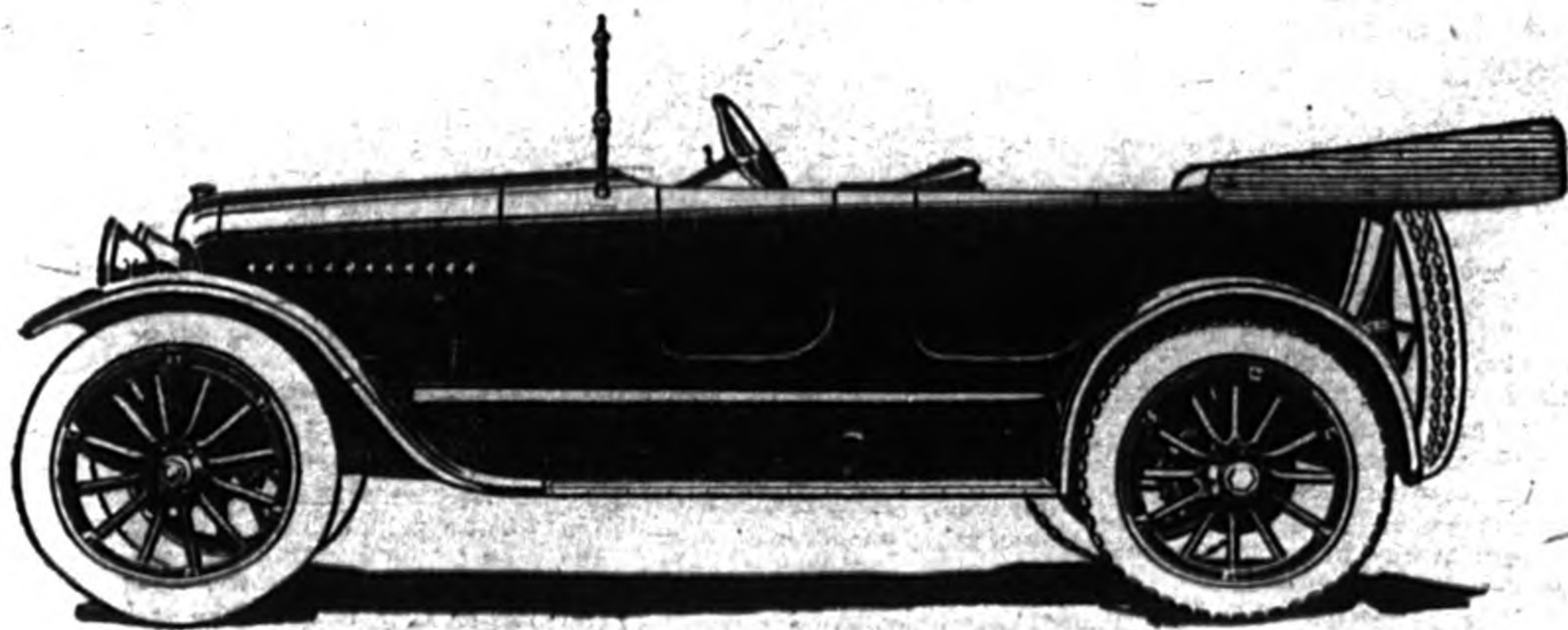
New Harness Shop!

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

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



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.

COAL and WOOD FOR SALE.

Give your order at
once for next
Season.

Harry Ayers
Lachute Mills, Que.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



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 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIRRI FACIAS DE BONIS ET
DE TERRIS.
SUPERIOR COURT

District of Ottawa. J. J. McFADEN, No. 4532, DEN ET AL. plaintiffs; vs the estate, the heirs and succession of the late JOHN SUNSTRUM, defendants, to wit:

Lots four hundred and forty six (446), four hundred and forty-seven (447), and four hundred and forty eight (448), of the parish of Sainte Anne des Plaines, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and lots three hundred and fifty three (353) and three hundred and fifty four (354), in the parish of Terrebonne, in the County of Terrebonne aforesaid, and all the standing timber thereon.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic church of the parish of Sainte Anne des Plaines, County and district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of OCTOBER 1917 at ONE in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office:
St. Scholastique, Sept. 19th, 1917.
474-3-2
(First publication Sept. 22nd, 1917)

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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Your Future is in the West
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DENTIST,
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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., 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.

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Special attention given to Sale Notes.

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Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

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

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE

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

The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—
We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us.
There are lights all over the house, porch, wash-house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.
Delco-Light furnishes power to run on washing machine and heat for the electric iron.
Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-Light has cost us about \$1.25 per month to run.
Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska.
R. R. No. 3, 444
(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, furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are
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Pumps, Pipe and Pipe fittings,
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Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
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T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

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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 Guard

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

TENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

"Half my work is done. I'll open the other safe and restore the money to the people," was the note one of Pat's men handed to Kelly as the door was opened to release the detective and his aid from their steel-cage prison.

Kelly hurried to the office where safe No. 1 was located and discovered the trick Pat had so cleverly played. The watchman on guard got his first news of the "robbery" when the Sphinx arrived to investigate.

"We must prevent the Purple Mask tapping safe number two at all hazards," said Kelly to his assistants. Safe No. 2 was located in an old frame building in a quiet part of the town. There were two floors, with an attic. The flat roof, surrounded by a breast-high cornice and false front, gave Pat and her Apaches shelter for their operations.

Kelly left one of his men to guard the foot of the stairs and with his chief assistant went up to the office where the safe was located. There was a watchman on guard, and to him Kelly told the story of the other safe-losing.

"You must look alive and stay awake," said Kelly to the guard. "We have been warned that an attempt may be made to rob this one, and we must prevent it without fail."

Only thin boards were used in the ceiling of the room, and Pat could plainly hear, from her station in the garret, all Kelly was saying to the watchman. There was a smile of self-satisfaction playing across her pretty face as she listened.

The watchman left the room to talk further with Kelly in the hall. Working rapidly, one of Pat's men bored a hole through the thin planking, making a small opening into the room below.

Presently a number of men, led by the "boss" of the political ring, came into the room, bringing with them a handbag. They transferred the contents of the bag to the safe—great rolls of money—that formed the rest of the "collection" for their corruption fund.

"We expect you to see that this money is protected," said the "boss" of the gang to Kelly.

"Well, you have your own watchman here," the Sphinx replied, "and we will furnish an extra guard. I guess with these precautions the coin will be safe."

After further parley the politicians departed, leaving the watchman alone in the room to guard the spoils.

Pat now proceeded to put her plans into active operation. She had come provided with a narcotic gas heavier than air, of a kind used by Parisian



Pat Escapes With the Money.

Apaches to put their victims out of commission, and this she began letting into the room below through the hole that had been bored in the ceiling.

The watchman, sitting at a table in the room with the safe, soon began to feel the effect of the gas. His stupor increased until he sat limp and helpless.

Then Pat's men raised a trapdoor that led into a room adjoining the office and Pat descended to her work on the combination of the safe.

Just as Pat finished her work of solving the combination on the safe and was removing the money there was a great commotion in the hallway outside of the office. Phil Kelly had returned to see that everything was all right.

Pat's men in the hall gave vigorous battle to the Sphinx, and Pat made haste to return to the attic with the money she had taken.

She had carefully calculated her

means and method of getting away. Grasping the overhanging branch of a tree that grew near the building, Pat swung herself from the roof. She climbed along the limb and down the trunk of the tree, finally dropping to the ground from the lower branches.

Kelly, meanwhile, was putting up a good battle with Pat's Apaches. Realizing that their leader would need all the time possible to make her getaway, Pat's men kept Kelly engaged in rough-and-tumble fighting.

Finally the detective broke away and rushed into the office. There sat the watchman with a purple mask bound over his face. The door of the safe was open and the satchel with the money it contained was gone.

Although he had again been baffled by the Purple Mask, the Sphinx acted with speed, going headlong down the stairs in his mad rush for the open air. As he reached the street he saw Pat jump into an automobile, more than a block away from the scene of the robbery.

Unfortunately for Pat the Sphinx had come to the "job" in his own machine. He lost little time in getting started, for his chauffeur was waiting with the engine running.

It was a hot chase through the suburbs and into the open country. Pat had a good machine and would have won the race if Kelly had not resorted to drastic measures.

The Sphinx, seeing that he could not overtake the girl, fired several shots from his revolver. Pat waited for two or three reports to ring in her ears and then pulled up.

"I just wanted to let you know you could not beat me at my own game," said the detective. "I've had the satisfaction of stopping you, and now I'm going back to town."

So saying, Kelly jumped into his motor, his man turned around—and Kelly made a leap for the ground when the machine was well started on its journey. He crept up behind Pat's motor and climbed aboard.

Believing she was alone, Pat started up. She was greatly surprised to hear the voice of Kelly saying to her:

"Look behind and see how you fancy the view."

When Pat turned her head she was looking into the barrel of Kelly's revolver.

(To be continued.)

WHEN MOST ACCIDENTS OCCUR.

August is Found to be the Most Dangerous Period of the Year.

Science has made exhaustive inquiry into the reasons behind the high accident and mortality rate in the month of August. Dr. E. H. Ingram of Philadelphia has investigated thousands of cases, noting carefully the conditions which prevailed at the time of accidents and classifying the various factors until some sort of general truth could be reached.

The fact that the number of eye injuries is greatest in August is largely due to the fact that workmen during this month lay aside their goggles because the perspiration clouds the glass.

Furthermore, thin shirts and lack of sufficient clothing increase the number of burns caused by hot scales and rivets, also the number of trivial scratches, contusions, abrasions and lacerations, which are often neglected and become infected.

In shipbuilding the perils of August are augmented. Intense temperatures of dry heat may be readily endured in the holds of a ship if perspiration is free and the air in motion. Hot, moist, motionless air inhibits evaporation from the skin surface. The circulatory vessels are relaxed and the blood rushing to the surface to be cooled returns unsatisfied. The result is an impoverishment of the blood supplying brain and muscular tissue, causing languor, carelessness and a general stupor, with the resulting train of accidents due to indifference.

Pure fatigue no doubt contributes largely to accidents, as the accumulation of the waste products of muscular activity poisons the system. The increased amount of oxygen needed by the active muscles is not forthcoming and the neuro-muscular adjustment is thrown out of gear.

Medical science has long been preaching the perils of fatigue, and new investigation shows that it actually poisons the blood, leaving the system open to all manner of infections. That fatigue is the direct cause of many accidents has been proven since the railroads reduced the working hours of train crews and dispatchers. It is being proven anew in England today, where the government is taking steps to reorganize labor conditions after finding that the speeding up Sunday off has not only lessened the quantity of work turned out per day but has lowered the standard and led to many accidents.

Sleep and rest, the foes of fatigue, do not come to the worker at night in hot weather, and frequently alcohol, poor hygiene and a hot, sweltering bedroom prohibit rest and recuperation, the man returning to work the following morning before he has recovered his strength and vigor. Often as many accidents happen on the day following an intensely humid and hot afternoon as occur on the day of extreme heat.

How to prevent August casualties is a problem for every plant to solve independently. Possibly a change of working hours would be of some aid, the men reporting earlier in the morning and laying off for a few hours during the intense heat. Rest periods at certain stated intervals might be adopted in every plant at this season.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; and it will not do any harm to keep the other six days decently well.



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

Lesson X. Sugar.

The cultivation and manufacture of sugar was introduced into Europe from the east early in the ninth century. Venetian historians state that sugar was imported by their countrymen from Sicily in the twelfth century. The first European plantation of note was at Valencia in Spain. Since its cultivation at this time, it has been grown extensively in every semitropical country of the globe.

Cane sugar is the crystallized product of the juice extracted from the sugar cane. The canes are gathered, freed from all loose leaves, and passed through heavy rollers, which crush them into a pulp, thereby extracting all the juice from the cane. This juice is of a sweetish taste, and muddy brown in color. It is then collected in a reservoir, and there treated by special processes. After this it is run into large caddies, where the process of obtaining the sugar commences.

As heat is applied, a thick scum comes to the top. This scum is removed by running out all the cane juice through a spigot. In this way the scum is left in the kettle. The juice is further processed until the sugar crystals begin to form, when it is run into prepared vessels and allowed to cool. The surplus syrup is drained off, the residue remaining is the raw sugar of commerce, which is then put through a refining process. From every hundred pounds of sugar cane, about sixty to seventy-five pounds of cane juice is extracted.

Reliable Preserving Recipes

The season is rapidly drawing to a close, so that the housewife who has neglected to lay by her store of preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, fruit butters, jellies, jams and pickles will have to utilize every minute of the time left to her if she wishes to reduce her table expenses.

A New Chutney Sauce.—One-half pound of peeled and cored apples, one-half pound of peeled tomatoes, one-half pound of seeded raisins, one-half pound of dates or figs, one-half pound of brown sugar, one-fourth pound of salt, one ounce of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of ground nutmeg, one tablespoonful of paprika, one tablespoonful of ginger, three large onions, peeled and chopped, one clove of garlic. Put in a porcelain preserving kettle and cook until thick, using an asbestos mat to prevent burning. Pack into sterilized jars and seal.

Yellow Tomato Preserve.—Three pounds of tomatoes, three pounds of granulated sugar, juice of two lemons. Cover the tomatoes with sugar and lemon juice. Stand overnight and in the morning drain off the syrup. Boil until thick and then add the tomatoes. Cook gently for twenty minutes after the boiling starts. Seal into sterilized jars.

Tomato Catsup.—One-half peck of tomatoes, one pint of vinegar, three-fourths cupful of salt, one-half ounce of cloves, one ounce of allspice, one-half ounce of cayenne pepper, three-fourths teaspoon of black pep-

The Value of Sugar as Food
Sugar is valuable as a supply of heat and energy for the body. It is soluble in cold water and readily dissolves in hot water. The digestion of sugar is comparatively simple. It commences in the mouth and is finally completed in the intestines.

Because of its heat-producing qualities sugar should be used sparingly during the Summer. It is valuable in cold weather because it quickly furnishes the required energy and heat. Explorers in cold regions carry large quantities of sugar.

Sugar may be cooked by adding a certain percentage of water until it forms a clear hard candy; this is called barley sugar. Heated beyond this stage, it becomes caramel or burnt sugar.

Particular attention should be paid to the source of supply of the candies eaten by small children. Cheap and dangerous substitutes used in candies may prove fatal to the little ones. It is as easy and pleasant duty to make the children's candy at home.

Other Varieties of Sugar

The discovery that sugar could be obtained from beets was made in the middle of the eighteenth century. In Austria, about 1769, the first factory was established for the manufacture of beet sugar. The sugar beet flourishes in moderate climates and is easy to grow. Other known sugars are fruit sugar, found in fruit; sugar of milk, found in milk; maple sugar from the sap of the maple tree; and corn sugar, obtained from corn.

per, one head of garlic. Wash the tomatoes and then remove the cores and cut into pieces. Boil until very soft and then rub through a fine sieve and return to kettle. Add the vinegar and spices. Tie the spice in a piece of cheesecloth. Cook until very thick. Seal in sterilized bottles and cover with paraffin. Tying spices in a piece of cheesecloth keeps the catsup from turning dark.

Plum Jelly.—Select the plums that are underripe. Mash and remove the stems and stones. Put into a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Bring to a boil and then cook until the pulp is very soft. Drain in a jelly bag. Measure the juice and allow one pound of sugar, one pint of plum juice. Heat the sugar in the oven. Boil the juice for twenty minutes. Add the hot sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Cook for five minutes. Turn into sterilized glasses. Cool and seal in the usual manner for jellies. Store in a cool, dry place.

Sweet Spiced Beets.—Cook the beets until tender and then drain. Remove the skins, cut lengthwise into quarters. Pack in jars and cover with a sweet spiced vinegar.

Sweet Spiced Vinegar.—One quart of vinegar, one-half pound of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of whole cloves, three sticks of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of celery seed, one tablespoonful of mustard seed. Bring to a boil and cook for five minutes. Pour over beets while boiling hot. Seal.

General. "They are keen, thoughtful and clear-sighted and for that reason become the best fighters."

The "Three B's"

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of frightfulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet and the bomb.

"Experience has shown us that the rifle and bayonet are the best defensive weapons with which to arm a man," asserted one official. "If he has the proper physical and mental training and knows how to handle his rifle and his bayonet, he is certainly the match, if not the superior, of his adversary."

With a single eye to their task, the British have established elaborate systems of trenches wherein the young men are taught every conceivable method of present-day warfare. Young officers and others recommended for promotion are regularly brought back from the front for intensive training of from ten to twenty days, so that they may return to the front and instruct their respective units. In this way, the British argue, their men never become "stale" and are ever fit and ready for any emergency.

The message the British would impart to their American allies was summarized as follows:

"Train your young men to be physically and mentally strong; train them to think for themselves—make them supermen, in the modern sense—and the world will be made safe for democracy."

If there are jars to spare, apples may be cooked to the consistency of sauce and canned, minus sugar, the latter to be added next winter when, let us hope, it will have reached a normal price.

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

"A BEAUTIFUL REVOLUTION!"

CONTRAST WITH THE RECENT CHANGE IN RUSSIA.

Amusing Stories of Some of the Petty

Recurrent Upheavals of Small States.

The recent great revolution in Russia was accomplished with a minimum of bloodshed and disorder; and the provisional government announced with exemplary promptness its full acceptance of all obligations incurred under the old regime. No duties or promises were to be repudiated.

An amusing contrast to the dignity and restraint of this epochal revolution in a mighty empire is often afforded by the recurrent revolutionary overturns in less stable states or among more ebullient races. Edward Lear, the famous writer of nonsense verse and first great popularizer of limericks, chanced to be staying in Sicily in 1848, a year of extreme unrest throughout Europe. He went out sketching one day, but the weather changed suddenly after an hour or so and he returned to the inn to put on warmer clothing. During his absence from the village, however, a local revolution had broken out; and the place had become headquarters for the excited revolutionists, all of whom had drunk many glasses of wine to the downfall of tyrants and the prosperity of good patriots. The Englishman had some difficulty in getting the innkeeper's attention at all, but he finally did so, and requested his key as he wished to go up to his room and change his clothes. Such annoying trivialities were entirely insufficient to bring to earth the soaring fancy of the patriotic landlord.

"What key? What room? What clothes?" he demanded, with a superb gesture of sweeping aside intrusive cobwebs lest they dim a vision of glory. "There are no more keys! No more rooms! No more clothes! All is love and liberty! Oh, what a beautiful revolution!"

A Five-Day Revolution.

It was during a revolution of somewhat the same variety that an American lady, resident a good many years ago in a small and turbulent South American state, was aroused in the early morning by revolver shots downstairs. Her husband was absent, and it was with a good deal of trepidation that she ventured down to investigate. On the threshold of the kitchen, teetering tipsily on his toes and banging away at an overturned wheelbarrow in the garden, stood Ernesto, the gardener and odd-job man. He had been several months in the employ of the family—a small, quiet, deferential little man, with the soft, timid eyes of a gazelle. He wheeled and greeted her with an exuberant flourish of his smoking weapon. "Aha! The revolution is accomplished!" he cried. "Down with tyrants!"

Long live liberty! A good patriot is worth good wages—twice as good wages as a miserable victim of oppression! That is reasonable, senora, is it not? I will work for you still, but I am now a valiant and valuable patriot. You will pay me twice as much!"

"Only twice as much? Absurd!" replied the quick-witted lady, with an anxious eye on the wavering muzzle of the revolver. "You should ask at least three times as much, or perhaps four."

"Admirable! The senora is right! I ask it!" declared Ernesto promptly.

"That shows the proper pride of a patriot," she agreed. "Doubtless it will be paid. There are many rich men in the city. Go at once to the quarter of the finest residences, choose the most magnificent mansion, and ask boldly to see the master of the house; do not be content with a mere maidservant at the back door of the kitchen. Deal with a man; with the master. For me, as you know well, I am but the wife of an American engineer whose salary is modest. Regrettably, I confess that I can no longer afford your services. Good-by, Ernesto. Long live the revolution!"

"Long live the revolution, senora! Farewell; I go!" responded Ernesto proudly; and—to her vast relief—he went. The revolution lasted five days; at the end of that time a sad and sobered Ernesto was re-employed at the old wages.

Gas In The Stomach Is Dangerous

Physicians Recommend the use of Magnesia.

Sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia should remember that the presence of gas or wind in the stomach invariably indicates that the stomach is troubled by excessive acidity.

This acid causes the food to ferment and the fermenting food in turn gives rise to noxious gases which distend the stomach, hamper the normal functions of vital internal organs, cause acute headaches, interfere with the action of the heart, and charge the blood stream with deadly poisons, which in time must ruin the health. Physicians say that to quickly dispel a dangerous accumulation of wind in the stomach and to stop the food fermentation which creates the gas, the acid in the stomach must be neutralized and that for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as a teaspoonful of pure bisulphated magnesia taken in a little water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralizes the acid, thus stopping fermentation and the formation of gas, and enables the inflamed, distended stomach to proceed with its work upon normal conditions. Bisulphated magnesia is obtainable in powder or tablet form from any druggist; but as there are many different forms of magnesia it is important that the bisulphated which the physicians prescribe should be distinctly asked for.

Straw Hat for Storms

A straw hat which can be taken out in the fiercest storm with impunity is a recent invention of Wm. Wilson, of Newark, New Jersey. They are nothing exceptional about the straw. The top of the hat, however, can be turned inside out. The folded waterproof covering that is thus exposed can be drawn over the entire upper surface of the hat.

Ordinarily the waterproof cover is concealed beneath a cloth lining under the top. An elastic band keeps the lining drawn up tight.

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A. RAMSAY & SON CO. For wear and beauty of color they are unsurpassed. Ask your Paints and Varnishes Dealer or write us.

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SHOE POLISHES

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R. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

PRACTICAL FARMING

WHY NOT GROW YOUR OWN CLOVER SEED?

In average seasons red clover that has not been pastured after the first hay crop has been removed, will produce a crop of well-matured seed. Instead of cutting the second crop for hay, pasturing it or, as it frequently happens, ploughing it under, why not allow this crop to mature and save the seed from it?

By raising your own clover seed you are obtaining seed from plants which, by their very existence, have demonstrated their adaptation to the conditions prevailing on your farm, and in your immediate locality. Such seed, it is quite reasonable to suppose, will produce plants which are equally well adapted to local conditions. For this reason home grown clover seed is really more valuable than most of the seed obtainable through ordinary channels of commerce.

Quite often very poor-looking fields of second growth red clover will produce a profitable crop of seed. In many cases fields where the clover is quite thin and say only eight or ten inches high, will yield over one hundred pounds of clean, well-matured seed per acre. Usually, however, an average second growth will produce anywhere from 150 to 250 pounds of seed per acre.

The red clover seed crop should be cut when the heads are dark brown in color, and contain hard, well-developed seed. In harvesting all unnecessary handling should be avoided. Rough handling, frequent turning, etc.

will thresh or break off the most mature heads, thus wasting a portion of the most valuable seed.

Where the crop is less than one foot high it may be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. It is usually advisable to have two men follow the machine with hand rakes and move each swath out from the standing crop a few feet so that, on the next round, the cut clover will be out of the way of the horses and machine. By following this practice with short clover, a great deal of seed will be saved that would have otherwise been threshed by the horses' feet, and therefore left in the field.

Where clover is one foot or more in height the most satisfactory implement to use for cutting is the binder. The cord should be removed, and the spring on the knottor slackened so that it will trip continuously. Usually there are two boards that hold the sheaf; these should also be slackened so that the clover will have a free course to the ground. In dropping to the ground, the seed will not shell and the crop will be left in loose windrows where it will dry quickly, and can be easily gathered with a barley fork.

The length of time that the clover should remain in the field would depend upon the weather. Generally speaking the crop should be placed in the mow or stack when dry enough to keep well. It can then be threshed when convenient.

Poultry

Market Calendar

During September make the second culling of old hens. All old hens intended for market should be sold before they moult.

Market now old hens, broilers, small roasters, green ducks, green geese.

Young stock, if they have been kept in a good growing condition, should now make a very promising appearance, showing signs of proper development for profit.

Chicks hatched this month, with proper care, can be turned into excellent frying chickens in January. It is a trick worth trying.

February-hatched pullets, or those brought out in early March, are near their laying age. The former, however, are apt to go into moult about now, which will give them a temporary setback in their laying.

Hens are now entering into their moult, which cuts down the supply of eggs considerably. They are able to lay a few eggs in the early stage of moulting, but when the task of growing the new coat comes, it will require all the food and energy possible to do the work properly, and no material will be left to manufacture eggs.

While moulting, hens should have food of a nitrogenous, rather than carbonaceous nature. Oats and sunflower-seed should be fed, and about five pounds of linseed-meal should be added to every 100 pounds of mash food. If feeding sunflower-seed give about one-sixth the quantity of other grains used.

Ducks should be turned into a new run, and the old one sown to rye. This will act as a disinfectant to the soil and the rye will serve as a green crop for their winter feeding.

Young turkeys that have survived until now should be in good condition; they have passed the critical age common to turkeys. As a rule very few turkeys die from disease in the fall of the year.

There is no better time than now for a general cleaning up of houses and runs.

The Dairy

No matter how much can be accomplished by kindness, it is a wise thing to keep a firm hand and a stout staff on bulls of the smaller dairy breeds, and some others. Good treatment works wonders, but it never pays to take chances.

Profits and losses in cattle-feeding can not be determined merely by a comparison of buying and selling prices, because a six months' feeding period a thousand-pound steer produces three to four tons of manure. This is a source of revenue too seldom taken into consideration.

The most important factor in the production of high-grade butter is the proper cooling of the cream. To make the best grades of butter, the cream should be separated from the milk with a clean separator, kept separate from the cold cream and cooled immediately to about 50 degrees.

The use of hard floors in the dairy barn suggests the use of a clister for saving the liquid manure. It's a good suggestion, too. Such a clister can be built of concrete and connected with the gutters by means of tile cemented at the joints.

Butter should not come in less than a half hour. When it comes too soon, there is loss of fat in the buttermilk. When the weather is warm it is best to lower the churning temperature several degrees. The temperature can be raised more easily than lowered after the churning has been started.

Gladol leaves with brown top indicate that the soil is sour or too wet.

Do all your preserving with

Lantic Sugar

Pure cane. "FINE" granulation. High sweetening power.

10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks

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FREE. This book of printed and gummed labels for food use, if you will send a red ball trade-mark from a Lantic bag or carton and send it to Atlantic Sugar Refiner Limited, Power Building, Montreal.

HOT LUNCHES IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Testimony of Two Teachers As to the Practicability of Serving Warm Meals at Noon.

A country school teacher says: I have found nothing that brings about co-operation between parents, pupils and teachers, like the hot lunches served at noon. Since we began adding a hot dish to our former cold lunches, the parents have awakened to the fact that the teacher is really working for the comfort and welfare of the children. They appreciate it and have shown their appreciation by donating food materials.

Our first attempt was vegetable soup. We purchased a twenty-five cent soup bone, which we cooked until tender. The next morning before school, the older girls prepared the vegetables which had been brought by the pupils. These were added to the stock and allowed to simmer all forenoon. As our school room contains only an ordinary heating stove, our variety has been rather limited as yet. We have had cream of tomato soup, bean soup and hot chocolate. Our next attempt is to be creamed potatoes, and then macaroni and tomatoes.

In addition to enjoying the palatable lunches, it affords an excellent opportunity for teaching the pupils how to prepare the foods properly, set the table, serve the meals, how to observe table etiquette and wash dishes. The boys do their part by keeping in a supply of wood and water, emptying scraps, and have even done their share of the dishwashing, and are more than willing to do something to "get even" with me for making the hot lunch possible. And just to see the children enjoy their dinner more than repays me for my trouble.

Here is the testimony of another teacher: We began serving warm lunches this year for the first, and although I had thought of it for some time and we had raised money to buy a three-burner oil stove, it was a new idea to many of the people of the community, and I thought it best to begin rather slowly. We began by serving a warm lunch only once in a while as a special treat to the children. I was not very sure at first just how it would work out, as we have over sixty children in school, and I was afraid I might be undertaking something that would not prove to be practical. However, I found out that if I had sixty children to cook for, I also had sixty

children who were ready to help furnish the food materials and help do the work.

As soon as I was sure that warm lunches could be served without taking much from school time, we decided to have one regularly on Tuesdays. It worked so well and the children begged so hard that it was not long before Friday also became a "hot lunch day." We have quite roomy cloak rooms, and the girls willingly gave half of theirs to be used as a kitchen. Here we placed our stove and cooking utensils. Our cooking outfit is very simple, consisting of a teakettle, a large stew kettle, a frying pan and a large pail. Besides these, we have a large cooking spoon, a soup dipper and some other small dishes and pails. Each child has his own cup and spoon.

The work is all done by committees and the children consider it a great honor to be "appointed" on a committee. A committee consists of two, three or four, according to the amount of work to be done. As a rule, I think the smaller committees do better work, as each one is held more responsible for the tasks.

We begin to prepare our lunch usually at the morning recess, and find that a great amount of work can be accomplished in that fifteen minutes if necessary. We never attempt to have more than one dish on the same day, and as yet, they have been very simple. We have had cocoa, coffee, potato soup, bean soup, tomato soup and vegetable soup. The vegetable soup was the most elaborate of anything we have undertaken, as it contained meat, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, etc., all of which had to be put through a food chopper. However, it proved quite a success and the committee were very proud to have made it.

The parents have been very good about furnishing. I know they have the welfare of their children at heart and it is worth any trouble on my part that I may be forced to take in order to make these warm lunches possible to see the happy faces of the children as they form in line and march up after their portion of the food, whatever it may be, that helps to make their cold, oftentimes frozen, lunches appetizing and nourishing.

conditions causing the loss of blood must first be removed and then measures taken for the building of new blood tissue.

Lead poisoning sometimes causes react in this manner to the use of lead where they work should seek other employment where they do not have to use it.

Pernicious anaemia is a serious disease, as it prostrates its victim, and many people die of it. This condition always requires a doctor.

Horse Sense

Hay will not take the place of grain for horses doing hard work. A pound of hay each day for every hundred pounds of their weight is enough for horses. Mules will do with less.

Harness can not be neglected without lessening its life and annoying the horse. A soft, pliable harness is a big help in getting the most work from a horse, with the least fatigue. Washing the leather in warm water with a neutral soap and a stiff brush, and applying oil before the leather has completely dried, will preserve the harness and please the horse.

To harden the horse's shoulders for the fall plowing, bathe with cold salt water several times a day. Keep the harness clean and see that the harness fits the collars. If the shoulders become chafed, dust with talcum powder or finely sifted alaked lime.

Potato Flour

Potato flour is made by dehydrating or drying the potatoes and then grinding them. The potatoes are sliced or cut into cubes and dried. When thoroughly dried the pieces or slices are quite hard; these are run through a mill and ground into flour. Potato flour is used for bread making and for general baking purposes. Mixed with wheat flour it makes bread that is considered better than bread made from wheat flour alone.

We will not see liberty perish from off the face of the earth. We will not see human souls harnessed to any State machine, however powerful. —Gail Shuts.

Your Problems

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

Subscriber:—Perhaps the following will give you an idea for your bazaar: At a church fair held recently, one booth was noticeable for its business-like appearance and for the large sign on its arch, which read:

Economy Booth
Pay Ten Cents And Learn How To Save Ten Dollars

The curious crowd that soon gathered found the notice as good as its word, for the committee in charge had taken a census of favorite economies far and near, and were prepared to make practical demonstrations of the ideas.

Each of the four sides was devoted to a special class of demonstrations. The cooking economies, of course, occupied the front. A good cook demonstrated in a miniature kitchen some of the acceptable dishes that can be made from left-over portions of food without spending more for new ingredients than the left-overs are worth. No dishes were prepared except those that were actually based on material that otherwise would have been wasted. The lesson in economy was later emphasized by selling the food at five cents a plate—the best way of clinching the point. An assistant in the kitchen showed how to peel fruit and vegetables, with the least possible waste, and another assistant sold economy cookbooks.

The next counter was devoted to economical ideas in sewing and mending. There the onlookers learned, among other things, that old stockings can be cleverly fitted with new feet and the tops of new stockings reinforced against the wear and tear of suspender garters, that a second lining will save the back breadth of a silk undershirt, and that attractive collar-and-cuff sets can be made from worn linen shirts. Another counter was given over to miscellaneous ideas in economy illustrated by ingenious little makeshifts of all kinds.

A sign over the fourth counter read, "How To Save Your Luxuries." The demonstrations threw surprising light on the way people sometimes waste the supplies that cost most. A striking illustration of the lesson was furnished by two tallow candles of the same size that were set burning side by side at the same time. One had been kept in the ice box, the other on an open shelf, and it was interesting to note how much longer the cold candle held out. Half of the same counter was used for an exhibit of things that may be profitably saved or sold. The samples included a col-

lection of magazines, a stack of newspapers, some empty bottles and a quantity of tin foil. A ball of string composed of many stray lengths was marked, "Save this—it costs three times as much as it used to cost."

The economy booth is sure to be well patronized and so it performs a double service—collecting money and promoting economy. A wide-awake committee will be able to think of numerous other useful suggestions in saving.

Hostess:—A game that provides instruction as well as fun makes a double appeal and is sure to prove popular. Well-known faces is a good example of this kind of game. It is played with a hundred or more cards made of pictures of famous persons cut from magazines or newspapers and pasted on cardboard mounts of uniform size. It is permissible to have several different likenesses of the same individual. Beneath each picture is inscribed the name of the person, the place and date of his birth and the reason why he is famous.

Any number of players can take part. Deal seven cards to each player, and lay the remainder in a common pile in the middle of the table. The object of the game is to see which player can first get rid of all his cards. The first player draws a card from the pile, compares it with his hand, and proceeds to discard as many celebrities as may be grouped with it, if the other players approve the classification that he makes.

For example, persons born the same year may be discarded together, or those of the same calling, or those associated in the public mind with the same cause. The most desirable classification, naturally, is that which will use up the greatest number of cards.

The other players draw and discard as their turns come. Each of them has the additional privilege of adding an appropriate card to any group on the table, provided that group does not already contain four cards, which constitute a complete book. The first player who succeeds in ridding himself of all his cards is entitled to one point for each of the cards still held by his companions, and is the winner of that round. The more well-informed and quick-witted a player is, the sooner of course he will play out his cards. The game may be played either for a certain number of rounds or until some particular score has been reached. Progressing from table to table will add to the fun.

Hogs

Hog oilers too expensive? Then try making some at home. Take old gunny sacks or pieces of burlap and tack or tie them on posts in the hog lot where hogs are accustomed to rub. Saturate the cloths with crude oil or stock dip, and see that the oil is renewed every few days. Go slow about putting the rags on trees, else the pigs may have to do without shade next summer.

One time is about as good as another to disinfect for hog cholera. Right now, is always the best time. Use quicklime in the lots and sheds, and sprinkle or spray phenol preparations about in the cracks of the houses. Supplement these precautions with a general clean up, and make them sufficient to keep the disease away by maintaining a strict quarantine against dogs and animals from infected lots. Go as far as to keep your neighbor out of the lot if his hogs are sick. That won't be unneighborly. In one of the western states last fall a bunch of September pigs was fed on a ration consisting of pens, shorts and tankage. They were sold on a fifteen-cent market in March at a profit of \$5.71 a head. Another lot fed on barley, shorts and tankage netted only \$4.87 a head. Pens and barley were valued at the same price per ton.

Breed for winter pigs now if you have the buildings for them. There is no reason why a sow can not raise a litter while she is raising the mortgage. The returns from the sale of the litter will be welcome about corn-pulling time next summer.

Ancestor of All Pigeons

Our domestic pigeons are of many varieties, remarkably different in shape and plumage—even, it might be said, in character and habits. Yet all of them are descended from a single kind of pigeon—the "blue rock."

We have the "pouter," the "fantail," the "tumbler," the "homer"—these and many others. But all of them are derived from the same original ancestor. It just shows what marvels can be accomplished by breeding through artificial selection.

If the garden hose shows signs of giving out, don't think you must throw it away. Get some rubber tape and wind the hose for a few inches above and below the break. Treated thus it will last a long time.

Bedtime Stories

The Farm Where Father Was a Boy

When father lived here on the farm— Oh, it was long ago!

Could he have had the fun I have, And known the things I know?

Why, I have seen a fox to-day, Out on the pasture hill.

And caught three minnows in the brook That flows below the mill.

And I know where wild cherries grow, And where the wood grapes are, And where the fern root is more sweet Than sugar is, by far.

And then I caught a firefly once, And found what makes the light; And once I heard an owl "Whoo! Whoo!"

Beside the road at night.

I almost caught a turtle, too, Down by the lily pond; And, anyway, I saw a hawk Fly from the woods beyond.

When father lived here on the farm, So very long ago, I wonder if he had such fun And knew the things I know.

In haying time I helped a lot! I helped to rake the hay, And high among the rafters climbed To tread the load away.

Then once we thought a cow was lost; But Scotty found her track, And how he ran but it was dark Before he brought her back.

And once—it frightened me a bit—I found a cave one day. I'm sure that pirates lived in it, Or redskins hid away!

Oh, every day brings something new For Scotty and for me— A thousand wondrous things to do, A thousand things to see!

Still, father only smiles and says: That very long ago.

He had the selfsame fun I have And knew the things I know.

Thousands of barrels of apples rot upon the trees or upon the ground every year. They should not be allowed to go to waste this year.

A good mushroom, properly cooked, is a delicious morsel and as such is a wholesome addition to the dietary. If you are absolutely sure that the variety that grows on your lawn or in the neighboring fields is of the edible kind, by all means cook it and eat it.

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 roof, remind him how little

NEPONET Paroid ROOFING

costs more than cheap ready roofings, an object lesson in the economy of using only the standard weather-proof and fire-resisting roofing—Paroid, that has defied the elements for 15 years.

Quotations gladly given on all kinds of roofing.

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White Front

Comfort in the Home!

Ministers look after your Spiritual Comforts, but for Temporal Comforts, LEAVE IT TO US!

The difference between Cold and Heat is convincing if you install in your Home one of our famous "Sunshine Furnaces" for Wood or Coal. Our Splendid New Lines, in large Stock and Great Variety, in Stoves and Ranges, offer the Best Values that are to be obtained. Be sure to see our Stock and we will send you away from us a pleased and satisfied Customer.

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

The Farmers Supply House

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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 Outfit, 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.

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

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

Fall and Winter Specials

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

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

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

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

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Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

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All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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Main Street, Lachute.

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At the Sign of the Slate



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Shoe Wearers know that the best to be had in Footwear is obtainable there and Best Shoes always attract the Best Trade. Extra Special values in all lines of footwear. Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Etc.

Extra Special in Gloves and Mitts.
Suits and Overcoats 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.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
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R. A. DRAPEAU,
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DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
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DR. G. A. CLUNIE, D.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

NO. 38

ICE CREAM PARLOR

Ice Cream Sodas Sundae and Bricks.

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

P. PAQUIN, - - Lachute

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up till Nov. 13th, 1917, for 40 cords of wood 3 feet long, and 20 cords 2 feet long, half maple and half birch. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, Sec-Treas.
Lachute School Commissioner

Christmas Greetings.

It may seem a little early to talk about Christmas, but not if you are desirous of sending to your friends or loved ones at a distance. The Watchman office has a splendid line this year from which to choose and your friends will appreciate your thought. A nicely worded Greeting, bearing your own printed signature at the same price you pay for just ordinary cards. Envelopes supplied and all ready for mailing. Don't fail to see them.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—West End Lachute. Attractive Residence, in best repair, with large frontage, over 100 feet. Seven rooms, (including 3 bed rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water. Good Cellar, detached woodshed, Henery and 2 Arbors. Large Garden, about half acre. Formerly occupied by its owner, William Howard. 10-26

Apply to

H. SLATER, Lachute Mills.

We have a few nice Serge, Silk and Velvet dresses. Prices lower than you can make them.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Public Notice.

Pay up or Go Without.

All persons indebted to the Lachute Town Corporation for water are requested to settle same by October 31st, or the water will positively be cut off.

By order of the
WATER COMMITTEE

FOR SALE.—A good working horse. Apply to

MRS. POTTER.

Strayed! From the pasture of the undersigned, Two white Ayrshire Cows. Any information regarding same will be thankfully received by

WM. HAY, Lachute.

We are well stocked in Dress Goods and Costume Cloths. In Navy Green, Brown and Black.

W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. E. Ward, of Grand Mere, was in town on Wednesday last.

Mr. T. B. Cole, of Ottawa, was in town the early part of this week.

Mrs. Bolton and family, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. R. W. K.

Miss Allison Cottingham is spending this week with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Hal Banford left on Tuesday for a visit to his sister in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. F. W. Alexander is spending this week with friends in Shawbridge.

Mrs. Henry J. Giles was in Montreal last week, returning home on Saturday.

Mrs. and Miss Cairns, of Montreal, were guests of the Misses Allan last week.

Dr. Alexander returned on Tuesday evening from a pleasant visit to Montreal.

Mrs. Crabb, of Ottawa, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Geo. Creswell this week.

The S.S.S. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Massiah on Friday evening Oct. 19th.

Mr. R. M. Patterson, of Wilson, N. Y. is the guest of his sister Mrs. Ed. Smith this week.

Mrs. Finley McGibbon, of Flint, Michigan, is the guest of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon.

Mrs. Morrow, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother Mrs. R. Creswell this week.

Owing to the inclement weather the Academy Sports were postponed until next Saturday.

Miss Dawson, of Montreal, and Mr. Brunau, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. E. Jousse on Sunday.

Miss Ault, of Ottawa, Mrs. Titula and Mrs. Cenfold, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Potter this week.

Mrs. Deacon and Mrs. J. S. Giles were in Buckingham, on Monday attending the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mr. Sidney Barron, who has been visiting in town during the past month has returned this week to Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boas, of St. Cinnate arrived home from the West last week. They are staying at present at Mr. Robt. Boas's.

Miss Jessie Cruise, of the Royal Victoria Hospital Staff, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents for the week-end.

The death of Mr. J. M. Dorion, occurred at his home in Ottawa, on Wednesday evening last, after an illness of two weeks.

The East Settlement brotherhood will be addressed next Sunday by the Rev. F. J. Hayden B. A. his subject being "The crime of carelessness."

Mrs. Archie Graham Jr. nee Miss Ruth Rodgers will be "At Home" on Thursday, Oct. 25th, Cote du Mt. St. Andrews, from three to six p.m.

Next Sunday morning Rev. F. J. Hayden will continue his series of addresses on "The Lord's Prayer" his subject being "Give us this day our daily bread."

The marriage of Miss Pearl Manson O'Hara of Montreal, and Mr. Harlow Forman Giles of Lachute, has been arranged to take place quietly on Saturday October 20.

The Rev. J. F. Forsythe spent the week-end in Carleton Place and during his absence Mr. Stanley Goldsworthy most acceptably occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church here.

Regular services in connection with Grenville Baptist Church will be held (D.V.) Sunday, Oct. 21st, as follows:—Grenville 11 a.m. Mabel 3 p.m. and Stonefield 7 p.m.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Marguerite McCaskell, late of Mount Maple, took place here on Friday last. The body was conveyed from Montreal and was committed by Rev. F. J. Hayden of Lachute.

Mr. Placide Crevier of Beech Ridge, announces his Auction Sale of five stock and farm implements to be held on Wednesday, November 7th. See posters next week.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

The medical board have been sitting here since Saturday and up to the time of going to press some 160 young men have presented themselves for examination.

The board is comprised of Dr. Griffith, of Sherbrooke, Dr. Robichaud, of Montreal and Major McDonald, who is in charge of the board.

Bound to go!

The young son of Mr. Robert Dawson, who for so many years has been baggage-man on our local train has at last arrived home from the front. Private L. I. Dawson, although now only 16 years of age has seen two years of active service and experienced hardships that many men of matured age have quailed under, but Dawson truly is brimful of grit that has made him a most popular boy amongst his comrades. He tried six times before he succeeded in joining up, and was only 14 years old at the time, but now he is back and his parents are rejoicing over his return, as they still have another boy in the firing line.

Special address on "Prayers For The Dead"

On Sunday evening, before a large and representative congregation in the Methodist church, the Rev. F. J. Hayden, B. A. gave a very timely address on one of the subjects of the hour, viz. "Prayers for the dead."

The text chosen was "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." This was, he said, a voice from heaven, which uttered this benediction. It needed such a voice to convince men of the blessedness of the dead.

Between Eden and Heaven lies a long Pilgrimage, and the mission of the Gospel is to transfer man's aspiration from Earth to Heaven. Man's range is meagre, and his strength feeble, and as infants he might say with Lennyson—

"What am I,
An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
With no language but a cry."

The Ancients, he said, found it hard to realize immortality, still harder to realize the "Blessedness of the Dead." To them death was a drear, pallid ghost, hence the great need of such a message from Heaven.

Turning to the question of the evening, the speaker said, that a great sister church had recently recommended through its synod, "Prayers for the dead." The Rev. Gentleman said he had no disposition to criticize the action of that church, he not being a member of that body did not feel involved, but would rather discuss in a frank manner the question of prayers for the dead, Prayers for the dead he said was not Apocryphal. The Holy Scriptures had no word on the question.

It never gave sanction to such a doctrine, the Jews before the time of Christ never prayed for the Dead. The early Christians did not allow it. It was, said the speaker, a purely pagan idea, since we can do nothing for those who are with The Lord. He then discussed the question of Purgatory, stating briefly what such a doctrine involved, its Prayers Masses, indulgences, etc. It was this question that aroused Martin Luther and was the great evil which was swept away by the reformed churches at the reformation. The great Evangelical Churches had emancipated from these great errors and to permit their introduction into the ritual of a church again, it was, he thought, going back on the great principle of the reformation. It would be a means of wrecking the great principle of reform.

Speaking of Purgatory, the speaker said it would be foolish to forget the abuses which have gathered round the beliefs and customs, and which eventually led to their complete abandonment by a large section of Christendom.

The whole conception came to be reduced to a calculating not say cash basis. The invocation of the saints developed into addressing prayer directly to them, until immediate access to God was looked upon as irreverent and presumptuous and idolatry crept back into Christian worship.

The marriage of Purgatory was taken over by the priesthood which constituted itself the custodian of the merits of the saints which could be applied to the souls suffering for their sins on the payment of fees. Thus the beautiful ideas that the saints have accumulated spiritual influences by which we benefit, and that souls can be helped in their spiritual progress by our prayers was commercialised and completely spoiled.

First of all, it is right that we should pray for the dead, who belong to our communion in Christ? Of course, if we believe a view, that I do not think can be maintained, that immediately after death comes the Final Judgment and with it immediate salvation or doom, the answer will be negative. But some find it possible to accept the Roman Catholic doctrine that after death, though judgment has been pronounced, those who shall ultimately enter heaven are enduring the penal pains of Purgatory. In either case the great Evangelical Churches do not concede the right to pray for the dead, for which there is no alibi in the Bible.

On the question of "May we pray for the Dead?"

The horrible effect of the war in cutting off so many young souls who had hardly made trial of life or discovered themselves and the questionable preparation of the dreadful experiences they passed through, had no doubt, intensified interest in this subject, and compelled a consideration which in other circumstances it would not have received. But even here, and while our hearts bleed for those who suffer and mourn, we feel we cannot permit the restoration of that doctrine which brought so much despair and evil and which has sanction in Holy Writ.

A common objection, he said, is based upon the fixity of condition which death is supposed to involve. On the idea that there is a twofold division, Perdition and Blessedness, then in one case they are beyond our help, and in the other they do not need it, the lost are lost for ever, and the Blessed see God and are satisfied.

FOUND.—Several articles on the Brownsburg Road. Same can be had on application to Mr. D. Tomahy, Brownsburg, on identifying property and paying for this notice.

Ladies' Jackets

Are now in Stock and Selling Rapidly

We can still fit you, but come early as sizes and colours soon disappear. We have a choice line of

PLUSH COATS

in Brown and Black, — also in colors. These are most attractive. Stock of Ladies and Children's Underwear is now complete. Men's Underwear in all wool and Union—Complete range. All wool goods will soon be a thing of the past. The wise WILL BUY NOW.

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 fine assortment of school books, scribblers, rulers, pens, pencils, inks, erasers, etc. Prices are right.

Our Groceries in great variety and Always Fresh and Good.

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE



THOMAS EDISON

the world's greatest inventor, whose masterpiece.

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

Suitable Wedding Gifts in Silver or Cut Glass in 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.

Fresh from the Gardens

of the finest Tea-producing country in the world.

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only.

Try it—it's delicious. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.

The PURPLE MASK

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

ELEVENTH EPISODE.

"You had best surrender," said Phil Kelly as he kept the gun pointed at the Purple Mask, as she sat in the driver's seat of her stalled machine.

"All right, for this time," said Patricia Montez, "but you would never have caught me if my gasoline had held out."

Dressed in her purple tights and cape, Pat descended to the ground and removed her mask. Kelly stripped off his overcoat and held her into it, for the air was chill and Pat was not quite dressed for the circumstances in which she found herself.

"Let's seek shelter in this cottage," Kelly suggested, pointing to a small shack that stood back from the road a few rods.

"Whatever you say is law, until I can get a chance to escape," said the girl, as Kelly led the way toward the cottage.

Repeated knocks upon the door brought no response. Kelly turned the knob and stepped into a large living room that occupied most of the ground floor of the shack.

Further investigation developed the fact that tenants of the cottage had gone away.

"There will be someone driving along the road shortly," said Kelly, "and I'll send a note to the chief of police. He'll send for us and save the long walk back to town—it must be a good five miles to a street car."

Kelly searched the table that stood in the center of the room, and in one of its drawers found stationery upon which he wrote a note. Upon the envelope he hurriedly scrawled the address of police headquarters and left the message lying on the table.

When the Sphinx heard an automobile approaching, he ran into the road to head it off. While he was out of the room Pat's brain was working fast.

Tearing open the original note Kelly had carelessly left upon the table, Pat substituted another envelope on which she had written an altogether different address. She had barely time to complete the substitution and to seal the envelope when Kelly returned with the chauffeur of a machine he had stopped as it was passing the house.

"Rush this envelope to the place it is addressed," said the Sphinx. And the stranger took the note, pocketing it along with the crisp bill Kelly gave him as his pay.

Every time an automobile whizzed

down the road, after sufficient time had elapsed for him to expect action on his message, Kelly looked for a lead of police to appear on the scene. Pat, however, feigned little interest in anything that was going on around her.

She would occasionally look out of the window, and made several feints, as if she would try to escape.

Finally Pat discovered, as she looked expectantly from the window, a machine loaded with men rapidly approaching from the direction of the city. They were dressed in purple

cloaks with masking hoods drawn over their heads.

Kelly heard the machine stop in front of the cottage and rushed to the door, expecting, of course, to see the police coming in response to his summons. Almost before he could realize, in his surprise, the unexpected presence of Pat's Apaches, they had surrounded him in the room.

Pat slipped out of Kelly's coat and tossed it to him with a gay taunting laugh.

"Thanks for taking good care of me," she said. "I'm sorry I can't take you back to town with me, but I have an important engagement at the Garden to-night, and you might be a hindrance to my plans."

In another instant she had fled to the waiting automobile, followed by her men, and Kelly was left alone, to make his way back to town as best he could.

Arriving at the House of Mystery Pat called an immediate meeting of the Apaches to discuss plans for their evening at the Garden. Word had come to her that a fake benevolent society had been preying upon the poor for some time, collecting money that was squandered in hilarious sessions at the notorious resort held.

"They have just made an extra heavy haul, and will squander the funds to-night," was the concluding paragraph in the report that came to the queen of the Apaches.

Pat's plans were carefully outlined at the meeting in the House of Mystery.

The Garden cafe was a notorious place where all sorts of people mingled under the bright lights.

"It can do no harm to give the place a good cleaning out for once," said Pat.

The Garden was having a big night when Pat's men began to assemble, just after eleven o'clock. The "benevolent" society was out in force to enjoy the pleasures their ill-gotten money was to provide.

Shortly after Pat arrived in her automobile, she saw Phil Kelly enter, with one of his men, and take a seat not far from the entrance.

Pat's men had arrived by twos and fours, distributing themselves at various tables throughout the restaurant. More of them had climbed to the roof, by the fire-escapes, and were ready to descend upon the crowd at the appointed moment.

Kelly was chatting with his assistant, and enjoying the run the dancers were furnishing, when a waiter handed him a card. The Sphinx eyed the pastebored curiously and then read:

"If you are wise, you will not interfere."

At that instant every light in the place was extinguished. Women screamed with fright, and the men at the tables shoved back their chairs, instinctively rising to their feet.

When the lights went up, as suddenly as they had gone out, men in purple capes and hoods that masked their faces formed a circle around the crowd at the tables. Each man held two revolvers pointed threateningly at the assemblage.

There was a girlish figure in purple tights and cape, with a purple mask across the face, that moved rapidly among the tables. Two men who attended her placed their guns threateningly under the noses of the guests as Pat held out a purple sack and commanded:

(To be continued.)

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

An Appeal to Hunters to be Careful With Fire in the Woods.

September ushers in the shooting season with the accompanying dangers from the presence of hunters in the woods. The sportsman is usually a smoker, careless with matches and sparks from his pipe.

This year, owing to the long dry spell, the wooded areas are especially inflammable. The least spark may be the cause of a conflagration, the result of which cannot be estimated.

An appeal is made to sportsmen to be careful with fire, to refrain from smoking while in the woods or, if this is impossible, to make sure that all matches are thoroughly extinguished and that live sparks do not fall on the dry leaves or grass.

If camp fires are necessary, guard them, and, when no longer required, extinguish them. Tramping out a fire is not positive; fires frequently follow dry roots into accumulations of dry material only to break out again when fanned by a high wind.

The destruction of the forest means also the destruction of the game and wild life therein, and it is therefore in the interests of the sportsman, if for selfish reasons only, to be careful with fire.

Seventy thousand bells have been received by a bell foundry at Hanover to be re-bell into war material.

An English Vicar, addressing a gathering of young people at Manchester, said that the two chief things in a boy's life should be "to say his prayers and wash the back of his neck; the one would remind him he had a soul to save, and the other the reality of the unseen."

Turkish prisoners in British hands number 34,400.



The Housewife's Corner



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

Lesson X. Vegetables.

Vegetables belong to the carbohydrate class of foods. They contain starch, sugar, cellulose and mineral salts.

There are three distinct groups of vegetables: (1) Green vegetables, composed of leaves and stems, such as lettuce, asparagus, spinach, chard, and celery; (2) starchy vegetables, consisting of roots and tubers, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, radishes, onions and parsnips; (3) legumes, such as peas, beans and lentils. Green vegetables are valuable for their salts and acids, also for cellulose, which is very necessary to the body, as it furnishes material for bulk, diluting the highly concentrated foods. The starch of group 2 is inclosed within the tiny cellulose wall, which, when cooked, softens, permitting the grains of starch to expand and therefore be easier to digest. The legumes contain valuable protein, which may take the place of meat. The other vegetables contain little protein and fat but all vegetables contain a large percentage of water.

Properties of Vegetables

Potatoes are rich in starch and mineral salts. Tomatoes are of a diuretic nature, and are valuable for their flavor. They are also rich in mineral salts and are easily digested. Celery, lettuce, endive and cress are easily digested, are cooling, and purify the blood stream. Spinach has aperient qualities. Cucumbers contain mineral salts and cellulose. Asparagus is of diuretic nature. So is the onion. It is also rich in an aromatic oil which contains a large amount of sulphur. Beets contain sugar. Carrots are valuable as a

Dainties For the Preserve Cupboard

Grape Jelly.—Pick the grapes from the stems, then wash and put into a preserving kettle. Add water to one-half the depth of the grapes in the kettle. Cook until soft, mashing frequently. Drain, using a jelly bag. Take care not to squeeze the bag, as this will give the jelly a cloudy appearance. To the prepared juice, measure and use an equal amount of sugar. Return the juice to a clean preserving kettle and boil for ten minutes before adding the sugar. Stir continually after adding the sugar until the sugar is dissolved. Cook until 222 degrees Fahrenheit is reached on a candy thermometer, or about eight minutes. Fill into sterilized glasses and seal in the usual manner for jellies.

Cabbage Relish.—Cut four large heads of cabbage. Now, with a large knife or cleaver chop fine, place in a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Add one cupful of salt and bring to a boil. Cook for five minutes, then drain and add sufficient water and vinegar in equal parts to cover. Also add one ounce of celery seed, one ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of whole cloves, one-half ounce of allspice, one cupful of salt, one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of turmeric. Place in a porcelain preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for fifteen minutes and then seal in all-glass jars, adding one tablespoonful of salad oil to each jar.

Tomato Catsup.—Wash one-half basket of tomatoes, cut them in small pieces and put in the preserving kettle. Place on the stove and cook until very soft. Rub through a fine sieve and then add one quart of vinegar, one pound of sugar, one cup of salt, two tablespoonfuls of red pepper, and the following spices tied in a cheesecloth bag: one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of mustard. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Seal into sterilized bottles and then cool. Dip in paraffin and then store in a cool, dry place. Remove spice bag when sufficiently cooked.

To Win Success.

If you are living and working earnestly and honestly for what seems to you the right and good thing between man and man, and man and God, then you may rest assured of this, that the most tremendous forces in all the universe are somehow working back of and with you. The increasing and unfolding purposes of all the ages, the labors of heroic men and women of countless patient generations, the very ultimate powers in the great universe that God Himself must have made, are all somehow linked up with the aims and purposes and ideals that are yours. Is there, then, any chance of failure or ultimate disaster? Not unless it can be believed that this is an altogether haphazard world, with no purpose back of it, and no destiny before it, such a world as no sane man can believe it to be. No, the man who is ardently and faithfully living for the good and the right is the one man in the world who is absolutely predestined to victory and achievement and to whom blighting disappointment can never come.

blood purifier. Cauliflower, cabbage and brussels sprouts are of the same family and contain valuable salts.

Methods of Cooking

Perhaps no article of food suffers more from improper cooking than do vegetables. Be very particular about cleansing. Use a small brush for the purpose. Discard all the stale or decayed vegetables.

Place all vegetables in boiling water to cook, and keep the water boiling gently until they are tender. Overcooking or too rapid boiling spoils the color, appearance and flavor of the vegetable. Do not cover green vegetables while cooking. Spinach, chard, beet tops and squash should be steamed.

The following is a timetable for cooking:

Potatoes. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Turnips. From 30 to 50 minutes, according to size and age.

Beets. From 45 minutes to 2 hours, according to size and age.

Carrots. From 15 to 40 minutes, according to size and age.

Spinach. For 15 minutes.

Cabbage. From 15 to 50 minutes, according to method of cutting.

Peas. For 20 minutes.

Beans. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Asparagus. From 20 to 30 minutes, according to size.

Potatoes are best boiled in the skins, or steamed. After draining the water from boiled potatoes, cover them with a towel which absorbs the moisture. When baking potatoes, first boil for ten minutes, then grease the skin and bake.

Tomato Soy.—One-half peck of green tomatoes, one cupful of salt. Slice the tomatoes. Cover with salt and then stand aside over night. In the morning put in a porcelain kettle with: eight onions-peeled and chopped fine, six green peppers, seeded and chopped fine, one-fourth ounce of paprika, one-fourth ounce of allspice, one-fourth ounce of cloves, two ounces of mustard, one ounce of mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one-half cupful of brown sugar. Cover with vinegar and cook slowly until thick. Seal into sterilized bottles and store in a cool, dry place.

Pepper Catsup.—Use twenty-five green or red peppers. Remove the seeds and chop fine. Add ten large onions, and then cook until very soft in a porcelain preserving kettle with one pint of water, one pint of vinegar. When soft, rub through a fine sieve. Return to the kettle and add one pint of vinegar, one-half cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon. Cook slowly until thick. Seal in sterilized jars and then store in a dry, cool place.

Pickled Peppers.—Use large green or red peppers. Cut off the tops and then remove the seeds. Put into a brine that is strong enough to float an egg for two days. Drain and then fill with chopped cabbage. Season with celery and mustard seed. Pack in sterilized jars and cover with cold spiced vinegar. Cover the tops of the jars with a tight cover.

To Store Dried Foods

Make bags from clean pieces of muslin or a double fold of cheesecloth. Eight by fourteen inches is a good size. Place the dried food products in bag and tie with string. Wrap bag in a sheet of newspaper. Slip this into a larger bag, turning the string end in the last bag down and tie securely. Apply a coat of whitewash to the outside of second bag. Hang by string in cool, dry place. Great care must be taken to see that fruit or vegetables are thoroughly dry. If not they will be a total loss.

Do not dig potatoes too soon. Wait until the tops have pretty well dried up. Dig only on a clear day.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.



THE BUILDING OF STRATEGIC LINES

WORKING UNDER ENEMY FIRE IN SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

Canadian Railway Construction Battalion Are Doing Splendid Work at the Front.

While splendid regiments from the Mother Country—English, Scottish and Welsh—and Anzacs are fighting their victorious way over the ground where Canada first won her spurs, the Dominion corps, under Lieut.-General Currie, are holding the line on another part of the western front, a sapper correspondent. But there is another happy, unlisted corps of Canadians that is helping the thrust back from the Ypres salient, and to the north and south.

It is over a year since the call came from the British higher command for specialists, and more than from any other part of the empire has that call been answered by Canada. When Lieut.-General Turner, a Canadian commander in England, turned his attention to the formation of these expert battalions which are as necessary to the modern commander as are the ordinary infantry and artillery, he made no mistake in his choice, even taking good fighting officers, who had won fame at railway construction, from their units in the front line. There was grumbling at first, but now there are none but zealous "happy-to-be-in-it" officers and men. They are proud to be Canadian Railway Construction Corps.

Won by Canadians.

Recently I wandered along the fringe of the greatest battle the world has ever seen. Canadians may, for a time, proudly call it the third battle of Ypres. Where once there had been a Canadian battalion's headquarters, there was a neatly-built, shell-proof series of dugouts, with a British brigadier and his staff busily at work. Canadian tunnelling companies, the same men who bored under the Huns at Messines, built them, and even the Huns would admit they are quite the latest fashion in dugouts. Outside the entrance, his blue-prints spread in front of him, a Vancouver captain was discussing a similar set, somewhere about the place where Canada made her great stand at St. Julien. He had been out in the newly-captured trenches that morning, a few hours after our wave had gone forward, and had found, still marked some of the Canadian graves their comrades left when they retreated that April afternoon.

For the Big Guns.

For over a year Canadian railway battalions have been building strategic lines of all gauges up to our former trenches. At first Fritz used to bother them with shells, but this year these expert track-layers have won their own victory. The Huns have discovered that it is cheaper for us to build and repair this steel network than for them to shell and destroy it. Night and day, in sunshine and rain, though, these Canadian battalions and their British aides of the labor battalions were under fire, and casualties were not few. Three days ago one battalion was shelled out of its headquarters, but they completed the spurs which were needed for the big guns on the morning of the attack.

At an aerodrome behind the centre of the advance I found a French-Can-

adian pilot who had brought down three enemy planes on the first day of the battle. There were twelve more Canadians in his squadron, and up and down the line there are Canadian flyers in practically every escadrille.

Two Routes.

Where a new siding runs off the main railway line—it is built of rails taken from the Transcontinental—there are Canadian casualty clearing stations, where nurses and doctors from Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto are busily attending wounded Englishmen and Highlanders brought down comfortably on light railways which were laid by Dominion troops. I remember the station nearby when bloody, half-gassed Canadians were sitting with only their field dressings staunching their wounds, waiting for a chance of a lift in an ambulance, heavy shells crumpling in the last hope of relief by train and crashing into the very buildings which gave them shelter. The saving, credit side of war has improved. If the Huns had disabled the track yesterday it would not have stopped the work of mercy. There is an alternative route to and from the hospitals. That is the system we work on now: very British in thoroughness, nothing to chance.

Engineers, Too.

Out on the canal, across which our Dominion troops retreated over a shell-swept pontoon bridge, there are more construction men helping the ever-busy Royal Engineers throw across new wooden structures that will bear the heaviest artillery and rolling stock. The timbers have been sawn and shaped and fitted in a little Canadian mill right under the nose of the enemy, where Amherst boilers drive saws which came from Hamilton, and the sawyer and his men still wear the Stetsons of the woods and live on bacon and beans—sometimes, British rations are, they say, too luxurious even for bushmen.

RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

DIETING UNNECESSARY

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acid, such as all starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe foods are gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat of chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestible, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good antacid such as bisulphated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, conplan is now being adopted. Instead of the old fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisulphated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply it in 5 gr. tablets, 2 or 3 of which are equivalent to a teaspoonful of the powder form and are much more convenient to carry.

A few of the products that can be obtained from soy-beans are as follows: Meal, flour, glycerine, enamel in different colors, lampblack, waterproofing material, linoleum, soft soap, hard soap and soap chips.



From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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

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. An 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.—B.E.W.:—I have a field of corn which is now clean and growing very rapidly. I wish, however, to grow a green crop to plow under next year; and have a farm that has been run quite badly; but as you know, the corn crop this year is very late, and its value, if matured, will be greater than usual. Will the sowing of a cover crop now interfere with, or detract in any way from the present crop ripening early? And how much vetch and rye should be sown per acre?

Answer:—Regarding sowing a cover crop in your corn at this stage, I believe it will do no injury to the corn. You will gain in green material which you can plow under to improve the condition of the soil. A good mixture to sow is a bushel of rye to about three pecks of vetch.

The seed should be scattered between the corn rows and then worked in by a levelling cultivator or a narrow sectional harrow. It would be best done, of course, by a single row drill.

The addition of 200 lbs. to the acre of fertilizer analyzing approximately 2 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid would insure a good catch, and would also assist the ripening of the corn.

Question.—F.W.G.:—I am told repeatedly that one should not cultivate beans after they bloom. They claim it is an old saying but cannot give any good reasons. Will you kindly advise me through your columns if there is anything to this and if so state why it should not be done.

Answer:—Growing beans should be cultivated very carefully. Men who handle large areas of beans say that most of the work should be put on the seed-bed and just sufficient cultivation should be given to keep down the weeds. If you will carefully dig up a plant of beans you will find that its roots spread out fairly near the surface and sufficiently wide to extend over half the distance between the rows. This being the case, a deep cultivation of beans, when the plant has made maximum growth, such as you will find at blossoming time, will cut off a large percent. of the small roots between the rows. The roots are the conveyors of plant food. Then if you cut off the roots, you are to a certain extent starving the plant. From blossoming time to the filling of the pods of beans is a critical period for the bean crop. At such a time it requires a good supply of water; hence any injury to its root system should be carefully avoided. Another reason for avoiding cultivation at blossoming time is that there is a tendency during damp weather to spread bean disease, by the bean spores being carried by the cultivator or on the shoes or clothing of the workman.

Question.—R.F.D.:—I have this year planted beans on heavy clover sod and have a fine crop of beans. I have been told I could plant another crop of beans next year without any added fertilizer on this same soil. I would like your advice on this subject. Another question I would like to ask is, should I be compelled to use commercial fertilizer? When is the best time to use it, fall or spring? Should I drill it in or spread it broadcast, and how much to the acre? This is a light loam sand soil.

Answer:—As a rule, beans should not follow beans. They should follow a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. Of course, if your soil is in good shape and you have used a large amount of fertilizer this year, and if the beans have been absolutely free of disease, you may safely plant another crop next year where these stand. The last point is really the point of greatest importance, since bean diseases live in the soil for one or two years. On your light sandy loam soil you certainly will have to provide plant food for next year's crop if you expect a good crop. The problem is just the same as is faced in feeding calves. If you expect the calf to do well from one year to another, you have to look out to supply an abundance of suitable food. Now fertilizers are carriers of plant food and although the plant food which you added this year may not all have been used up, yet I am of the opinion that you will find it profitable to make an addition of plant food on next year's bean crop. On light sandy soils, especially if they are low in organic matter, it is profitable to top-dress the land after plowing in the spring with 6 to 8 loads of well rotted manure to the acre. This should be supplemented by the addition of acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer high in available phosphoric acid, at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre, if largest yields of best quality are to be harvested. The fertilizer, of course, should be applied in the spring. Successful bean growers apply the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill seven to fourteen days before planting the beans. If

no grain drill is available any broadcast distributor will work, applying the fertilizer broadcast and working it in by harrowing and disking. When fertilizer is applied with a grain drill at planting time it should be allowed to run in the hole to each side of the one which drops the beans and not in the hole dropping the seed. Some successful bean growers go over the field twice, the first time drilling the fertilizer and the second time sowing the seed. This works the fertilizer into the soil and avoids the fertilizer and the beans coming in contact, the one with the other. While this method takes twice the time it mixes the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil, and the tender bean plants are never injured.

Question.—J.B.A.:—As I have a field of alfalfa which I think would yield larger returns as seed I take the liberty of writing you for information in regard to the same. If you will kindly answer the following questions I will appreciate it very much. (1) Is the second crop the one to cut for seed? (2) About how many bushels per acre is an average yield? (3) Does it injure the future crops to cut it for seed? (4) Do you think the past hot weather has injured the prospects for seed?

Answer:—As a rule the second crop of alfalfa will produce the largest yield of seed in Canada; this for the reason that there are more bees at the time that the flowers of the second crop are in blossom than there are for the same period of the first crop. The seed should be cut when about two-thirds of the pods are filled; otherwise the earliest filled pods will shatter and some seed will be lost. From two to five bushels per acre is an average yield of alfalfa seed.

If the alfalfa crop has made a good strong growth and is well established, little injury will be done to the alfalfa by allowing it to come to seed, especially if after cutting the seed the crop is top-dressed with manure or fertilizer so as to give it strength to meet the coming winter conditions. The hot weather which has just past should not have injured the seed prospects unless the ground is very sandy and has dried out.

Question.—H.J.:—I am trying alfalfa this year for the first time without a nurse crop. I will give you a brief outline of what I did and ask your advice as to the next move. Plowed seven acres this spring, three acres bean ground last year, four acres two-year meadow; worked it until about June 25th; sowed ground limestone on it, using about ten tons to the seven acres. Then I inoculated alfalfa seed and put it on about one peck per acre and dragged it in at once with a peg-tooth. The field is heavy clay for the most part, with a few sandy places. The field is rolling so it is pretty well drained. The seed came fine, a good stand. To-day the alfalfa stands six to eight inches high and is commencing to blossom, but in a good many places the leaves are turning yellow or pale green. Also quite a few thistles and ragweeds have come up along with it. Now the ground was so wet last spring that we could not draw out manure and we have 200 spreader loads or better in our barnyard. I decided this afternoon upon looking the field over to go over with mower and clip it quite high, then top-dress it quite heavy. What would you advise?

Answer:—I believe you have handled your new alfalfa field wisely. I would not top-dress it too heavy with manure just at the present time, but would give it a second top-dressing either late in the fall or early in the spring. My thought is that too heavy a top-dressing might smother out some of the tender plants. If after cutting and manuring, the crop does not make a good healthy growth, I would advise you to top-dress still further with 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia, and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. This will tend to invigorate the plant and give the crop strength to withstand winter conditions.

A Scotch Retort.

A Scotchman born and bred, Sir Henry Oliver, the new Deputy-Chief of the recently reorganized Admiralty, has a large fund of Scotch stories.

One of the best concerns a certain beadle whose duty it was to show visitors over the remains of an old abbey, "somewhere beyond the Tweed."

On one occasion he had performed this service for a lady who, on leaving him at the churchyard gate, rewarded him only with barren thanks. Whereupon the canny Scot remarked:

"Well, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' out that ye have lost your purse, ye mair recollect that ye hav'na had it out here."

Crowded strawberry plants mean a poor crop next June. Thin 'em out!



Peaches

are the most valued treasure on the preserve shelf.

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Lantic pure Cane Sugar, with its fine granulation, is best for all preserving. 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks. 2 and 5-lb. cartons. Send us Red Ball Trade-mark for free copies of our three new Cook Books.

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Silage As A Grain Substitute

By E. W. Gage.

The prevailing high prices of grain feeds in the face of very moderate prices paid for dairy products have reduced the dairy farmer's profits to a point where it is an open question with many whether it is possible to make the cow pay for the large grain ration necessary. Several dairymen have found that if they are able to dispense with half the grain he formerly fed without materially reducing the milk production and butter-fat, the chances for profit have increased at a smaller cost of production.

Tests Show Advantages.

Several feeding experiments have been held in various sections of New York State to determine just what position silage may be made to occupy in the dairy cow's ration, and the relative basis for feeding as compared with purchased grains. In one of these tests ten cows were used, representing five different breeds, to determine what effect the feeding of more silage than is usually fed, with a corresponding reduction in the grain portion of the ration might have upon the production of milk, butter-fat, gain in weight, cost of ration, and consequent profit.

The general plan of this experiment was to compare two rations which should carry as nearly as possible the same amount of dry matter and nutrients. In one ration these nutrients were to be derived largely from roughage, mainly silage; in the other ration no silage was to be fed and as little roughage as seemed wise, the bulk of the nutrients being derived from concentrates. The two rations fed carried practically the same amount of dry matter. In one over fifty per cent. of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than eighteen per cent. from grain. In the other over fifty-seven per cent. of the dry matter was from grain, no silage being fed.

The silage used in the test was a mixture of one ton of soy beans and cowpeas to two and a half tons of silage corn. There were nearly twice as many soy beans in the mixture as cowpeas. The silage corn was very

low in dry matter, owing to an unfortunate season. The silage was found to contain 18.63 per cent. dry matter, 2.36 per cent. protein, 4.63 per cent. crude fibre, 0.92 per cent. of fat, and 9.36 per cent. of nitrogen free extract, being richer in protein and poorer in carbohydrates than average corn silage on account of the admixture of soy beans and cowpeas.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter-fat per hundred pounds of dry matter; those fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter-fat.

The cost of feed per hundred pounds of milk produced was \$0.687 with the silage ration and \$1.055 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter-fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was \$5.804 with the silage ration and \$2.465 with the grain ration.

Silage Is a Grain Substitute

Comparing the average daily product of each cow for the entire test with her average daily product for the month previous to the change in ration (or the first month of their test in the case of two cows), the cows fed the silage ration shrank 2.84 per cent. in milk and gained 1.89 per cent. in butter-fat production. The cows fed the grain ration shrank 9.11 per cent. in milk and 14.18 in butter-fat production. Upon the conclusion of the experiment each lot of cows was found to have gained in live weight—the silage-fed cows an average of forty-seven pounds per head; the grain-fed cows an average of fifty-seven pounds. The facts reported seem to justify the conclusion that silage can be made to take the place of considerable grain that is being fed to dairy cows in various dairy sections. Growing more feeds rich in protein—clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas, field peas, vetches—and ensiling them, or feeding them as hay, will be possible to further reduce the amount of feed cost, and to increase the profits of the dairy herd.



Alan's Great Surprise.

When Laura's and Mary Anna's big brother, Alan, was a little fellow, he had to go to bed at eight o'clock every night except Friday and Saturday. He thought it was a hard thing to do, especially in the spring and early summer. Perhaps if he had been a country boy it would not have seemed so hard; but he lived in the city, where dozens of other boys were his near neighbors. The other boys went to the same school that Alan attended, and they were allowed to stay up and to play outdoors until nine o'clock every evening, and sometimes later.

Long after Alan was in bed, with his head on his pillow, but with his eyes wide open, he used to hear the boys playing ball in front of their houses, or hide and seek round the houses, or shouting like Indians, just for fun.

Spring, summer, fall and winter, it was all the same while Alan was a little boy; his bedtime when he went to school was eight o'clock.

Alan was well, and he learned his lessons easily. Both his father and his mother told him that he was well and that his eyes were bright and that he learned his lessons so easily because he went to bed early every night. He thought they were mistaken, but he did not say so. Instead, he kept his thoughts about it to himself.

Then one day came his great surprise. It was in June, a few weeks before the long vacation, and just the kind of day when everyone wishes to be outdoors, even the teachers. Birds were singing, and the air was sweet with the smell of roses. A gentle breeze wandered into the schoolroom, as if to call the boys and girls outside to play.

The children were not studying their lessons as if they cared at all who General Wolfe was, or where the highest mountains are, or the longest rivers or the largest cities, or how to spell hard words.

Alan was thinking of his big brother, Lee, who was in the high school. The high school boys had a holiday that afternoon, and Lee had planned to take the baby sisters, Laura and Mary Anna, in the automobile for a

ride into the country. Little brother Alan was thinking of that when the teacher said to all the children, "You may lay aside your books for a moment, if you please."

Quickly all the children closed their books and sat straight, glad to listen to what the teacher had to say; they were expecting a surprise. The next moment Alan wished that he was anywhere else except in that schoolroom, because this is the question that the teacher asked:

"How many boys and girls in this room are in bed before nine o'clock every night except Friday nights and Saturday nights? All who are, please stand."

Alan despised a lie; so he stood beside his desk and tried not to notice that the boys who were his neighbors were snickering behind their hands.

A moment the teacher waited, thinking that others would stand; but no one else rose. Alan stood alone. He felt utterly miserable and wretched until the teacher said, "You may be seated, Alan."

Then came the great surprise: The teacher made a speech; she said she knew that Alan always went to bed early. How did she know it? Because he always came to school fresh and rested, bright of eye and ready for work. She said she could tell who sat up late and who went to bed early by the work they did in school. She could pick them out and name them if she chose.

When the teacher said that, several little girls turned red, and at least one boy looked foolish and ashamed. But the teacher did not mention any names; she only said that she was sorry that Alan was the only one who dared to stand. Then she advised all except Alan to open their books and study their lessons. But she told Alan to go home and have a good time; he had earned a holiday.

Alan walked a step at a time, a step at a time, politely, until he reached the big outside door; then he flew down the steps and ran home at the top of his speed, to get into the automobile on the front seat beside Lee for the ride into the country!

Education must be of character rather than of mere learning, for Germany has shown us during these dreadful days that the possession of knowledge turns a modern man into the most dangerous type of savage that the world has ever seen.



Colts show to best advantage if taught to stand and lead before they are taken into the show ring. Teach them to walk and go through all the paces to which they will be subjected by the judges. Grooming the coat, combing and decorating the mane and tail, add much to the appearance of a show animal.

The exposure of young horses to the short spells of severe weather which occur frequently during the fall, causes a shrinkage in live weight and is a hindrance to rapid and economical development. Older horses seem to stand this sort of treatment with less loss. It is doubtless true that animals become accustomed to winter weather but frequent changes from fine fall weather to bad storms retard gains in colts without shelter.

Four yearling Percheron fillies with an average weight of 1169 pounds on pasture, with a ration of six pounds of corn and oats (one-half of each by weight) daily shrank an average of 32 pounds each during the spell of severe weather on October 18 to 20 of last year, at an Experimental Station. Aged mares in foal lost only slightly during the same period.

Inexpensive sheds which will protect colts from wind, rain, sleet, and snow will prevent part of such loss in weight. Growing horses should not be housed too closely and prevented from taking plenty of exercise, but they should not be subjected to extremely bad weather if they are expected to make satisfactory growth.

THE MEN OF OXFORD.

I saw the spires of Oxford
As I was passing by,
The grey spires of Oxford
Against a pearl grey sky;
My heart was with the Oxford men
Who went abroad to die.

They left the peaceful river,
The cricket field, the quad,
The shaven lawns of Oxford,
To seek a bloody sod.
They gave their merry youth away
For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,
Who laid your good lives down,
Who took the khaki and the gun
Instead of cap and gown.
God bring you to a fairer place
Than even Oxford town.
—W. M. Letts.

The total cordage required for a first-rate man-of-war weighs about 80 tons, and exceeds \$3,000 in value.

Rye thrives best on well-drained, fertile loam soils, but will grow better than most grains on light, sandy, poor land, which is not in good physical condition. It is also the best grain for alkali or acid soils. The crop is harder than winter wheat, and, therefore, is surer when grown under adverse soil and climatic conditions.



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, 225 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Daughter:—The author of "Martha By The Day" is Julie M. Lippmann. This entertaining story may be had at any of the large bookstores for sixty cents.

Stephanie:—A healing lip salve is made of one ounce cold cream, 15 drops of tincture of benzoin and 30 drops of glycerine. Rub the cold cream and glycerine together and then incorporate the benzoin with the mass. Rub with a spatula or flexible knife on a flat tile or plate. A mixture called cream of roses is also good. Melt an ounce of white vaseline and half an ounce of white wax and beat. When nearly cold add three drops of attar of roses.

E.B.S.:—1. Here is a good recipe for oatmeal muffins: Take one-half cupful milk, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful sugar, one cupful flour, into which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one cupful oatmeal. Stir well together and bake in hot muffin pans in moderate oven. 2. Perspiration stains can be removed from a blouse by soaking in strong salt water before washing. 3. The best and simplest way to mend a torn net curtain is to dip a square of net cut to fit into cold starch, lay on the wrong side of the curtain over the rent and iron with a hot iron. 4. A letter of acknowledgement for a wedding gift which has been sent by a whole family should be addressed to the mother but should contain mention of the other members. 5. It is good form to display wedding gifts in a room especially set apart for them. 6. When wedding gifts are on view the cards of the donors should be removed. 7. The best man usually takes charge of the wedding ring and the clergyman's fee.

Would-be Benefactress:—How does the following idea appeal to you: A woman living in a small town originating a novel plan for circulating reading matter among her neighbors of the outlying country districts. Her first step was to collect among her acquaintances all the used books and

You Can Do Your Bit in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Serve with milk or cream, sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

Storing Potatoes.

In storing potatoes a cellar or half cellar is best. The material used in building a storage house does not greatly matter. Either wood or stone masonry will serve. The material should be waterproof. Depth under ground is not of moment so long as it is sufficient to insure against freezing. Of course if the storehouse is heated you do not have to consider this. The ordinary house cellar is safe enough in this part of the country, though houses with a double cellar, the furnace in one part and the other part for vegetable storage, are particularly favored.

There are three things to keep in mind:

The temperature must be kept as low as possible without freezing. The air must be as dry as possible all the time.

The place must be kept dark.

Keep the temperature as near 32 deg. Fahrenheit as you can; the ideal range is between 30 and 34 Fahrenheit. Potatoes in large quantities will not freeze at 28 deg. Fahrenheit if exposed to this temperature for not more than an hour or two.

To figure space allow 1 1/2 cubic feet for each bushel of potatoes.

There must be ventilation. If you are building a storehouse or semi-cellar build it in line with the wind generally prevailing through the winter. In spring leave the door open at night, closing it in the day. Doors or windows at either end to secure a draught through are desirable.

Store only clean potatoes. Potatoes breathe. Dirt chokes their respiration. Cover the floor completely before you begin putting them on top of each other.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 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. QUEB.

En Passant.

The man with ordinary eyesight and normal health who can witness a Canadian Fall, unmoved, is like that other fellow, who having no music in his soul, "is fit for treasons, spoils, and stratagems" and he is utterly unworthy of the efforts a refulgent Nature makes to stimulate within him those finer feelings which are supposed to lurk within every human breast. Around Thanksgiving this country presents a spectacle which would draw expressions of admiration from an artistic pagan, and win a mood of appreciation from a stolid Zulu, who, according to Rider Haggard, is the nearest human approach to a block of stone.

With very little variation of detail, Scott might have been describing a Canadian landscape when he wrote of "Where hues of gold
With azure strove, and green,
The hill, the vale, the tree, the tower,
Glowed with the tints of evening-hour,
The beach was silver shewn.
The wind breathed soft as lovers' sigh
And of renewed seemed oft to die,
With breathless pause between.
O! who with speech of war and woes
Would wish to break the soft repose
Of such enchanting scene?"

Some of Longfellow's descriptions of Acadia scenes are so particularly applicable to our local fall pictures that one could imagine him walking among our own fields and woodlands, when he wrote:

"Such was the advent of Autumn.
Then followed that beautiful season,
Called by the pious Acadia the summer of All Saints.
Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light; and the landscape lay as if new created, in all the freshness of childhood.
Peace seemed to reign upon earth; all sounds were in harmony blended.
All were subdued and low as the murmur of love, and the great sun looked with the eye of love through the golden vapours around him,
While arrayed in its robes of russet, and scarlet and yellow,
Bright with the sheen of the dew, each glittering tree of the forest
Flashed like the plane tree the Persian adorned with mantles and jewels."

The average Canadian, not being a very demonstrative person, does not go into raptures over his scenery and its autumnal beauties. And when one considers the length of the winter, it is easy to forgive him if he regards the fall as a reminder of the rigours to come, and feels disinclined to rhapsodize over it. But deep down in his heart he must feel a secret satisfaction that his country is so well favoured as poets, and other writing persons continually point out to him.

Familiarity, they say, begets contempt. That is a hard saying, but still, as constant participation is known to blunt the appetite, so frequent contemplation of familiar scenes can wear out their novelty, and satiate the perception of their beauty.
He that as it may, if the Canadian were inordinately proud of the natural beauties of his country, especially in the fall, there is abundant condemnation for him in the fact that it is a wonderful country, beloved by Nature, and admired by Rudyard Kipling.

Yes, Canada is a wonderful country. Like many others who have come to it from the Homeland, I found it little different, in a general way from what I had expected to find it. Over there the average schoolboy knows more about Canada than the Canadian knows about the British Isles. He also knows all about India, Africa, Australia, and other places tinted red on the map of the world. He has learned all about those places before he goes to them, and then he has a lot to unlearn, but more of that anon. Speaking of Canada, ask an Englishman what he thinks is most missing here. Ask a Scotsman, an Irishman, a Welshman, and a Manxman. Ask each of them separately and privately what disappoints them most, and if you have planned well enough to ensure getting a candid answer, everyone of them will tell you the same thing—although the reasons given may vary—that he thinks the Canadian does not love his country enough.

I dislike rampant patriotism. Rigid patriotism is another form of egotism, or self love, and is as detestable as the unceasing depreciation of everything pertaining to one's own country, which also is the outcome of egotistical bias. But I am sadly disappointed in the average native Canadian's attitude towards his own country. His apathetic lack of pride is strange to me. I have seen a Irish and a Scotsman embrace each other on a Yorkshire moor, because the Irish had said something pretty about the English, and because of a commitment in the Irish an City conveyed

the Scotsman's reference to Edinburgh as "The Modern Athens." A sympathetic chord was touched, to which both responded, being true patriots.
I have a feeling that what the Canadian needs to make him as good a patriot as other people is coming along. He needs an older history, and time will furnish that, even if it will be checkered with dark days and glorious records. The present war has already brought Canada some immortal historical episodes. The fields of Flinders, and such deeds as those of Vimy and Vimy Ridge bear witness to that. There is wanting also a poet or two, indigenous of the soil and equal to its grandeur. A Canadian Scott, or Burns, or Longfellow, who can sing of peace and war, of love and autumnal hues. There are other things also which Canada requires to give her the true patriotic throbs. She needs a standing army, and a navy; in short, she needs that national status which is coming to her, and her sister Dominions, after the war.
If she then does not become a noble and commanding figure in the councils and the commercial and intellectual arenas of the world, she will be the "ugly duckling of the brood, the Cinderella of the nations, all through her own indifference."
Let her bestir herself; get her to sing her own songs and weave her own chaplets, and encourage her to fan that natural patriotic flame which has made her neighbours and relatives famous and distinguished, although their opportunities and natural gifts fell short of those lying unused and unnoticed at Canada's feet.

LIVKSMAN

Brownsburg School School.

—: 0:—

GRADE VIII.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Vio et Johnson 79.
Class II.—ert McGibbon 79.
Class III.—Manly Gardiner 55.

GRADE VII.

ENGLISH.

Honors.—Phoebe McOuat 97.
Class II.—Annie McAlister 71, Marguerite Gardiner 97.

GRADE VI.

DICTATION.

Honors.—Elsie McAlister 98.
Class I.—Alice Bain 88, Eileen McManus 87, Viola Warwick 86, Ernest Evans 79.

GRADE V.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honors.—Gertrude Gilmour and Nellie Hendry equal 95, Charles Green 94, D. Clarke 92, Mabel Hutchins 90.
Class I.—Gladys Highfield 89, Jack Golpin and Ohas Hendry equal 84, G. MacVicar 78.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honors.—Inez Thompson 99, E. Todd 98, Alta MacDonald 95, Irvin Bain and Marion Stewart equal 92, H. Petrie 91.
Class I.—Gladys Warwick 87, Donald McAlister 83, Agnes McPhail 81, Hattie Hawkins 81, Hilda Hardie and John Duncan equal 78, Willard Wilson 75.

GRADE III.

READING.

Honors.—Elizabeth Murray 94, Gladys Tilsley 92, Wilhelmina Clarke 91.
Class I.—Katie Hawkins 85, Kenneth Stewart 80.

GRADE I.

PART II. Honors.—Jack Stewart 94, Marion Bain 92.

PART I. Honors.—Douglas Stewart 90.

Class I.—Alfred Tilsley 78.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE I. PART II.

SPELLING.

Honors.—Dorothy Billings and Leon Thompson equal 98, Melville Wilson 97, Doris Reid, Alex. McGibbon and Doris Barber equal 95, Lindsay McManus and Orree Anderson equal 93, R. Hutchins 92, Alfred Wilson 91.
Class I.—Eric Wilson 80, P. Duncan 77.

GRADE II.

SPELLING.

Honors.—Alice Hendry, Maggie Seay 99, Doris Golpin 94, Gordon Hendry 90.
Class I.—Helen Thomson and Eileen McGibbon 83, Jim Hazel 81, Melville Fletcher 80, Will Perley 78, Alwyn Stewart and Wilbert Hardie 76.

GRADE III.

SPELLING.

Honors.—Evelyn Thompson, Edna Reid 100, Lida Gilmour 98, Wallace Wilson, Sarah McVicar 90, Rupert McManus, Alma Fletcher 94, Arthur Ho 92.
Class I.—Violet Greene 88, Roland McNeill 85, Kenneth McGibbon 84, Outbort McQuig, Raymond Chambers 82, Ruth Hazel 79.

DALESVILLE

Mrs L. Murdoch returned to Montreal last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Morrow visited Mrs J. Graham Lachute on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McOuat, of Brownsburg, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mr. W. J. Graham arrived home last week and is at present visiting his mother Mrs. M. Graham.

Mrs. D. Morrow and little son of Lest River spent a couple of days last week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell, Mr. S. S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, Master Kenneth Campbell, and two Dryden of Lachute, were guests of Mrs. J. A. Campbell on Sunday last.

LAKEFIELD.—Holy Trinity Church Morning service every Sunday, at 10:30 a.m.

BUNAWY.—P. O. Church, Sunday, Oct. 21st. Evening service 8 p.m.

Devonshire.

[L.S.]



CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

H. H. Kewson
The Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada

yond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force, is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1893, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- (e) Ill health or infirmity;
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinafter defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinafter defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinafter set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey

Under-Secretary of State.

Brownsburg Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Brownsburg Branch Canadian Red Cross Society was held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Thursday, afternoon the 11th Oct., Mrs. P. J. Johnson presiding. It was gratifying to see so many ladies present.

The Secretary read a report showing amount of work accomplished during the year which was as follows:—216 Shirts, 12 Surgical Stockings, 410 Pyjama Suits, 692 prs. Socks, 495 Sings, 318 Comfort Bags, 50 Nurses Aprons, 768 Triangular Bandages, 215 Abdominal Bandages, 170 Pillow Cases, 534 Baby Pail Bandages, 1350 Towels, 71 Head Bandages, 178 T Bandages.

Making total of 5,447 Articles including 5 Surgical Stockings made by Mrs. Hooper, 231 Articles made by Young Ladies Class, 17 prs. Socks from Mrs. W. J. Warwick, 10 prs. Pyjama Suits and 8 shirts from Dalesville.

A very satisfactory Financial Report from Mr. J. R. Thomson Treasurer was read viz:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 18TH OCT. 1917.

INCOME.

Balance from last year	\$188 26
Members Fees	48 00
Associated Members Fees	8 10
Advisory Board Fee	14 00
Articles Sold	8 14
Proceeds from Raffle for Cushion	
Presented by Mrs. F. C. Vowles	38 80
Brownsburg and District Pat.	
Coll Association	2400 00
Bank interest	1 52
Total	\$2708 72

EXPENDITURE.

Hodgson Gunner and Coy.	\$489 78
Canadian Converters	843 17
Mr. A. E. Morrison	186 95
Greenshields Ltd.	238 45
Consolidated Litho. Manuf. Coy.	6 50
Mr. H. Tilsley	3 80
Dominion Express Coy.	18 00
Postage Stamps	5 00
Cleaning Church etc.	3 05
Canadian Red Cross (\$800) divided as follows:	
Prisoners of War	400 00
France's Day	50 00
Comfort Bags	100 00
Christmas Stockings	50 00
Total	\$2389 48
Bank Bal.	317 24
Total	\$2708 72

J. R. THOMSON, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

An acknowledgment for \$50 for filling Xmas Stockings and also for 10st Card Views to enclose in same was read.

After preliminary business had been transacted the most important part of meeting commenced viz nominating new officers for the coming year.

Mrs. E. J. Johnson resigned her position as President and appointed Mrs. Campbell Secretary, to take the chair, pro tem. After a few remarks, Secretary spoke of the excellent manner in which Mrs. Johnson had conducted the work of the Society during the year, how assiduously she had carried out her role as President sparing neither time nor pleasure, but taking a keen interest in every department for the good of the Cause and she knew of no one more capable or better adapted to fill that position, consequently she had pleasure in proposing that Mrs. Johnson be re-elected. The proposal was carried unanimously. It was proposed that Secretary should send a letter of thanks to Mr. J. R. Thomson, Treasurer.—Copy of same herewith.

Dear Mr. Thomson,—

The members of the Brownsburg Branch of Red Cross Society, at their Annual Meeting on Thursday last, imposed upon me the congenial duty of writing a letter of thanks to you, for the able and efficient manner in which you have conducted the Financial and general concern of the Branch.

I have the utmost pleasure in doing this in the name of the Society and also in adding a personal expression of thanks for the kindly way in which you have assisted in making my work as Secretary easy.

I am sure you will interpret this as a hearty appreciation by every member of the Society, of the Courteous you combine with the highly capable execution of duties—which 11tho Voluntary—are performed with a zealous interest, in the work we are mutually engaged in, that of contributing to the welfare and comfort of our Country's defenders.

Faithfully Yours

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Returned Soldier's Committee, offering us the use of Social Club room for our meetings. Which offer we have been pleased to accept, as it is more Central and we sincerely trust will be the means of bringing more workers to the Red-Cross Society. It is so little we can do in return for what our noble boys are doing for us, viz, preserving our homes in peace and safety, and we should surely find a pleasure in supplying a few comforts for the sick and wounded. Our meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock and evening at 7.30 o'clock. A warm welcome awaits all who are willing to assist us.

Officers for the coming year:—Mrs. E. J. Johnson, President; Mrs. O. Freeth, Vice-President; Mrs. Campbell, Secretary; Mrs. J. R. Thomson, Treas.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. R. Golphin, Mrs. A. E. Morrison, Mrs. J. R. Thomson, Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. H. Moseley, Mrs. W. Tomalty, Mrs. T. Pasco.

It was proposed that a letter of sincere thanks be sent to Managers of Presbyterian Church for so kindly lending us the use of Basement for meetings.

Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DR. A. FOREST,

DENTIST,

In Town Tuesday, Wednesday Friday and Saturday.

Bell Telephone No. 137

FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 160 acres, with good frame house and out-buildings, also good sugar bush, well fenced, well watered. Close to cheese factory, church and school house. Stock and farm implements. Terms \$3000.00 and \$800.00 cash, with \$100.00 per year without interest. Apply to JOHN A. BLOW, R. R. No. 3 Lachute.

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 traveling 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.

M n's and Boy's Suits should be bought now. Soon there will be no more all wool goods. We have some choice all wool lines.

W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

PIERRE FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

SUPERIOR COURT

District of Ottawa, J. J. McFAD-

No. 4532. DEN ET AL.

plaintiffs; vs the estate, the heirs and succession of the late JOHN SUNSTRUM, defendants, to wit:

Lots four hundred and forty six (446), four hundred and forty-seven (447), and four hundred and forty-eight (448), of the parish of Sainte Anne des Plaines, in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, and lots three hundred and fifty-three (353) and three hundred and fifty-four (354), in the parish of Terrebonne, in the County of Terrebonne aforesaid, and all the standing timber thereon.

To be sold at the door of the catholic church of the parish of Sainte Anne des Plaines, County and district of Terrebonne, on the TWENTY SIXTH day of OCTOBER 1917 at ONE in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.

St. Scholastique, Sept. 19th, 1917.

—4274—18—2

(First publication, Sept. 22nd, 1917)

Men's Suits run from 25 to 46 brass measure. We are sure to fit you.

W. BANFORD & SON.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 23rd November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

oyer

LACHUTE No. 4, RURAL ROUTE from the 1st January, 1918, next

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 Lachute, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.

Montreal, 9th October, 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,

P. O. Inspector.

10-26

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 16th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years 2 times per week each way, between LAUREL and LOST RIVER, from the 1st January, 1918 next

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 LAUREL and LOST RIVER and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

MAIL SERVICE BRANCH.

Montreal, 9th Oct. 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,

P. O. Inspector.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism.

Invictus shoes for quality. At any Invictus agency.



McFAUL BROS.

WEST END

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.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

NELSON F. ALBRIGHT

North Side of River Rouge Settlement, in the Parish of St. Andrews,

Wednesday, Oct. 24th, 1917.

The following effects.—All the furniture and household effects, consisting of a varied, and plentiful, and useful lot of moveable effects as now offered at a Public Auction. All of said property and effects belonging to the JOINT ESTATE of the late JESSE CHRISTIE ALBRIGHT and NELSON F. ALBRIGHT.

Amongst a large quantity of attractive effects will be offered for sale a Bell organ, a horse, harness, wagon and sleigh, a quantity of beds, bedding and cooking utensils.

The whole to be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00

Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,637,873.49

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

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

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices Lachute, Brownsburg and St. Philippe.

Sub Agency at St. Philippe, ALBANI LAMARCHE

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

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

JAMES PATTON, Thos. Gore, Que.

Wednesday, October 24th, 1917.

The following effects:—One work horse, 1 brood mare, 7 milch cows, 5 spring pigs, a number of hens and chickens, 1 lumber wagon, 2 buggies, 1 seeder, 1 set disc harrows, 1 reaper, 1 horse rack, 1 mowing machine, 1 wheel barrow, 2 sets bob sleighs, 1 express wagon, 1 cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 set double harness, 1 set cart harness, 2 sets light harness, 1 set iron harrows, 1 iron plow.

A quantity of hay, straw and corn stalks, 300 bushels oats, about 500 feet of lumber, 20 cords dry stove wood, 40 bags potatoes, 100 sap buckets, 2 coolers, 2 factory cans, 3 creamers, 1 daisy churn, tubs and milk pails, 1 bedroom set, 1 organ, 3 bedsteads, mattress and springs, 1 crib 1 sofa, 2 parlor tables, 1 diningroom table, carpets, 1 phonograph and 60 records, 1 sewing machine (almost new), 3 rocking chairs and chairs, 2 c-pboards, 1 hanging lamp, 2 parlor lamps, 1 box stove, 1 double stove, 1 cook stove, 3 kitchen tables, cooking utensils and other articles to numerous to mention. The farm will also be offered for sale.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount per annum for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Auctioneer.

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At Lachute on the Main Street every Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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.

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

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Main Street, Lachute

The AUTOMOBILE



Stitches in Time.

Be careful to dry the spokes of a wire wheel after washing. As the enamel chips off the metal rust starts and loosens more of it. Careful drying will prevent this to a great extent. Every time you change a wire wheel put grease on the metal surfaces of wheel spindles where the hub touches it. If this is not done the wheel will rust and stick to the spindle and it will be extremely difficult to separate. Be careful that the spare tire on the rear of the car does not hide part of the number plate, and that the plate is properly lighted at night. The police in many sections are enforcing the law very strictly, and you will find that paying a fine is a very expensive way to learn of such mistakes.

When following other cars on a crowded country road, watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly on the road, if there is room, so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

Among the necessities when touring should be a supply of tire valves and caps. A slight leak in a valve will cause as much delay as a blow-out. A good valve is often hard to obtain when on the road and considerable annoyance can be avoided by carrying these accessories. A valve tap and die should also be added.

When using the self-starter be sure that the spark is retarded as a back tick may wreck the mechanism. This is not necessary if the car is equipped

with a magneto, as the engine starts best when magneto spark is advanced.

The novice jacks up his wheel to put on a chain—not so the experienced motorist. There are two ways of applying the chain. One is to drape it over the wheel, the other is to lay it on the ground and run the car over it. The latter method, apart from the difficulty of steering in straight over something you cannot see, has the added disadvantage that the chain on a muddy road is in bad condition to handle. So drape it over the wheel and you will have a much cleaner job. Apply it in such a way that the points of the cross links are away from the tire, so as to prevent them from cutting into it.

The proper use of the extra or spare tire which every autoist should carry will enable him to make such examinations and repairs at the proper time. At regular intervals the extra tire can be used to replace one of the service tires, and the one removed should be gone over immediately. All the cuts, cracks, and breaks should be sealed by vulcanizing, and the weak places reinforced. If a car is in constant service, one tire exchange per week, and in rotation, will enable one to keep all the tires in as good condition as possible. Of course, this period depends upon the driver and condition of the roads travelled. By this arrangement the extra tire will be kept in good repair for emergency calls, with the emergencies reduced to a minimum, and in most cases the tire mileage will be almost doubled.

6,000 MILES IN A COCKLESHELL

FROM MONTE VIDEO, URUGUAY, TO ENGLAND.

Amazing Voyage by One Who Wanted to Cross the Ocean for the "Big Scrap" in Flanders.

In these days of enemy submarines and mines any kind of sea voyage is a hazardous undertaking. What, then, must have been a six-thousand-mile trip, in rough weather, on board a tiny tug?

Quite recently the writer undertook such a trip. It occupied over eleven weeks, and involved enough hair-breadth death-dodging to last him a long lifetime.

For some time I had been in the employ of a meat-canning concern at Monte Video, Uruguay, South America; but for various reasons, both national and personal, I wished to return home, says Mr. A. M. Smith, in a London paper. In war-time, however, getting a passage to England was neither easy nor cheap. After one or two disappointments I heard of a favorable chance, and lost no time in grasping it. Heroes were wanted to take a tug to Cardiff, and I, who knew little and thought less of the kind of job I was rushing at, engaged for the service. I ruled only once, and that was practically from the moment of sailing until the day I set foot in the Welsh coal capital.

Bedlam Aboard.

Our "ship," some eighty-five feet long, fifteen or sixteen feet beam, with a gross tonnage of ninety, would have been an ideal boat for some ornamental lake in a park. Perdiz was the name she owned to, though I shall always associate her with a similarly-sounding word of three syllables.

Owing to the lack of bunker-room for coal our voyage was to be made in stages. The first stage was to Rio Janeiro, a distance of just over one thousand miles. We made it in discomfort, and six days.

At Rio our skipper left us, and the first officer, a young fellow of about two-and-twenty, took charge. I am certain he was many times sorry afterwards that he did.

Pernambuco was our next port, or should have been, but, owing to serious engine trouble, we had to put back into Rio, and stay there for repairs four days. Once again shipshape, we reached Buco all right, and then trouble arrived in heaps.

It began among the men—a very mixed and lively lot. Against their own agreement when signing on they now demanded shore leave and money to spend. As an alternative to wholesale desertion the skipper gave way to them, and dished out a small sum per man. After that we had Bedlam aboard, and three men were paid off as potential murderers.

Riding the Storm.

From Buco we next headed for St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands—a run of nearly seventeen hundred miles. Here I might mention a fact which will illustrate the really risky nature of our voyage.

The bunker capacity of our vessel was not more than thirty tons, yet, to reach St. Vincent, we needed at least eighty tons of coal. To manage this we stowed on deck, in sacks, fifty tons of fuel, a risky proceeding at any time, and in our circumstances exceedingly dangerous. The overload sank our craft until she was awash aft, and when we ran into rough weather—as we did two days out from Buco—she was flooded from stem to stern. Cabin, galley, and engine-room were deep in water, our clothes and nearly all the food being drenched, so that we could get neither a dry change nor a warm meal.

For sixty hours we rode the storm, pumping until the pumps choked. Then we bailed for life for two days, and nights. To make things worse, several of the men fell sick, and this entailed extra work on the others, who were already worn out. Another engine breakdown seemed to presage a dive, but somehow we managed to keep on top. Immediately we touched St. Vincent half the men were put under a doctor, which is saying enough.

Five days in port did all of us a power of good. More hopeful, if not exactly cheerful, we started for Madeira, but an avalanche of fresh

trouble compelled the skipper to make for Tenerife instead.

Drifting Sideways and Backwards. Once more it was the engines. The boiler pipes would not draw, and all attempts to make them do so proving vain, the engine-room hands were forced to take strong measures. Drawing the fires, they waited hours for the boiler to cool, then uncrowded the door, and filled up the tank with water from buckets. Replacing the door, the fires were relighted and steam got up again. This laborious process never took less than four-and-twenty hours, and all the time our vessel was drifting, sideways and backwards.

Once we went through the operation in a terrific gale, with four feet of water in the stokehold. I think the only reason why we did not founder was that some member of our crew was born to be hanged.

At Tenerife, which was reached on the ninth day out, all but two of the men demanded to be paid off. On the captain refusing to comply, the discontented began to steal the ship's stores and sell these ashore, with the result that one or two of the ring-leaders found their way into gaol. Eventually five were discharged, so that when we resumed we were more than ever short-handed.

As it happened, however, though we were now in the war zone and encountered rough weather until we reached home, the final stage of our trip was almost without incident. All the same, when we dropped anchor at Cardiff nobody felt regret at leaving the *Perdiz*, and I am sure none of us would voluntarily court disaster in such a tub again.

TRUE TO FORM.

Easier to be Heroes in the Trenches Than to be Heroes at Home.

In France, nowadays, the soldiers who have won medals are almost ashamed, since they know that nearly all of their comrades merit them. But it is often easier for them to be heroes in the trenches than to be heroes in their own families.

One of the men in our hospital at Royanmont, says Miss Kathleen Burke in *The White Road to Verdun*, had been in the trenches during an attack. A grenade thrown by one of the French soldiers struck the parapet and rebounded among the men. With that rapidity of thought that is part of the French character, Jules sat on the grenade and extinguished it. For that act of bravery he was decorated by the French government, and wrote home to tell his wife. I found him sitting up in bed, gloomily reading her reply, and I inquired why he looked so glum.

"Well, mademoiselle," he replied, "I wrote to my wife to tell her of my new honor, and see what she says: 'My dear Jules. We are not surprised you got a medal for sitting on a hand grenade; we have never known you to do anything else except sit down at home!'"

BUILDINGS OF CANADA.

Seventy Per Cent. Are Frame Which Makes Fire Reduction Difficult.

Of approximately 2,000,000 buildings in Canada, less than one-tenth of one per cent. have been built with proper consideration of safety from fire. In the cities and towns, from which statistics are available, almost 70 per cent. of the construction is frame. The vast majority of brick buildings are structurally defective and inadequately protected, and only one in every 1,200 is even nominally fireproof.

With such conditions prevailing, the enforcement of measures regulating future construction cannot immediately effect any substantial reduction in the volume of fire waste. There are sufficient combustible buildings in Canada to supply the present rate of loss indefinitely.

Upon the average, fire occurs every year in one out of every 80 buildings in cities and towns. Fire prevention is concerned, therefore, not only with the erection of new buildings, but with what is of equal or even greater importance—correction of the worst faults in existing buildings so that they may be less liable to destruction.

Strawberries like good, clean cultivation, fertile soil, and that really is all they do require.

Professor — "What planets were known to the ancients?" Student — "Well, sir, there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause—"I think the earth, but I am not certain."

BRITANNIA'S ROLL CALL.

As in a dream I saw a host— Like sands beside the sea. And every man was but the ghost Of what he used to be. Yet still they marched with martial mien, Scars healed and cripples whole, And answered, while with sobs between Britannia called the roll.

We are the men who died for you From castle, court and hall, The gilded youth, the tried and true, Who had, and gave you all; Noblesse oblige—at your command, Through war's red gate we passed To that strange unimagined land Wherein the first are last.

We are the men who died for you In stifling, baffling waves; For us no tears, as tribute due, On peaceful churchyard graves. Instead, our weary bones are tossed To alien deeps and bourns, Where only for the loved and lost The lone seabird mourns.

We are the men who died for you, From factories, shops, and farms; We dropped the tasks we used to do And changed our tools for arms. And in the inch by inch advance Through labyrinths of caves, We filled the ruined fields of France With harvests of fresh graves.

We are the men who died for you, The disinherited, The low-born, slum-bred, rackless few Who also fought and bled, In life dishonored and denied, With the elect we stand, They asked us where we lived and died, We said—in No Man's Land.

We are the men who died for you, Gathered from ends of earth, As welcome and as loyal too As men of English birth, We gave to serve our mother's needs Our love, our blood, our breath, Of different breeds and different creeds, But brothers all in death.

We whom the gods love died for you, By water, air or fire, And some to war's wild wreckage threw Rent lute and unstrung lyre; Others shall hear your trumpets blow When victory ends the strife, We are content, for now you know We loved you more than life. —Julia S. Dinsmore.

FISHES THAT CARRY VENOM.

Natives of the Southern Coasts of North America.

If you a-fishing go anywhere along the New England coast, you are more likely than not to catch a Cape Cod minster.

Such, one regrets to say, is the disrespectful name given to a particularly hideous kind of fish, about six inches long, that is an angler's plague in those waters. It is mostly mouth, and nobody, so far as known, has ever tried to eat it.

Its other name is "toadfish"—which, descriptively speaking, is not inappropriate. At worst, it is harmless.

But there is another species of toadfish, native to the waters along the southern coasts of the United States, that is very dangerous. It carries on its back, just behind the head, two spines that are hollow and connect at their bases with venom glands.

The whole arrangement, indeed, is structurally very similar to that of the twin fangs in the upper jaw of a rattlesnake, with the venom glands thereto pertaining.

Experiments have proved that pressure on these spines causes them readily to eject their venom, which is thrown out with such force as to squirt for a distance of two feet.

There is no question of the dangerous character of the glandular secretion, and Dr. Barton A. Bean, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has made a study of this toadfish, is inclined to believe the fishermen's stories of deaths caused by careless handling of specimens captured.

The loss to Britain caused by farm pests—the rat, the mouse, the house sparrow, and the wood-pigeon—is estimated at \$40,000,000 annually.

In 1913, South Africa imported 21,263,000 eggs. This year it will be found that over 2,000,000 have been exported, after local requirements had been filled.

You Can Do Your Bit

in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Serve with milk or cream, sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

CARVING FACES FOR WAR HEROES

WOUNDS OF BATTLE COVERED BY MASKS.

War Now Makes Art a Supplement to the Surgeon's Skill in Badly Mutilated Cases.

An entirely new form of art has been produced by the war, that of carving and painting artificial faces for men whose features have been badly mutilated either in war or by a serious surgical operation. Francis Derwent Wood, Associate of the Royal Academy and a famous sculptor, is attached to the staff of the Third London General Hospital as a lieutenant, and it is his work to make art supplement surgery.

In an article in the *Lancet*, Lieut. Wood describes his methods. Where the surgeon leaves off he begins; his "cases" are usually those whose plastic surgery has been obliged to abandon because the grafting of bone and muscle and skin has been carried to the limit of possibility, and the unfortunate subject is left with his wounds healed, but noseless, eyeless, sometimes with a deep hole where cheek bones and jaws have been, a hole covered with grafted flesh and skin, but that makes the face such a horrible object that even the trust of friends would shudder at the sight of it.

"The features," writes Lieut. Wood, "may have been originally ugly or beautiful. As they were in life so I try to reproduce them, beautiful or ugly; the one desideratum is to make them natural."

Silver-Plated Mask.

First of all a plaster-of-Paris cast of the patient's face is made. From this a positive model is made. A mould from this is built up to match the corresponding features or from pre-wound photographs. When this is perfect and accurately fitted, an electrotype is made in copper 1-32 of an inch in thickness. Such attachments as glass eyes are added and the whole is silver plated.

The mask is usually secured to the face by means of spectacles, but spirit gum and ribbons have sometimes to be used, varying with the character of the wounded area.

The mask is now painted to match the patient's complexion. This is done in oil colors on a thin coating of cream-colored spirit enamel.

"I do not use false hair for eyebrows and eyelashes now," writes the sculptor. "The eyebrows are painted to match and the eyelashes I make of thin metallic foil, carefully soldered to the plate, cut finely by scissors and tinted to match. I purchase the plain glass eye-sections and paint the eye match on the concave reverse myself. Sometimes I do not use glass at all, but paint a semblance to match direct upon the metal mask."

Readjustments have to be made from time to time as the contours and colors of the face change.

Cheese contains the same flesh-building material as meat, and can be used in place of meat.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THE BUSINESS WOMAN

To-day, more than ever before, is woman's opportunity. Many new occupations are now opened to her, which, before the war, she was deemed unfitted to fill. And truth to tell she has risen to the opportunity, and now shares many business responsibilities in former times confined to men. But, as women are subject to more frequent fluctuations of health than men, many will be handicapped early, if they regard their health requirements too lightly.

The nervous strain, long hours and prolonged mental or physical fatigue thin the blood and weaken the nerves. Such conditions as women are now called upon to undergo can only be endured by a full-blooded constitution. This is as true for men as for women, only weaker women suffer sooner. The woman worker, in any line, requires her blood replenished frequently. She needs new, rich blood to keep her health under the trying conditions of business life, and to fortify her system against the effects of overwork. This applies also to the woman in the home, who, perhaps, has more worries and anxieties than usual. So let all girls and women take heed and renew their blood promptly at the first approach of pallor, lack of appetite, headache and backache. This can be best and most effectively accomplished by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which make new, rich blood and thus help womanhood so perfectly. No woman need fear failure of health if they take these pills occasionally to keep them well, or give them a fair trial if they find themselves rundown.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink 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.

ORCHIDS WITH ICE CREAM.

Flavoring Extract, Vanilla, is Obtained From Highly Prized Flower.

Few people think of orchids, which are highly prized and admired for their beauty as flowers, as contributing any edible product, yet one of the most widely known and commonly used flavoring extracts—vanilla—is obtained from an orchid.

The commoner forms of the orchid are very widely scattered throughout the world. Out of a total of 15,000 different species there is only one genus known to have any practical value.

There are but a few species of this genus and the most important one of these is that from which the vanilla bean of commerce is obtained. The genus is native in the warmer parts of Mexico and in portions of Central America, but it has been introduced and is now extensively cultivated in parts of the West Indies and in islands of the East Indian archipelago.

Various species of vanilla are all climbing plants. The slender stems send out aerial roots and by these the vines climb upon the trunks and limbs of trees.

The fruit consists of long slender pods, resembling a thick, somewhat flattened lead pencil in shape, being firm but slightly wrinkled. The pods are gathered and dried before they are fully ripe, the drying process being a very important feature of their preparation, developing their color and giving them the peculiar quality desired for flavoring purposes.

Britain's Hero.

A London schoolmaster named Wiman, who enlisted and lost an arm and a leg in France, returned to teaching after his recovery and became the idol of his students.

The discipline among members of his class was perfect, the boys enforcing it among themselves. Finally, after the authorities discovered him to be a better teacher than ever, the school arranged for an exhibition hearing of one of his history lessons. At this exhibition Wiman asked:

"Now, boys, who is the greatest outstanding British military hero of all time?"

The boys instantly stood, cheered thrice and shouted in chorus "Mr. Wiman!"

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that tea or coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

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

DANGER FOR THE TOURIST.

Strange Animal Inhabits the Desert Valley of California.

That most frightful of deserts, Death Valley, in California, lies between two lofty ranges, one of which is called the Funeral Mountains.

The higher levels of these mountains are rather densely forested, with here and there little meadows and "parks" (natural clearings), in which dwells a strange animal known as the terrashot. So inaccessible are these inhospitable heights, however, that the creature, rarely seen, has remained almost unknown.

Respecting its habits little can be said. There is no reason for supposing that it is dangerous to man. Nobody knows even whether it is carnivorous or a plant feeder. It has a coffin-shaped body, six or seven feet long, with a sort of shell running the whole length of its back.

Having (it is presumed) few natural enemies, the terrashot increases in numbers until it is seized with an impulse to migrate—possibly because its food supply no longer suffices. The animals then form long processions, marching down into the desert in single file, with the evident intention of crossing the valley to the mountains on the other side.

But none of them ever get across. As they encounter the hot sands they rapidly distend with the heat, and one after another they blow up with loud reports, the places where this happens being marked by deep, grave-shaped holes.

W. T. Cox, State Forester of Minnesota, has found records which show that early Mormon emigrants observed this remarkable animal, chancing to witness such a procession as that above described, and beholding the tragic fate of the creatures.

A MARVELLOUS MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Delvina Pelletier, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "I have much pleasure in stating that Baby's Own Tablets have been a marvellous medicine in the case of my baby. I have been using the Tablets for four years and don't think there is anything to equal them." In using the Tablets the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they do not contain one particle of opiates or other harmful drugs—they cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GOD BLESS YOU.

So I breathe a charm
Lest grief's dark night oppress you.
Then how can sorrow bring you harm
If 'tis God's way to bless you?

And so, not "all thy days be fair—
And shadows touch thee never."
But this alone—God bless you, dear,
So thou art safe forever.

—Julia A. Baker.

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 At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 10c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 5c. For Sale of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Chicago.

Attached.

Little Mary had been sent to the store to get some fly paper. She was a long time in returning, and her mother began to feel a bit anxious.

Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and said, "Mary, have you got the fly-paper?" "No, mother," cried Mary, "it's got me; but we're both coming together."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Pen of Destiny.

Sir Douglas Haig signs all official despatches and other official documents with the gold fountain pen that was a present to his wife from Queen Alexandra. The British Commander-in-Chief devotes half an hour out of what is often a working day of fifteen or sixteen hours to signing official documents. This is the outside limit of time he can afford to devote to work of this kind. Sir Douglas Haig is as fit as can be and has an iron constitution, but he has nevertheless lost over fourteen pounds in weight in the past twelve months. The burden of responsibility that the Commander-in-Chief of the B.E.F. in France carries on his shoulders would wear most men to a shadow in a few months.

Volcano is Hottest on Top.

Notwithstanding what the old textbooks say, it now appears that a volcano is hottest on its surface. This is the conclusion drawn by a scientist who has made extensive investigations in craters in Hawaii and has obtained samples of gases and lava before they reached the air. Laboratory studies of these samples make it appear probable that much of the heat required to keep an open lava basin in fluid condition is supplied by the chemical action of the gases. From these investigations the scientist concludes the temperature at the surface of a volcano undoubtedly is higher than that below the surface.

Kisses and rumors go from mouth to mouth.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



DEEDS.

As 'round some forgotten tome,
Among whose leaves a rose has lain,
Lingers perfume;
Though tome and rose have each become,
The yellow hue of time's slow stain,
That robbed its bloom.

So memory of deeds we've done,
If good or ill, they still live on to follow far;
After this earthly course is run,
Blessing or curse the meed we've won
To help or mar.

—Winfield Lionel Scott, Detroit.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed)

W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.E.

To disinfect a bathtub, scrub and scald it well, then allow a little water to run into it and drop into this a small quantity of carbolic acid and brush every part of the tub with this.

Seed ears for next year's crop, if selected in the field from standing corn, may be chosen more wisely, be stored more carefully and will then produce a larger yield in return than if picked from the shock or crib.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any drug-gist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctor said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. NELLIE FISHER, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 38-17.

THE PATHS OF PAIN.

The paths of pain are lonely.
But the loneliest path of all
Is trodden by the children,
Plightful weak and small;
The fatherless and motherless
Who live unloved, and die,
Sobbing their little souls away,
Under a silent sky.

The paths of pain are holy.
But the holiest path of all
Is sacred to the children,
Innocent, frail, and small;
The friendless and forsaken,
The lambs without a fold,
Till He shall call them to Him
Over the sands of gold.

—Ernest H. A. Home.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A quart of canned peaches or tomatoes on the shelf is worth a bushel rotting on the ground.

The white of an egg when used instead of water for mixing mustard poultices prevents the skin from blistering.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for prompt instruction and Book 14 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the soft soap liniment for soreness, itching, burns, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, etc. Sold everywhere. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle of drug stores.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 315 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

CUTICURA HEALS BAD CASE ECZEMA

Relief Instantaneous. Healed With 3 Cakes of Soap and 2 Boxes of Ointment.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catharines, Ont., July 4, 1917.

For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Dr. Beck, The Well Known Eye Specialist and Doctor Judkins, The Medical Author, Publish Astonishing Report on Wonderful Remedy To Strengthen Eyesight

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



DR. BECK

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

New York.—Dr. Beck, a New York state eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massachusetts physician, were asked to make a thorough test of the popular eye remedy, Bon Opto. Their reports were most interesting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports: "When my attention was first called to the wonderful eye remedy, Bon Opto, I was inclined to be skeptical. I made it a rule to test every new treatment which is brought to my attention. Having specialized in eye work for the past twenty years, I believe I am qualified to express an intelligent opinion on remedies applicable to the eyes. Since Bon Opto has created such a sensation throughout the United States and Canada, I welcomed the opportunity to test it. I began to use it in my practice a little over a year ago and I am frank to say that the results obtained are such that I hesitate to tell of my experience for fear it will sound incredible. Some of the results I have accomplished with Bon Opto not only astonished myself but also other physicians with whom I have talked about it. I have had many individuals who had worn glasses for years for far-sightedness, near-sightedness, astigmatism and other eye weaknesses, tell me they have dispensed with them through the adoption of the Bon Opto principle. Many eye troubles can be traced directly to muscular contraction and relaxation and since Bon Opto method tends to relax and develop the eye muscles, it reaches conditions not possible through other means. I advise every thoughtful physician to study Bon Opto principle, give it the same careful trial I have and there is no doubt in my mind they will come to the conclusion I have, namely, that the Bon Opto method offers the cure for the cure of many eye troubles which have heretofore been impossible to cope with. The treatment is so simple in its application that it can be used at home by anyone of average intelligence. In my own practice I have seen it strengthen

the eyesight more than 50 per cent in one week's time. I have also used it with surprising effect in cases of weak strained eyes, pink eye, inflamed lids, catarrhal conjunctivitis, smarting, painful, itching, itchy eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke, sun, dust and wind, watery eyes, blurred vision; and in fact many other conditions too numerous to describe in this report. A new and startling case has just come under my observation, which yielded to Bon Opto, is that of a young girl, 13 years old. Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of the young girl, decided in order to save sight of the child, to remove the left eye must be removed. Before permitting her to be operated on, the young girl's father decided to use Bon Opto. In less than three days a marked improvement was noticed. At the end of a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks the eye was saved. Just think what the saving of that eye means to this little girl. Another case is that of a lady ninety-three years old. She came to me with blind vision and extreme inflammation of the lids and the conjunctiva was a most raw. After two weeks' use of Bon Opto the lids were absolutely normal and her eyes are as bright as many a girl of sixteen."

Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly House Surgeon at the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland, Maine, reports:

"I have found Bon Opto to be a most reliable and efficacious too willing to prescribe glasses which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Bon Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye diseases. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Bon Opto method provides, will make its use as common as that of its tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Bon Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Devine, director of medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report published February 19, 1917, states that only 14,015 out of 88,175 examined need wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon Opto is hastening the eyeless age in beleaguered Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that according to Dr. Beck and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. "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 heavy with or without glasses but now I can see clearly. I can read even the print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain



DR. JUDKINS

caused by overwork, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and close work and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the lettering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

"It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon Opto tablets. Drop one Bon Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little, it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time."

NOTE: Another prominent physician in whom the above article was submitted, said: "The Bon Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or many causes. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept in every home. It is sold by all active drug stores, including grocery stores; also by G. Tamblin and T. Salois & Co., Toronto."

Growing children need more tissue-building foods than do persons whose growth is completed. Milk, eggs, meat, fish, cheese and legumes are all tissue-building foods, but milk and eggs are best for young children.

MONEY ORDERS

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

Flour is apt to gather dampness if it rests right on the floor. The boys can make a neat box, a few inches high, to set the barrel or bin in. This will keep the flour dry.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The phrase "a cock and bull" a concocted and bully story," the latter term being derived from the Danish word bullen—"exaggerated."

Like A Boy at 50 Bubbling Over With Vitality--Taking Iron Did It

Doctor says Nuxated Iron is greatest of all strength builders—Often increases the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. The blood pressure of a box of Nuxated Iron was taken and it was found to be full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man's. In fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret was that he was taking Nuxated Iron. He had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 40 he was a weakling and nearly all his life after taking Nuxated Iron from a miracle of vitality and youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, prevent it from becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby save the lives of thousands who are now dying of heart trouble, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change from 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 you need and you are left a weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are strong and well, you owe it to yourself to take the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength

again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray, while many another has gone down to ignominious defeat simply for the lack of iron—Dr. Bauer, M.D.

NOTE: Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. E. Bauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists, and whose ingredients are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous run-down conditions. It is a constructive and constructive substance in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100,000 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman, under 60, who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100% or over in four weeks' time, without causing any serious or lasting trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Look for the Paroid Roll

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

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

costs more than cheap ready roofings, an object lesson in the economy of using only the standard weather-proof and fire-resisting roofing—Paroid, that has defied the elements for 18 years.

Quotations gladly given on all kinds of roofing.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.
White Front

Comfort in the Home!

Ministers look after your Spiritual Comforts, but for Temporal Comforts, LEAVE IT TO US!

The difference between Cold and Heat is convincing. If you install in your Home one of our famous "Sunshine Furnaces" for Wood or Coal. Our Splendid New Lines, in large Stock and Great Variety, in Stoves and Ranges, offer the Best Values that are to be obtained. Be sure to see our Stock and we will send you away from us a pleased and satisfied Customer.

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. Tubs, Buggies and Expresses.

Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn
Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and nails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates, Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns, Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows, Cedar Shingles.

Agent for the Gould Shapley and Muir, makers of Brantford Ideal Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumping Out fits, 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 Lowrey's and Page and Shaw's Chocolates and Bonbons always on hand.

Fall and Winter Specials

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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Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

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Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and Wilkinsons famous Plows, J. B. Doré & Sons, Thrashers, Etc., International Mogul Engines, Munro & McIntosh Sleighs, Buggies & Expresses. A large stock to choose from. Just arrived one car load of Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros., Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, Hay Tools and Rope, Ladders, Cedar Shingles, Clapboards, Lumber, 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.

Open to Buy Spruce, Balsam and Poplar Pulp Wood.

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Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

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At the Sign of the Slate



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Shoe Wearers know that the best to be had in Footwear is obtainable there and Best Shoes always attract the Best Trade. Extra Special values in all lines of footwear. Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Etc. Extra Special in Gloves and Mitts. Suits and Overcoats 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.

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Sales conducted in English and French.
Phone No. 131 ring 3.
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Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

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

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1917.

NO. 39

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

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up till Nov. 18th, 1917, for 40 cords of wood 8 feet long, and 20 cords 2 feet long, half maple and half birch. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, Sec-Treas.
Lachute School Commissioner

Christmas Greetings.

It may seem a little early to talk about Christmas, but not if you are desirous of sending to your friends or loved ones at a distance. The Watchman office has a splendid line this year from which to choose and your friends will appreciate your thought. A nicely worded Greeting, bearing your own printed signatures at the same prices you pay for just ordinary cards. Envelopes supplied and all ready for mailing. Don't fail to see them.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—West End Lachute. Attractive Residence, in best repair, with large frontage, over 100 feet. Seven rooms, (including 3 bed rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water. Good Cellar, detached woodshed, Henery and 2 Arbors. Large Garden, about half acre. Formerly occupied by its owner, William Howard.

Apply to
H. SLATER, Lachute Mills.

We have a few nice Serge, Silk and Velvet dresses. Prices lower than you can make them.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Public Notice.

Pay up or Go Without.

All persons indebted to the Lachute Town Corporation for water are requested to settle same by October 31st, or the water will positively be cut off.

By order of the
WATER COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE.—A good working horse. Apply to
MRS. POTTER.

We are well stocked in Dress Goods and Costume Cloths. In Navy Green, Brown and Black.

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE.—Two Row Boats on Clear Lake (Dunany) price \$10.00, also a \$45.00 Magic Lantern or Stenopticon with 80 slides \$25.00. Apply
REV. J. F. FORSYTHE,
Lachute Mills.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss L. Moore is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Miss Gladys McOuat spent a few days in Hawkesbury this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parlay, of Montreal, are visiting friends in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Kendall returned from Ottawa on Tuesday evening.

Sergt. Major H. Cameron, of Ottawa, was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. W. Morrison, of Ottawa, is the guest of his uncle Caleb Chapman.

Mr. W. T. Cameron, of Lindsay, Ont. visited friends in Brownsburg this week.

My early Lyster of Thos. Gore, has purchased the farm of Mr. Robert Hodges.

Gunner J. Menzies, of the 79th Battery, Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. McLeod, of Montreal, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Clunie Sr. this week.

Miss N. Christie and S. McLeod, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Strong, of Cambria, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. G. J. Walker.

Mrs. Robt. Copeland and daughter, of Dunany, returned from a weeks visit to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mrs. Piche, of St. Canute, left for Montreal where she intends spending the winter months.

Mrs. L. W. Hammond and daughter, are spending a weeks visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. D. McAdam, of Chatham, was in Lachute on Saturday and paid the Watchman a friendly visit.

Most of those who went West on the Harvester's Excursions have returned home and report a good time.

Mr. H. S. Shearman, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Hayden, at the Parsonage.

Mrs. Bachus and Mrs. Bachus Jr. and daughter of Vars, Ont. are guests of Mrs. Jasan Stewart for a few days.

Miss Eleanor Hird, of St. Canute who met with a serious accident some time ago is now on the way to recovery.

Rev. E. S. Morrison of Point Fortune is spending a few weeks vacation at St. Canute trying to recuperate in health.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is spending a weeks visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McArthur.

Mrs. (Dr.) Patterson and Mrs. Geo. Christie were in Ottawa this week attending the wedding of Miss Maisie Stewart.

At the election of officers of the Red Cross Society held last week Mrs. R. A. Drapeau was unanimously elected as "Keeper of the Stores."

Miss L. Thompson who has been spending the summer months in town the guest of her grandmother Mrs. R. Oreswell left on Thursday for Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Christie Shepherd, left this week for Knowlton to spend a time at their sister's Mrs. (Dr.) Paintin's, before leaving for the West.

Next Sunday is the Missionary Sunday in the Methodist at Church, the Rev. Thos. Scott of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, will be the speaker, taking as his subject for the morning "The abiding Companion," and in the evening "Life's Highest Ambition." Rev. Mr. Scott will preach in Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Geo. Hunter with her son and daughter, left on Wednesday for Vancouver, and after visiting with her daughter there, will join her husband in Los Angeles, where they will in future make their home.

On Thursday Nov. 1st there will be held in the Lachute Presbyterian Church a Union Service Commemorating Luther and the Reformation Service will begin at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present. Rev. F. J. Hayden B.A., will deliver the address on the occasion.

One of our subscribers from Louisiana landed in to renew her paper last week and when opening her purse to make payment she asked quite frankly, How much is it? Are you still only charging \$1.00 when everything else has gone up? It is so agreeable to find people reasonable and willing. We have made no increase as yet, but if prices continue to soar well then we must fly too, or go under which we have no intention of doing.

There was a large attendance at the Childrens Day Service on Sunday morning last, in St. Simons Church, Lachute, and also at Brownsburg in the evening, when the rector, Mr. Lackey, preached a sermon most helpful to young and old from Luke II 52. "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favour with God and man."

Similar services were held in all the Anglican Churches throughout the Dominion of Canada, on the same day.

Church of England services in Lachute parish will be held (D. V.) on Sunday 28th Oct. as follows:—St. Simons Church Lachute, 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m. Rector's Bible Class will be held in St. Simons Church at 9.30 a.m. Subject "The types and prophecies of the Old Testament."

The Soldiers Willing Workers of Genoa and Jerusalem, have completed this week, 38 towels, 34 pillow cases, 15 pairs of socks, 15 suits of pyjamas, 12 Christmas personal property bags and 329 soldiers literature.

A splendid gathering of men assembled last Sunday afternoon at East Settlement, nearly thirty being present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Albert Copeland. The Rev. F. J. Hayden B. A. gave a special address on "Crimes of Carelessness". After the address several took part in the discussion. Next Sunday according to the programme the subject will be "Knotty Questions" by the class will be discussed.

Fined for Selling Liquor!

Following the seizures recently made for illicitly selling liquor in the town of Lachute and throughout the County a number of actions were taken by the Provincial Revenue Department and were to have come up for hearing before Judge Goyette on Wednesday last. Owing to Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, lawyer of St. Scholastique, not being present, the Court was postponed until October 31st. We understand however, that the Bottling Works, of which Messrs. McKimmie & Sons are proprietors, have confessed and acknowledged their guilt and paid the fine of \$50.00 and costs, as also Mr. Z. Duroches in the West End.

ST. ANDREWS

The Annual meeting of the St. Andrews East Branch of the Red Cross Society was held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on the 17th Oct. 1917.

The total amount of work sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society, Montreal, was 1284 articles.

Eight executive and 45 work meetings were held during the past year.

The first Wednesday of each month is set apart for packing at which we have tea served by a couple of the ladies, each taking it in turn, heretofore it was given free of charge, but now the small sum of ten cents is asked, one never misses it, and it adds a little to the treasury at the end of the year.

The Treasurer reported 39 active and 11 Associate members and had received \$1238.73, during the year. \$104.00 was sent to the British Red Cross Society, \$87.80 spent in purchasing supplies for Red Cross Work. Total expenditure \$931.80 leaving a Balance on hand \$257.82, value of material on hand \$235.21. N. LeROY, Rec-Sec.

Officers for the coming year, Chairman, Rev. Dr. Ross, President, Mrs. MacKay, Vice Presidents, Madams Ross May, Shaw, Pease, Kelly, Robertson, Legault and Mrs. Fletcher, Secretary, Mrs. A. LeRoy, Treasurer, Mr. G. Walsh, Purchasing Agent, Miss M. Lamb.

BROWNSBURG

The Brownsburg Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society will hold their meetings in future in the Social Club Rooms on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 2.30 o'clock and Thursday evenings from 7 until 9 o'clock. We are hoping by this means to waken up the ladies of this community to a sense of their duty, to come forward and assist with the work we are doing for the boys who went forth so nobly to do their part in this great world's warfare, to fight for the peace and safety of our Homes and to defend our Country. We cannot possibly realise all these heroic boys are doing for us, or the enormous sacrifice they have made, in giving up Home and Mother and loved ones at the call of Duty, any and are willing to give their lives if necessary. What are we doing for them in return for all this, are we doing our best, or are we failing in our duty as women?

It is not much to ask for just one hour per week from your own life, to give to your own pleasures, to contribute to their comfort by sewing or knitting. Think of them in the trenches during the inclement weather and on the battle field facing dangers worse than Death, away from all whom they love.

Think of the Mothers and the enormous sacrifice they have made, in giving up their beloved sons for your sake, keeping a smiling face at parting with them, just to encourage and cheer them when their hearts are almost broken, and it is to fight your battle and mine.

These lines are aptly written viz:

A face may be woful white
Over a heart that's aching,
A face may be full of light
Over a heart that's breaking.

Think of all this dear friends and do not let us appeal to you in vain to do your part, just as nobly and well, and you will feel as the day draws to its close, "I have done what I could" to alleviate the sufferings of some Mother's Son.

It is not necessary for you to become a member of our Society, it is just the willing workers we want, and a warm welcome will await anybody who cares to come, there is a nice snug room to work in and happy faces all around, of those who take a pleasure in doing their part to alleviate the sufferings of our brave and gallant defenders.

Faithfully Yours,
Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Ladies' Jackets

Are now in Stock and Selling Rapidly

We can still fit you, but come early as sizes and colours soon disappear. We have a choice Line of

PLUSH COATS

in Brown and Black, — also in colors. These are most attractive.

Stock of Ladies and Children's Underwear is now complete.

Men's Underwear in all wool and Union—Complete range.

All wool goods will soon be a thing of the past. The wise

WILL BUY NOW.

**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 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

Bits of Knowledge For the Motorist
The holes drilled in muffler sometimes are rough and ragged, with the result that the escaping gases set up a whistling noise anything but agreeable. Smoothing off the rough edges will usually eliminate the unwelcome sound.

A set of carbon scrapers should be part of the equipment of every car. Besides using them to clean the cylinders of carbon they are useful for scraping mud from the engine or other places.

It is not advisable to use them alone when removing carbon. The lumps of soot fall down on top of the pistons and help to clog the muffler unless they are blown out by an air hose or a tire pump.

If it is inconvenient to have the cylinders burned out, then use a carbon solvent. One of the best is half ammonia and half kerosene. Put the piston at top of compression stroke so that the valves will be closed. Fill cylinder full of mixture, scraping the piston head and head of the cylinder with the carbon scrapers. The liquid must then be removed with air oil gun.

If you are in doubt as to the value of this treatment try the following experiment: Place some soot in a bottle and pour in equal parts of kerosene and ammonia. Shake it thoroughly. The mixture will become so discolored as to be opaque,

showing its solvent action on carbon. "If you're in the least in doubt about your tires, better get new ones if you are going to drive on a vacation trip," says a service man. "You don't want to carry the haunting thought that you have a casing or two that may let go any minute when you are supposed to be out for enjoyment. The tires you take off may be carried as spares, and you'll be assured of a trouble-free trip."

When following other cars on a crowded country road, watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly off the road, if there is room, so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

Keep your eye on the road. Many operators are continually looking down at their feet, at the accelerator pedals, etc., while operating. This takes their attention away from the road, which is dangerous. With a little practice you can soon locate all the necessary pedals, etc., without looking for them. This is the only safe way to drive.

Make sure your breathing tube screen is not clogged. Hold your hand over it while the engine is running and see if air is sucked out. If not, investigate and clean out the obstruction. If allowed to remain it will put a harmful back pressure on the pistons, which will cut down the power of the engine.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

The New Brunswick hay crop is expected to be the heaviest in recent years.

The potato crop in New Brunswick is suffering badly from rust or early blight.

What promised to be a bumper crop of oats and wheat in New Brunswick has been spoiled by early rains. The rain in Fredericton seriously interfered with the operations at the lumber mills, and some were compelled to suspend operations.

Staff Sgt. Ed. B. Kelley, formerly of Montreal, is in an English hospital convalescing from wounds inflicted by a half wild broncho.

Nine-year-old Hilbert Scott of Oxford, N.B., accidentally shot and killed his little sister while playing with a gun. His father is overseas.

A serious railroad accident occurred near River Du Roy, not far from New Glasgow. The air brakes on the head engine of a working train gave way, and the rear engine crashed through the van. One man was killed and one fatally hurt.

The strike of the York and Sunbury Milling Company employees of the newly-incorporated town of Devon, for shorter hours, has been settled.

Donald Baxter MacMillan, who arrived at Sydney, N.S., last Sunday, was one of the assistants to Capt. Peary when he set out in July, 1908, on the "Roosevelt" for the purpose of reaching the North Pole.

The Face in the Periscope.

Anyone who has used a periscope knows that unless you hold the instrument properly you will see your own visage instead of the landscape reflected in the lower glass. The Anzac Book tells the story of one Bill, a soldier at Gallipoli, who did not hold the periscope correctly. He saw in it a dark, dirty face with a wild growth of black stubble, glaring straight back at him; whereupon he dropped the periscope, seized his rifle and scrambled up the parapet, fully intending to finish the Turk who had dared to look down the other end of his periscope. But he found no one at the top, and returned to the trench amid the laughter of his comrades.

Paris has established a museum of the horse, presenting a complete history of the animal from the earliest known period to the present day.

PERILOUS DUTIES OF WINGED NAVY

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ENEMY LINES.

Men Find They Have Other Things to do Than Use a Camera and Dodge the Archies.

Recently the Royal Navy Air Service undertook a photographic reconnaissance of the entire Belgian coast from Nieuport to the Dutch frontier. The work in progress at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the activities of submarines and destroyers inside the basins, locks, quays and gun emplacements, and the results of bombs dropped thereon the night before were all faithfully recorded by these aerial cameras. The negatives were developed and printed, the resultant birdseye pictures enlarged, studied through stereoscopic lenses and finally given to the monitors "for information and guidance." Since it is not given to every one to recognize the entrance to a dugout or a group of searchlights as they appear from a height of 20,000 feet, the photographs were embellished with explanatory notes for the benefit of any one unaccustomed to such unfamiliar aspects of creation.

The Germans say they are a modest people. They were as busy as bees, and they resented these important photographers with all the fervor that springs from true modesty. Their anti-aircraft guns plastered the intruders with bursting shrapnel, and from every coast aerodrome. Boche machines rose like a cloud of angry hornets to give battle. Yet day after day fresh plates find their way to the developing trays, and a comparison between the official reports of the flight, couched in a laconic terseness of phrase that is good to read, and the amazing results obtained gives perhaps the truest measure of the work performed by these very gallant gentlemen.

Every Detail Photographed

Not a spadeful of earth can be turned over or a trowel of cement added to a bastion along the coast but a note appears a day or two later upon the long chart which adorns the record office of this particular squadron. A crumpled escorting machine may have come down out of the clouds, eddying like a withered leaf, to crash somewhere behind the German lines; there may be somewhere near the shore a broken boy in goggles and leather lying amid the wreckage of his last flight. Such is the price paid for a few more dots added in red ink to a couple of feet of chart.

The work of these photographic recorders, pilot and observer alike, differs from all other forms of war flying. Their sole duty is to take photographs, not haphazard but of a given objective. This necessitates steering a perfectly steady course, regardless of all distraction, such as bursting "Archies" and angry Albatross fighters. They leave the fighting to their escorts and their fate to Providence.

The observer, peering earthward through his view finder, steers the line on which the desired series of photographs are to be taken; once over this the pilot flies the machine on an undeviating course, and the observer proceeds to take photographs. When all the plates have been exposed they turn around and return home with what remains of the escort. On occasions the escort have vanished, either earthward or in savage pursuit of resentful though faint hearted Boches; this is when the homing photographers' moments are apt to become crowded with incident.

Adventure 12,000 Feet Above Earth

One such adventure deserves to be recorded. It happened about 12,000 feet above Mother Earth. The official reports, typed in triplicate, covered some dozen lines; the actual events, an equal number of minutes; but the story should live through eternity.

"While exposing six plates," says the official report of this youthful recording angel, "observed five H. A.'s circling." H. A. stands for hostile aeroplanes. "Not having seen escort since turning inland, pilot prepared to return. Enemy separated, one taking up position above tail and one ahead. The other three glided toward us on port side" (observe the navy speaking) "firing as they came."

"The two diving machines fired over one hundred rounds, hitting pilot in shoulder."

As a matter of sober fact, the bullet entered his shoulder from above and behind, breaking his left collarbone, and emerged just above his heart, tearing a jagged rent down his breast. Both his feet, furthermore, were pierced by bullets, but the observer was not concerned with petty detail.

"Observer held fire until H. A., diving on tail, was within five yards." Here it might be mentioned that the machines were hurtling through space at a speed in the region of one hundred miles an hour. The pilot of the H. A. having swooped to within speaking distance, pushed up his goggles and laughed triumphantly as he took his sight for the shot that was to end the fight. But the observer had his own idea of how the fight should end.

"Then shot one tray into pilot's face," he says with curt relish, "and watched him stall, sideways and go spinning earthward in a trail of smoke."

Wounded Pilot Lands Machine

He then turned his attention to his own pilot. The British machine was barely under control, but as the observer rose in his seat to investigate the foremost gun fired and the aggressor ahead went out of control and dived, nose first, in helpless spirals.

Suspecting that his mate was badly wounded in spite of this achievement, the observer swung one leg over the side of the fuselage and climbed onto the wing—figure for a minute the air pressure on his body during this gymnastic feat—until he was beside the pilot. Faint and drenched with blood, he had, nevertheless, got his machine back into complete control.

"Get back, you ass!" he said through white lips in response to inquiries as to how he felt. The ass got back the way he came and looked around for the remainder of the H. A.'s. These, however, appeared to have lost stomach for further fighting and fled.

The riddled machine returned home at 100 knots, while the observer, having nothing better to do, continued to take photographs. "The pilot, though wounded, made a perfect landing." Thus the report concludes.

NEW ROADS IN FRANCE.

French Highways, Always Good, Are Being Improved by British Troops.

Hundreds of miles of the smooth, white macadam roads of Northern France will remain for many years after the war as a real memorial to the devastated towns the Germans left after their retreat in the spring.

All over Northern France the roads are being widened and resurfaced with stone and rubble taken from the wrecked houses of Peronne, Albert, Arras and countless other ruined towns and villages.

As fast as the British soldiers clear away the debris of the towns it is piled into lorries and distributed in heaps along the main roads. There German prisoners toil the day long pounding it into level patches, which the great steam rollers, many of them bearing familiar American names, grind quickly into smooth macadam for the business of transport.

The brick and stone of these old buildings make as good road material as could be obtained anywhere, and the work of the German dynamiters has been so thorough that much of it is crushed fine enough to need no further preparation.

The roads of Northern France always were excellent, but they never were better than to-day. The only complaint travellers had against them in the old days was that the paved strip in the centre was too narrow. That complaint cannot be made after the British highway plans have been completed, for all the main highways will be macadamized to a width permitting three broad gauge lorries to run abreast, and even the byways will have a paved surface wide enough to allow traffic to pass easily at any point.

Excessive dustiness is the only fault to-day, for war economics will not permit the use of precious oil on roadways.

There is little need anywhere in this district for straightening roads or altering routes, because the roads of Northern France mostly run straight as an arrow's flight. Most of the great highways were laid out in Napoleon's time by military surveyors, and their strategic value and importance always has been kept primarily in mind by the French Government.

A mash, made of milk with a mixture of shorts and crushed oats, will reduce the cost of feeding fowls.

CANADA WILL PROTECT BIRDS

Farmers and Sportsmen Benefit by New International Measures.

The International Convention for the protection of migratory birds in Canada and the United States, ratified in December last, constitutes the most important and far-reaching measure ever taken in the history of bird protection. It affords the best means of ensuring not only a cessation of the decrease in the numbers of our migratory birds such as the insectivorous birds, the wild-fowl, waders and sea birds, but, in many cases, it assures an increase in their numbers which have been ruthlessly depleted. It affects over 1,000 species of our chief insect-eating and game birds. It guarantees to the farmer the continued existence of the insect-eating birds, the most powerful and active allies he has in the fight against the destroyers of his crops; and it guarantees to the sportsman a never-failing supply of ducks, geese, and other game birds.

In fulfillment of its obligations under the Convention, the Canadian Government introduced the Migratory Birds Convention Bill to carry out the provisions of the Convention, and this measure has recently passed both houses of Parliament. As soon as assent is given to the bill, regulations will be promulgated fixing close seasons.

In the case of insectivorous birds, it will be unlawful to kill them or to take their eggs at any time of the year. The close seasons on ducks and geese will not exceed three and one-half months, and the dates of opening and closing will be fixed in accordance with local conditions and after consultation with the proper authorities in the different provinces. On a number of birds, such as the cranes, swans, curlew and most of the shore-birds, with the exception of woodcock, snipe, certain plover and yellow-legs, which are becoming greatly reduced in numbers, a close season of ten years will be provided. The wood duck and elder duck will also be given special protection. Where they are injurious to agriculture or other interests, provision will be made for the killing of protected birds under special permit. Regulations will also be made to prohibit the shipment of migratory birds or their eggs during the close seasons and generally to govern the traffic in them and their eggs.

While the numbers of the migratory birds in Canada and the United States have been most seriously depleted by various causes, confidence is felt that, with international co-operation, and, particularly, the prohibition of spring shooting, a gradual increase in the abundance of our wild bird life will take place.

THE TRYST.

She came with luring looks; she came
With golden beck and wiles;
"And will you go with me," she said,
"Adown the amber aisles?"

Right willingly with her I went;
A rustling path she took;
With her eyes there were the dyes
Of gentians by the brook.

Her hair gave back the dappled sheen
Of sunlight on the corn,
And she had all the lovely mien
Of one to beauty born.

Hark! 'tis her wooing voice again
Calling from wood and rill!
'Tis Autumn bids me to the tryst
Beneath the crimsoned hill.
—Clinton Scollard.

A MOONLIGHT RAID.

Where riseth Britain
Like a strong castle,
Moated and girt by sea—
Ocean her vassal—

See, in the moonlight,
From the North Sea flying,
Come the great man-dragons
All earth defying!

Out of the Norseland,
Past where the Maelstrom roars,
Once sailed the twilight gods
Unto her shores;

Chained a millennium
Were Thor and Odin
Who came with their raven wings—
Now cometh Woden.

Rule, rule, Britannia,
Moated by sea—
Yield unto Dragon Gods
No sovereignty!

—M. E. Buhler.

ARRAS: CITY OF DESOLATION

MONUMENT TO THE BARBARITY OF THE GERMANS.

This Once Beautiful French City, a Noted Centre of Culture, is Ruined Beyond Repair.

It was raining and a chilly wind blew as we passed beneath a battered arch into the tragic desolation of Arras.

I have seen villages pounded by gunfire into hideous mounds of dust and rubble, their very semblance blasted utterly away; but Arras, shell torn, scarred, disfigured for all time, is a city still—a City of Desolation. Her streets lie empty and silent; her once pleasant squares are a dreary desolation, her noble buildings, monuments of her ancient splendor, are ruined beyond repair. Arras is a dead city, whose mournful silence is broken only by the intermittent thunder of guns.

Thus, as I paced these deserted streets, where none moved, save myself (for my companions had hastened on), as I gazed on ruined buildings that echoed mournfully to my tread, what wonder that my thoughts were gloomy as the day itself! I paused in a street of fair, tall houses, from whose broken windows curtains of lace, of plush and tapestry flapped mournfully in the chill November wind like rags upon a corpse, while from some dim interior came the hollow rattle of a door, while in every gust a swinging shutter groaned despairingly on rusty hinges.

Relics of a Vanished People.

Wherever I looked were evidences of arrested life, of action suddenly stayed; in one bedroom a trunk open with a pile of articles beside it to be packed; in another, a great bed, its sheets and blankets tossed askew by hands wild with haste; while in a room lined with bookcases a deep armchair was drawn up to the hearth, with a small table whereon stood a decanter and a half emptied glass and an open book whose damp leaves stirred in the wind now and then as it touched by unseen fingers. Indeed, more than once I marvelled to see how, amid the awful wreckage of broken floors and tumbled ceilings, delicate vases and chinaware had miraculously escaped destruction. Upon one cracked wall a large mirror reflected the ruin of a massive carved sideboard, while in another house hard by a magnificent ivory and ebony crucifix yet hung above an awful twisted thing that had been a brass bedstead.

Here and there on either side this narrow street ugly gaps showed where houses had once stood, comfortable homes now only unsightly heaps of rubbish, a confusion of broken beams and rafters amid which diverse familiar objects obtruded themselves, broken chairs and tables, a grandfather clock and a shattered piano whose melody was silenced forever.

Through all these gloomy relics of a vanished people I went slow-footed and heedless of direction until by chance I came out into the wide Place and saw before me all that remained of that stately building which for centuries had been the Hotel de Ville, the City Hall, now nothing but a crumbling ruin of noble arch and massive tower; even so, in shattered facade and mullioned windows one might yet see something of that beauty which had made it famous.

Oblivious of driving rain I stood bethinking me of this ancient city; how in the dark ages it had endured the horrors of battle and siege, had fronted the catapults of Rome, heard the fierce shouts of barbarian assailants, known the merciless savagery of religious wars and remained a city still only for the cultured barbarian of to-day to make it a desolation.

The potato, long regarded by the fastidious as vulgar, is now joyously hailed as a life preserver.

Instead of planting a horse-chestnut, why not plant a real nut tree? Pecans, hickories, or English walnuts cost very little more than horse-chestnuts, make less litter, and produce a valuable crop.

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.

WINTER WHEAT POINTERS

Ontario farmers at this time are busy with their preparation of the winter wheat areas. They are taking special care to give the ground the very best preparation, since winter wheat this year means money. Prices are high and there seems every indication that they will remain so. In fact, wheat prices have but a very few times surpassed that obtained at the present time. The United States has just harvested a moderately large crop and the government is calling for an increase of over 30% of the crop produced in 1917. Uncle Sam aims at over a billion bushels of wheat this coming year.

Now, there are ways and means by which the average farmer can increase both his wheat and his net profits. Be sure to see that the seed-bed has very thorough preparation. A rough, lumpy wheat seed-bed leads to uneven planting, since many seeds are buried too deep and others fail to get sufficient covering.

If, after the ground is plowed, it has been carefully disked and harrowed, possibly rolled and harrowed also, the kernels of soil are packed sufficiently so that the moisture supply for the young growing wheat will be sufficient. This moisture supply is all important, because it is the carrier of plant-food.

The plant obtains nearly all of its food through its roots, and this food can be taken up only when it is dissolved in the soil moisture and root juices. If this very simple explanation were fully comprehended by all Ontario wheat growers, it would eliminate a great number of failures.

Winter wheat cannot grow in a pool of water. It has to face the rigors of a rather severe winter, hence bad drainage conditions tend to retard its development and subsequently weak, ill-nourished wheat makes an unsuccessful attempt to face the severity of the Canadian winter. It will be of little avail to seed winter wheat in ground that is poorly drained. Use well-drained ground so that the plant may have suitable growing conditions.

Volumes have been written about best varieties of wheat. The Canadian farmer is fortunate in that he can refer to his provincial or Dominion tests. On both the experimental fields of Ontario Agricultural College and the Dominion experimental farms, leading varieties of wheat are carefully tested year by year. Only those that show superior value are retained. After these have been carefully studied, recommendations are made on the basis of the results obtained. For Ontario the following varieties have been found to give good results: Banatka, American Banner, Imperial Amber, Yarroslof, Crimean Red. The first variety of wheat is especially good milling wheat, since it is hard and flinty and makes strong flour. Most farmers know that Dawson's Golden Chaff is one of the good varieties. This is a heavy yielder, but produces a rather soft grain.

There is something beside variety, however. All cows are not record-breakers. There are some that give ten, twelve and fifteen thousand pounds of milk in a year, and then again there are some that do not give enough milk to pay their board and are an actual expense to the farmer. To counter-balance this, there are a few that produce extraordinary high milking records, upwards of twenty thousand pounds or over a year. These are very valuable and their calves are eagerly sought as breeding stock.

It is just the same story with wheat. Just because a sample of wheat is of a particular variety is no criterion that it is of first-class quality. You should use a fanning mill to sift out the small and shrivelled grain, because inferior plants take up soil room, absorb moisture, consume plant-food and fail to return the good results obtained from superior seed. If you have time, by all means test the vitality of the seed, that is, count out 100 wheat seeds. Place them between damp blotters, and keep them near the stove. In about four or five days the wheat should have sprouted sufficiently for you to count the number that are going to grow. If you find that the wheat sprouts but 80%, increase your quantity 20%, if you expect to get a normal stand.

Most farmers have wheat drills, but many good farmers have to rely upon sowing the winter wheat on the harrowed ground and then covering it by harrowing and rolling. If such is the case, be sure to take care that the seed is thoroughly covered. There should be very little difficulty this year as to the seed sprouting after it is planted, because the land has been blessed with seasonable showers.

In preparing the seedbed, be very careful to avoid using sprouted seed. In sprouted seed the little germ covering is broken. If seed has been sprouted and the sprout has been broken off, there is little likelihood that it would produce a good healthy plant.

THE CHILDREN'S FOOD

Questions Every Mother Should Ask Herself.

Did each child take about a quart of milk in one form or another? Have I taken pains to see that the milk that comes to my house has been handled in a clean way? If I was obliged to serve skim-milk for the sake of cleanliness or economy, did I supply a little extra fat in some other way? Were the fats which I gave the child of the wholesome kind found in milk, cream, butter, and salad oils, or of the unwholesome kind found in doughnuts and other fried foods? Did I make good use of all skim-milk by using it in the preparation of cereal mushes, puddings, or otherwise? Were all cereal foods thoroughly cooked? Was the bread soggy? If so, was it because the loaves were too large, or because they were not cooked long enough? Did I take pains to get a variety of foods from the cereal group by serving a cereal mush once during the day? Did I keep in mind that while cereals are good foods in themselves, they do not take the place of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables? Did I keep in mind that children who do not have plenty of fruit and vegetables need whole wheat bread and whole grains served in other ways?

Did each child have an egg or an equivalent amount of meat, fish, or poultry? Did any child have more than this of flesh foods or eggs? If so, might the money not have been better spent for fruits or vegetables? If I was unable to get milk, meat, fish, poultry, or eggs, did I serve dried beans, or other legumes thoroughly cooked and carefully seasoned? Were vegetables and fruits both on the child's bill of fare once during the day? If not, was it because we have not taken pains to raise them in our home garden? Did either the fruit or the vegetable disagree with the child? If so, ought I to have cooked it more thoroughly, chopped it more finely, or have removed the skins or seeds? Was the child given sweets between meals, or anything that tempted him to eat when he was not hungry? Was he allowed to eat sweets when he should have been drinking milk or eating cereals, meat, eggs, fruit or vegetables? Were the sweets given to the child simple, i. e., unmixed with much fat or with hard substances difficult to chew, and not highly flavored? Was the food served in a neat and orderly way and did the child take time to chew his food properly?

Bedtime Stories

MENDING MELISSA'S DRESS

Elizabeth sat on a hassock mending Melissa's dress. Melissa was her oldest and largest doll, and Elizabeth did not know how she had managed to tear her new summer dress. Still, it did not matter much how it happened, after all. The only thing to do was to mend the dress, and since Melissa was not able to mend it herself Elizabeth was trying hard to do it for her. Besides, it was Elizabeth's birthday, and she was going to have a party in the afternoon. Of course Elizabeth would not allow Melissa to wear a torn dress to the party.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and it was the hardest thing in the world to stay in the house on such a morning, let alone mending a dress that should not have been torn. Just outside the window there was a robin singing in a maple tree.

"Oh, come out! Oh, come out! Oh, come out!" the robin was singing, almost as plainly as a person could speak the words.

"I can't stand it much longer!" sighed Elizabeth. "But I just must mend this dress so that Melissa can go to the party. O dear! It's such a job!"

Then, just as she was putting some more thread in her needle, Teaser came bounding in through the door.

"Don't you dare to bother me, Teaser!" said Elizabeth. "I'm as busy as I can be!"

But Teaser was not to be put off in that way. He jumped round the room in little, short leaps, stopped in front of Elizabeth long enough to bark sharply, and then bounded to the door and back again.

"Yes, yes, Teaser," said Elizabeth. "I know that it is a beautiful day, and I want to go out and play with you, but this dress simply must be mended."

Teaser barked again. No doubt he knew very well what she said, but he had no idea of giving up so easily. Suddenly he seized Melissa's dress in his teeth and pulled it.

"Stop, Teaser!" cried Elizabeth. "Stop, I say, or you will tear it worse!"

But Teaser did not stop. He only pulled the harder. Suddenly, with an extra tug, he pulled the dress from Elizabeth's hands and dashed through the door, with the dress flying behind him. Elizabeth leaped from her hassock and ran after him.

"Come back! Come back!" she cried. "Come back here this instant, Teaser!"

Teaser looked over his shoulder and tried to bark, but, with the dress in his mouth, he did not succeed very well. Out of the yard he ran and down the road, with Elizabeth, now on the verge of tears, calling to him in vain as she pursued him.

Not far from the house Teaser suddenly stopped in the middle of the highway. He dropped Melissa's dress and began to sniff at a parcel that looked as if it had just fallen from a passing wagon. At first Elizabeth was so eager to pick up Melissa's dress, now more soiled and torn than ever, that she did not see the parcel; but Teaser barked again and danced round her in such a way that she had to notice it. She picked it up and ran with it back to the house.

"See, mother!" she cried. "See what Teaser found in the road, where he had dragged Melissa's dress—the horrid thing!"

The parcel bore no address. It was a long box, wrapped in plain brown paper. What could it be? Who could have lost it?

Melissa's mother decided to open it. Perhaps there would be a name or an address inside. And when they took off the wrapping paper and removed the cover, what do you suppose they found? A beautiful doll, about the size of Melissa, dressed in the loveliest of dresses.

"Oh! Oh!" was all that Elizabeth could gasp; and Teaser, who was

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.

Mother:—Here is a sample day's diet for a three-year-old child. Breakfast, scraped fresh apple or orange juice, strained oatmeal and top milk, milk to drink. Morning lunch, milk, biscuit. Dinner, poached egg, tender vegetable put through sieve, stale bread and butter, corn starch pudding, milk to drink. Supper, rice and top milk, seedless jam sandwiches, milk to drink.

School Girl:—Try the following games at the party for your school friends:—

Hands and feet guessing:—To play this game divide the party into two bands. One is sent out of the room, the other stays in it. Place a screen (one of the folding kind) in front of an open door. The members of the band that has been sent out of the room then walk past the open door behind the screen holding up one of their hands as they pass. The members of the band left in the room must then guess whose hand it is. For every hand guessed correctly a point is scored for the band. After all of one side has shown a hand it is the turn of the other side to go out and do the same. The side scoring the most points in the end wins.

If the feet are to be guessed instead of the hands, the screen should be raised a foot or so from the floor so that the shoes may be seen underneath and the rest of the body hidden.

Obstacle Race:—There is plenty of laughter in this game. Those who do not know it are sent out of the room and let in one by one. The boy or girl who is called in is shown two or three small objects, such as a footstool, a vase, milk bottle, etc., that have been placed in a line on the floor. The order is, "walk blindfolded past these objects without touching them." The player is accordingly blindfolded, but before the hazardous trip is begun all the obstacles are removed. The boy or girl will pick steps very carefully, trying to sidestep what is really not there at all. At the end of the game, when all the players who have been tricked except the last one whose turn it then is are present, there a very great deal of merriment.

Word game:—Choose sides and appoint a scorer and a timekeeper. A player from A's party is sent out of the room while B's party picks out a letter. The A player is then called in and the timekeeper says "Go." The letter is told and then he must say as fast as he can as many words beginning with that letter as he can think of on the spur of the moment. At the end of a minute the timekeeper stops him and his score is counted. One of B's side then goes out and does the same thing. So on the game goes until all players alternately have had a turn. The scores of each side are then counted, the one with the greatest number of words winning. Z and X may not be chosen.

Mrs. S. D.:—Lunch-box bills of fare are very important, and you are a wise mother to pay special attention to them. Pennies spent in the candy store at noon can undo all the good of the nourishment taken under watchful eyes in the morning and at night, and a nice lunch is the very best rival of a penny candy store. Here are some bills of fare that can be made up from dinner left-overs:

Crisp rolls hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish; season with a little salad dressing; a peach and an apple.

Cold slices of meat loaf, soda crackers, buttered, stewed fruit put in a little jar with screw-on top, and a piece of ginger-bread.

Baked-beans sandwiches, orange and a couple of pieces of candy.

Hard boiled eggs, rye bread and fruit.

Minced-beef sandwiches, apple sauce (in jars) and cake.

Honey and nut bran muffins are a valuable addition to the lunch box. Here is the recipe: 1/2 cup honey, 1 cup flour, from 1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 cups bran, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 1/2 cups milk, 3/4 cup finely chopped English walnuts. Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingredients and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 20 muffins.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

The sights and sounds of summer nights
Have changed; the steely stars
Are glinting bayonets around
The crimson flag of Mars.
The bullfrogs in the reedy pond
Are pounding the big bassdrum.
The fireflies in the dewy fields
Behold! are bursting bombs.

The cricket on the fife,
Along the misty hill
The waving branches simulate
A regiment at drill.
Soft bandages as white as snow
The garden-spiders spin,
The katydid has turned her tune,
And now commands, "Fall in!"
—Minna Irving.

SHELL AIDS WAR ROMANCE.

Society Girl Finds Fiance Blind, But He Will Recover.

One of the bits of romance on the battle front, whose name is legion, came to light the other day. A society girl quarrelled with her soldier fiance and he rushed to the front, determined to throw away his life. She, heartbroken, became a nurse and soon after was sent to France. There she was assigned to care for an officer who had been blinded by a fragment of shell. It was her fiance.

She did not reveal her identity, but did everything she could to mitigate his suffering. One day he asked her to write a love letter for him at his dictation. It proved to be to his fiance in England—herself. She began taking the dictation, but broke down and revealed herself.

A complete reconciliation followed, although it was believed that he was hopelessly blind. A few days later, however, the surgeon made a re-examination and found the soldier's sight could be restored. An operation was performed. The wedding will follow when the bandages are removed from his eyes.

Destroying Poison Ivy.

Poison ivy will not be killed by a single cutting, as new shoots or suckers are persistently sent up from the root stocks. The root stocks must be exhausted by destroying the foliage as fast as it appears, either by repeated mowing or by spraying with a strong salt brine made at the rate of three pounds of common salt per gallon of water. If the weed is cut or sprayed in June and the treatment repeated about three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks the root stocks will become exhausted and die. Arsenite of soda (a violent poison), one-quarter pound per gallon of water, or crude oil may be substituted for the salt spray. Spraying does not affect the roots directly, but is simply equivalent to cutting. However, there is the advantage that one need not come into actual contact with the plant.

Hog House

Even though the hog furnishes the most meat for a given amount of feed and will produce it in the quickest time, it is pointed out that this meat should be produced mainly from food wastes and not from good grain that would furnish food directly to man. The great economy in pork production comes from the fact that pigs furnish a food by-product from these wastes and do not need the high-grade feeds that beef cattle must have.

Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, fisheries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of wind-fallen or defective fruit, which is relished by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds, are readily eaten, and such as may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the bedding and adding to the manure.

Kitchen wastes are an excellent source of food for hogs, but should be kept at a minimum, because practically all food prepared for man's use should be eaten by him.

The Dairy

Do not feed the dairy herd as a herd, for cows differ in their food requirements just as human beings do. By feeding all cows in the herd alike, some are sure not to get enough for the greatest profit and others will get more than they can use to advantage.

Cows need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milch cow requires nearly 10 gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the food. Always provide clean fresh water.

Salt should be supplied at the rate of five to seven ounces a week, given as often as twice during the week. Do not use a common salt box in the yard unless all the cows are absolutely free from disease.

It pays in dollars and cents to give the cow extra care. The cow that is kept comfortable will give the best returns.

There is no advantage in cooking or steaming feeds for dairy cows. Such unpalatable feeds may be consumed in larger quantities if cooked but cooking does not ordinarily add much to the palatability of grains and may even decrease their digestibility.

Teasing a baby to make it laugh is a crying shame.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16 1917

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

Subscription \$1.00 in advance. \$1.50 at the end of the year.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

Be a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN

LACHUTE QUE.

En Passant.

On several occasions during the last year I have had something to say about the High Cost of Living.

Like other people I felt grumbling and have grumbled like any thing about inflated prices. About six months ago I advocated a Government Food Control, and tried to show its pressing need and the advantages which would accrue from such control. I remember saying—

"Everybody agrees that food is the first consideration when its supply is threatened, and almost everybody would agree, if urged, that just now food certainly costs too much. Its absence, or the difficulty of procuring it at its equitable value in relation to the price of labour, is one of the first things the long-suffering will decide to resist."

Since then I have noticed, a Food Controller has been appointed, and well, that is about all I have noticed. I confess I have not seen any of his work and therefore cannot judge it; but one thing I can judge, and that is, the amazing lot he has not done.

When a new office like that of Food Control is created, it may be taken as read that the need for it exists, that the need is urgent, and that results are expected at a time when they would be of some use. Making allowance for the magnitude of the task, it would only be just to allow a reasonable time for things to take form and shape, but when half a year passes and Food Control is beginning to be regarded as somebody's joke, then I am inclined to say that the Food Controller might be better employed as First Lord of the Admiralty, or on some job where he would not be quite so much "at sea" as he appears to be in this one.

Our expectations of Food Control may have been set too high, in view of the object lesson provided by the Old Country, where prices are fixed as rates and taxes are fixed, and where anybody selling at more than the set price gets into trouble. Anyway we expected some sort of control worthy of the name and the house made about it, and what do we get? Here is a fair sample:—"The Food Controller," quoth the "Star," "will fix the price of potatoes at \$1.15 for the 90 pound bag, this year" and the very next day the same paper quotes the market price as \$2.25 per bag, for car loads, which means at the least \$2.50 to the small buyer. The hint that the Controller would set the price may have been meant to test out the probable selling value, but it caused a jump of almost 100 per cent, which, as Euclid says, is absurd. It caused also a rush for potatoes which does not equal the real requirements of the people, and above all, it has promoted corners which will grab all supplies that can be reached, and may thus raise the prices to double again. The public gets scared and contributes to sending up the price by buying at panic quotations, and later on, when the supply is less and "corners" nicely arranged, no Food Controller will be able to locate them down again.

This is simply an instance of the difficulty any authority has to encounter when it is too weak to act promptly and firmly. If our Food Controller had gone off with a bang and made a loud report at his entrance upon the scene he would have at least made people aware that he had some ammunition and a gun, whether he shot anything or not.

Although we have a Controller who does not control, we still have profiteers who continue to profit, and dealers who continue to deal, and shuffle, and cut, and trim us down, just as complacently as they have been doing every chance they get.

If we resent their winning ways, it is up to us to limit their chances, and as I have said before in this column, combine to frustrate their shabby tricks.

Writing on this same subject just a year ago, I said:—"I would not say that the shopkeeper does not have to pay higher prices, he doubtless has. The middleman too has to make his extra bit, and from him we can easily trace back to the producer, who also is alert for his. The whole gang is in it, yet the public keeps on grumbling—and paying up."

A stage has been reached in this matter where we feel convinced somebody ought to do something soon. As a beginning I would suggest Co-operation. In a community like ours it ought to be easy. Let a few earnest men and women, wage-warriors and thrifty housewives, contrive to find out who sells most for the money, and spread the news. Some enterprising tradesman would then find the best markets at which to buy, and it would follow that some producers in the neighbourhood of home would be found willing to forego a few prices for the sake of speedy settlements and rapid turnover. It can be done. I would give the length of publishing the names of such suppliers and their prices for standard goods, principally foodstuffs. It only costs a few lines of type, but the war, prices are inordinately rushed up

and will stay there just as long as the public will stand for it, and no longer. I should be glad if those who feel as I do on the subject would write to the "Watchman" giving their views, and I am not greatly mistaken, a start could be made right away to do what we all wish to see done."

That was a year ago, and as nothing happened and my appeal fell flat, I felt as if I were mistaken. But I hate to be mistaken all the time, and to prove whether I am or not, I repeat the challenge, in plain language:—
Now then! What are you going to do about it?

LINKSMAN.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

Algebra

Honours—Nora Rodgers 102, Leona Garretson 93, Stuart Hay 91.

Class I.—George Clark 80.

Class II.—Hazel O'Brien 70, Maud Painter 66, Enid McDillough 65, Myrtle Berry 60.

Class III.—Mabel Rodger 59, Edith Beers, Lawrence Gordon 50.

GRADE X.

Algebra

Honours—Maud Dobbie, L. Middleton 100, Percy Carpenter, Jas. McGibbon, Helena Rodgers 90.

Class I.—Hattie Giles, Kenneth Hay 80, Jean Campbell 77, Douglas Bradford 75.

Class II.—Alice Derick, P. Matthews, 70, Edna Patterson 69, Mabel Armstrong 68, Doris Hammond 65, Lucile Adam, Sadie McQuat 60.

Class III.—Jamie Calder 59.

GRADE IX.

Arithmetic

Honours—R. Alexander 100, M. Watson 92.

Class I.—S. Armstrong 84, E. Davis 82.

Class II.—K. McQuat 72, O. Burwash 70.

Class III.—R. Rodgers 59, O. Morrison 52, W. Moseley 50.

GRADE VIII.

British History

Honours—Margaret McQuat 94.

Class I.—Henry Murphy 89, Stella Bates, Eva Campbell, Edna MacGregor 85, Irene McMahon, Ruth Silverman 82, Hazel Boyd 81, Helen Whinfield 80, George Watson 78, Margaret Jones 76, I. Owens 75.

Class II.—Raymond Boyd 72, Douglas Alexander, Ivan Carpenter 69, Ina Vanhuren 67, Gladys Armstrong 66, Queenie Campbell 63, M. Garrard, E. Smith 60.

Class III.—G. McCoy 55, O. Boyd 53.

GRADE VII.

English Grammar

Class I.—Lillian Hamilton 87, Elsie Clark 83, Kenneth Campbell 82, Muriel Bark, Blanche Smith 81, Jessie Hay 77.

Class II.—James Hay 70, Tillie Strong 66.

Class III.—E. Hamilton 59, Willie Cottingham 58, Edna Warwick 53, C. McPaul 51, Lillie Bradford 50.

GRADE VI.

Geography

Class I.—Lawrence Cruise 87, M. Paul 84, Alice Burk, Arthur Cruise 81, H. Creweel, Ethel Patterson 79, Kenneth Elliott 75.

Class II.—Lillie Paul 72, H. Sutton 63, Harold Window 63, Myrtle Barker 61.

Class III.—Nellie Cowan 58, George McHibbion 52, Gordon Cruise, E. Hay 51, Norman Drysdale 50.

GRADE V.

Spelling

Honours—Hazel Drysdale, F. Scott, Margaret Scott 100, Willie Miller 99, Id. Hampton, Donald Hay, Jean McQuat 95, Inez McKiddle, Howard Morrison 92, Harlie Miller 90.

Class I.—Harold Calder 86, Linton Armstrong 84, G. Desjardins, Cec. Stanforth 82, Harry Bull 80.

GRADE IV.

Spelling & Dictation

Honours—Bessie Rodgers 98, Mary Cruise 97, Laura Dion, Alice Stewart, H. Yelland 96, Hazel Kettle 95, Annie Combie, Edith Jones 94, L. Alexander, Edgar Barwash 90.

Class I.—Norma Boyd 89, H. Morrison 87, Freddie Barker, Kilgour Wilson 85, May Yelland 83, Muriel McPhail, Nel. Moodie 82, Elsie Scott, Lloyd Somerville 80, Ethel McQuat 79.

GRADE III.

Arithmetic

Honours—Amy Combie 90.

Class I.—Violet Paul 85, Gordon Hay 80.

Class II.—Lizzie Hay 80, Jean Manson, Annie Miller 75.

Class III.—Stella Scott 59, Chester Cruise 58.

Brownsburg School Exams.

GRADE VIII.

French

Honours—Beatrice Warwick 92.

Class I.—Violet Johnson 90, Bert McGibbon 81, Manly Gardiner 76.

Class II.—Allan Stewart 53, Ruby McPaul 51, Clarence McKiddle 53.

GRADE VII.

Spelling & Dictation

Honours—Truman Clarke 98.

Class I.—Flora McDonald 80, Ernest Evans, Elsie McAllister, 79, Alice Bai 78.

Class II.—Stanley Highfield 72, Gladys Joy 67.

Class III.—Viola Warwick 57, Elsie McKinnis 56.

GRADE V.

Scripture

Honours—Donald Clarke, Mabel Hutchins 100, Charles Green 99, M. I. Hendry 98, George McVicar 98, Gordon Hale 96.

Class I.—Jack Golpin 89, Gladys Highfield 87, Gerlie Johnson 85, Charmendry 85, Elsie Hale 76.

Class III.—Ernest Zimmer 57.

GRADE IV.

Scripture

Honours—Elsie Todd 100, Irvin Bain 99, Agnes McPhail 99, Alta McDona'd 94, Donald McAllister 93, Elida Hardie 91.

Class I.—Willie Brown 82, Hattie Petrie 77.

Class II.—Marion Stewart 66, Alfreda Zimmer 66.

Class I I.—John Duncan 66.

GRADE III.

Spelling & Dictation

Honours—Elizabeth Murray 95, W. Clarke 94.

GRADE I.

Writing

Class I, Honours—Marion Bain 96.

Class I I.—John Stewart 89.

Class I, Class I I.—Alfred Tinsley 80.

Class II.—Douglas Stewart 70.

GRADE II.

Arithmetic

Honours—Jim Hazel, Margaret Seary 100, Alice Hendry 94, D. is Golpin, Alwyn Stewart 92, Willie P. 90.

Class I.—Daisy Hingwood 89, Gordon Hendry 87, E. is Gibson 81, Joe (Humber) 80, Muriel Fletcher 77, Helen Thon 67.

Class II.—Wilbert Hardie 75.

GRADE III.

Arithmetic

Honours—Anna Fletcher, Sarah McVicar, Arthur Heale 100, Ruth Hazel 93, Edna Reid 92, Grace Chambers 90.

Class I.—Wallace Wilson 88, Raymond Chambers 88, Lida Gilmore, Roland Moncrieff 85, Evelyn Thomson 85.

Class II.—Kenneth McGibbon 71, Violet Brown 69.

Class III.—Cuthbert McQuais, Rupert McManus 50.

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Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.
- (e) Ill health or infirmity.
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he is in good faith belongs.
- (g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

WEDDING BELLS.

GILES-O'HARA.

The marriage of Mr. Harlow Foreman Giles to Miss Pearl Manson O'Hara, 5th daughter of Mr. Richard O'Hara of No. 9 Church St., Montreal, was solemnized on Saturday last, by the Rev. Major Williams C.A., Pastor of St. James Methodist Church and was a military wedding.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion the ceremony being performed in the bay window which was decorated with Union Jack and palms. Miss Gladys O'Hara was the bridesmaid and Mr. Arthur O'Hara acted as groomsmen. Three nieces of the bride performed the duties of flower girls and Miss J. Ladgate Reid played the wedding march. The bride carried white roses with lily-of-the-valley and maiden hair ferns and the bridesmaid pink roses. They were married at 4.30 and left on the 7.30 for Toronto and other points amidst the well wishes of their many friends.

KENDALL-CAMERON.

In the Methodist Church, at Brownsburg, Que., Saturday, Carson James Kendall, M.D., of Ottawa and Miss Myrtle Stella Cameron, of Brownsburg were married by the Rev. F. J. Hayden, B.A., of Lachute, Que. The bride who was given away by her father, Mr. William Cameron, was gowned in white satin with georgette crepe, overdress with pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of pale pink roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Alice Cameron, sister of the bride, wore a dress of old rose violet and silk with trimmings of cut steel beads and carried pink roses. Miss Myrtle Kendall sister of the bridegroom, acted as flower girl dressed in white and carrying a basket of red roses. The best man was Sergt.-Maj. Harold Cameron, of Ottawa, and the ushers were, Messrs. W. T. Cameron of Lindsay, Ont., and J. Barclay, of Montreal. Miss Helen Hansen played the Wedding March. After a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Kendall left for Ottawa, where they are guests of the bridegroom's parents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"O the 'Edit' of The Watchman." Dear Sir,—A great many people including myself, talk about the high prices of necessary articles of food and daily use, but do not appear to be all too busy to do anything to help themselves.

The war is blamed, but as prices are higher than the war could possibly be responsible for, I think it is high time something to be done on the co-operative plan, to reduce the cost of articles we can hardly do without.

I wish somebody who knows more about it than I do, would explain the principles of profit sharing and the workings of a Co-operative Society. I feel sure there is plenty of room for one in Brownsburg.

Yours Sincerely,
"UNION IS STRENGTH."

—G—

Our Plush Coats for Ladies are beautiful and comfortable. To get yours buy now.

W. BANFOLD & SON.

A social will be held Friday evening the 26th in the Church in order to obtain money for sending boxes to our Soldiers. A supper will be served and a number are expected to help with the program. Admission 25 cents.

The Ladies Mission Circle met in the Brownsburg Baptist Church on Sunday last and decided to hold their Annual Thank offering meeting on Thursday Nov. 1st. Refreshments will be served and a programme will follow.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
ROBERT HODGE, Thos. Gore, Que.
Thursday, Nov. 8th, 1917.

The following effects:—Seven milch cows, 1 beef cow, 2 heifers one and half years old 2 bulls one and half years old 5 spring calves, 11 ewes, 1 ram, 1 brood mare, 2 colts two and a half years old, (1 broke to harness), about 18 head, lumber wagon, tumbril cart, light cart, road cart, top buggy, reder, horse rake, 1 reaper, 1 mowing machine, 1 land roller, cultivator, set of disc harrows, set of 10 harrows, set of wooden harrows 2 walking plows, fanning mill, set of bob-sleighs, lumber sleigh, rack sleigh, cuter, root cutter, (all machinery almost new) set of double harness, set of cart harness, set of light harness, grind stone, set of scales 120 pounds capacity, 1 double stove, 1 cooking stove, whiff-trees and chains, logging chains, cross a separator 2 sap pans, sap barrels, putchew, 1 tier, c-s-saw, cant hook, axe, hand saw, a quantity of carpenter's tools, 2 fast y-cars (25 rail-s each), horse fork, rups and pulleys, about 12 bushels of oats, a quantity of turnips and sugar beets, some household furniture, 2 buffalo robes, 2 buck saws, a quantity of lumber, broad axe, quantity of straw, scythes, forks, wheel-barrow, shovels, a lot of articles too numerous to mention.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as proprietor has sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 3 p.c. off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

INCORPORATED 1855

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

Lachute Academy Sports.

The Lachute Academy Sports commenced on the 18th but postponed on account of the weather, were concluded on Saturday the 20th inst. The events were all closely contested, and though neither the weather nor the condition of the ground was very favourable, excellent work was done by the young athletes. The following special successes are noted. Melvin Burk made a record in the Hop, Step and Leap (Senior) of 38 ft. 8 1/2 ins. the former record of 38 ft. 7 ins. having been held by Donald Beers since 1914. In the 100 yds Dash (Intermediate) James Hay made a record of 12.25 sec. beating the record held by Roy Kennedy since 1912 by 1-5 sec.

Melvin Burk ran the 100 yds Dash Senior in 11.1-5 sec, thereby breaking the record of 11 1/2 held by Mossman Gall since 1906. Alice Burk made a record of 10.25 sec. in the 75 yds Dash for girls from 0 to 12, beating the record of 11 sec held by Jessie Hay since 1913; while Isabel Owens equalled the record of 10 sec in the 75 yds dash for girls from 10 to 14.

The contests were presided over by Principal McBurney and Mr. Hogg and were a fine specimen of clean manly sports. The Individual Trophy a beautiful Silver Medal furnished by the Hon. Mr. Justice Weir, was this year won by Kenneth Hay.

The following are the Events:

Throwing the Base Ball.—Melvin Burk 80 yds 1 ft. Percy Carpenter, James McGibbon. Record 94 yds 2 ft. won by Donald Beers, 1914.

Broad Jump (Intermediate).—James Hay 14 ft 8 ins. Ray Boyd. Record, 15 ft 5 ins; won by Owen Todd, 1911.

Broad Jump, (Senior).—Melvin Burk 75 ft 8 ins, Kenneth Hay. Record, 18 ft 5 ins, won by Lawrence Smith, 1906.

Broad Jump, (10 to 12).—Howard Morrison 12 ft 6 1/2 ins. Neil Moodie Chester Cruise. Record, 13 ft. won by Donald Beers, 1908.

Broad Jump, (8 to 10).—Edgar Burwash, 9 ft 10 ins, Lorne Morrison, Donald Hay. Record, 11 ft 5 ins, won by Howard Morrison, 1915.

Broad Jump, (8 and under).—Lawrence Carpenter 7 ft 10 ins, Hilliard Moodie, Kenneth McPaul.

Record, 9 ft 9 1/2 ins, won by Lyl Middleton, 1910.

Hop, Step, and Leap (Inter).—Henry Murphy 31 ft 2 1/2 ins, Jam s Hay. Record, 34 ft 2 ins, won by Owen Todd, 1911.

Hop, Step, and Leap, (Senior).—M. Burke, 33 ft 8 1/2 ins (Record), Kenneth Hay. Previous Record, 33 ft 7 ins, won by Donald Beers in 1914.

High Jump (Intermediate).—George McCoy 4 ft 4 ins, James Hay. Record, 4 ft 10 1/2 ins won by Owen Todd, 1911.

High Jump (Senior).—Melvin Burk 4 ft 11 ins, Kenneth Hay.

Record, 5 ft 4 ins, won by Lawrence Smith, 1907.

High Jump (12 and under).—H. Morrison 4 ft 2 ins, Kenneth Elliott, Eddie Morrin.

Record, 4 ft. 3 ins, won by Melvin Burk, 1912.

Vaulting.—Melvin Burk 6 ft. 11 ins, James McGibbon, Percy Matthews.

Record, 7 ft 10 ins, won by Clifford McBride, 1909.

Kicking the Football.—Melvin Burk, 41 yds, Lyl Middleton, Keith Owens.

Record, 53 yds, won by Reuben Chambers, 1910.

100 yds dash (Intermediate).—James Hay, 12.25 sec. (Record), Henry Murphy.

Previous Record, 12.3-5 sec, won by Roy Kennedy, 1912.

100 yds dash (Senior).—Melvin Burk 11.1-5 sec. (Record), Percy Matthews.

Previous record, 11 1/2 sec, won by Mossman Gall, 1906.

100 yds dash (10 to 12).—Howard Morrison 13.8-5 sec, Kenneth Elliott, Lawrence Cruise. Record, 13 sec, won by Henry Murphy, 1915.

75 yds dash (8 to 10).—Edgar Burwash 12.1-5 sec, Lorne Morrison, Willie Painter. Record, 11 1/2 sec, won by John McKimmie, 1906.

75 yds dash (8 and under).—Eric Middleton 13.3-5 sec, Jim Wilson, Roy Cruise. Record, 12.15 sec, won by Howard Morrison, 1913.

440 yds dash (Intermediate).—Jim Hay 1 min 10.25 sec, Henry Murphy. Record, 1 min 8.4-5 sec, won by Roy Kennedy, 1912.

440 yds dash (Senior).—Melvin Burk 1 min 3 sec, Douglas Bradford. Record, 1 min, won by Harry McIntyre, 1909.

75 yds Girls (over 14).—Edith Davis 11.1-5 sec, Margaret Wason, Catherine Haver. Record, 10 1/2 sec, won by Isabel Wason, 1913.

75 yds Girls (12 to 14).—Isabel Owens, 10 sec, equal Record, Ida Hampton, Margaret Jones. Record, 10 sec, won by Doris Campbell, 1913.

75 yds Girls (10 to 12).—Alice Burk 10.2-5 sec. (Record) Evelyn Greenwell, Isabel Alexander. Previous Record, 11 sec, won by Jessie Hay, 1913.

50 yds Girls (8 to 10).—Mary Cruise 7.4-5 sec, Evelyn Cruise, Hazel Kettyle. Record, 7 1/2 sec, won by Jean McGibbon, 1907.

50 yds Girls (8 and under).—Anna Garretson 9.2-5 sec.—Bessie Storrin, Rita Jones. Record, 8 1/2 sec, won by Violet Copeland, 1908.

75 yds Needle Race.—Edith Davis, Alice Burk, Isabel Owens.

120 yds Hurdle Race (Intermediate) James Hay, 10.2-5 sec, Ray Boyd. Record, 14 sec, won by Owen Todd, 1911.

120 yds Hurdle Race (Senior).—K. Hay 14.2-5 sec, Melvin Burk. Record 13 1/2 sec, won by Mossman Gall, 1906.

Putting 16 lb Shot.—Melvin Burk 24 ft 2 1/2 ins, Gordon Matthews, Oliver Cornwell. Record, 23 ft 9 ins, won by Jas Smith, 1910.

Junior class race won by Grade IV, Edgar Burwash, Russell Robinson, Neil Moodie.

Intermediate class Race won by Grade VII.—Jan Hay, James Hay, Kenneth Campbell.

Senior class race won by Grade X.—Percy Matthews, Kenneth Hay, D. Bradford.

FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of 160 acres, with good frame house and out-buildings, also good sugar bush, well fenced, well watered. Close to cheese factory, church and school house. Stock and farm implements. Terms \$3,000.00 and \$800.00 cash, with \$100.00 per year without interest. Apply to JOHN A. BLOW, R. R. No. 3 Lachute.

New Harness Shop!

We wish to announce to the Public of Argenteuil, that we have opened with a nice line of harness for buggy, trap, 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



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 23rd November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

over

LACHUTE No. 4, RURAL ROUTE from the 1st January, 1918, next.

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 Lachute, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,

Montreal, 9th October, 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,

P. O. Inspector.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 16th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way, between LAUREL and LOST RIVER, from the 1st January, 1918 next.

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 LAUREL and LOST RIVER and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,

Montreal, 6th Oct. 1917.

VICTOR GAUDET,

P. O. Inspector.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

DR. A. FOREST,

DENTIST,

In Town Tuesday, Wednesday

Friday and Saturday.

Bell Telephone No. 137

LACHUTE, QUE.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec } No. 961

District of Terrebonne }

ROCH OUIMET, Plaintiff

vs.

EDOUARD OUIMET & AL, Defendants

ORDONNANCE.

The defendants, William Leclerc, formerly of the City & District of Montreal, actually of unknown places, Wilfrid Ouimet, of Bonnyville, Dame Cleophrine Ouimet, common wife to property of Theophile Chalifoux of Beaumont, and the said Theophile Chalifoux personally and to authorize his wife, of the Province of Alberta, are order to appear within a month.

St. Scholastique, Oct. 9th, 1917.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary of Superior Court.

St. Jacques, Pilon, Houle & Lamprobe Attys for Plaintiff.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA



Buy shoes that are made in Canada for patriotism

Invictus shoes for quality at any Invictus agency



McFAUL BROS. WEST END

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.

AUCTION SALE

I have received instructions from

JOHN INNIS, Stonefield.

1st Concession Front of Chatham.

To sell at his residence on

Wednesday, October 31st 1917.

The following effects:—One mare 1 year old, 1 draught horse 8 years old, 1 registered Hackney mare 5 year old, (a beautiful driver) 11 milch cows, two of which have just freshened and are both young Holsteins, 1 two year old registered Holstein bull, 2 yearling bulls, lot of spring pigs. No reserve as the sale is held on account of loss of buildings in recent fire.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp. TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

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—porches, wash house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard.

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

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

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska.
R. R. No. 3.
(Specimen testimonial letter.)

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.

I have received instruction from, PLACIDE CREVIER, Beech Ridge, Four Miles south of Lachute.

To sell at his residence on

Wednesday, Nov 7th, 1917

The following effects:—One mare in foal, 1 three year old mare (both heavy draught) 1 spring colt, 9 milch cows, 1 year old heifer, 3 spring calves, a lot of hens, grain binder, mowing machine, 1 foot horse rake, (all Massey Harris) pair of grubbers, manure spreader, set of disc harrows, International disc drill seeder, 2 r. & seed sower, 1 gang plow, walking plow, land roller, stone lifter on wheels, 1 double wagon and rack, stogie express, buggy, cutter, rack sleigh, 1 eight horse power coal oil engine, 1 grain grinder to inch plate, 1 mill belt five inches wide, 1 grain separator, 1 pair of faners, circular and drag saws, timber, 1 cart, 1 sulky, DeLaval cream separator 950 pounds capacity, a lot of Western corn, 2 forty gallon oil tanks.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

Z. N. RAYMOND, LL.B.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale

At Lachute on the Main

Street every Tuesday from 10

a.m. to 8 p.m.

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 McCol 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 & McCol, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

Fresh and Refreshing "SALADA"

is composed of clean, whole young leaves. Picked right, blended right and packed right. It brings the fragrance of an Eastern garden to your table.
BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN

The PURPLE MASK

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

ELEVENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

"Drop your money in here. Give up what you have collected." And in the surprise of the threat, and under the menace of Pat's Apaches, the members of the "benevolent society" surrendered their spoils.

"This all goes to the poor," said Pat when it came Kelly's turn to contribute. And the Sphinx emptied the contents of his pockets into the bag.

There was the sudden call of a shrill whistle. The lights again went out, and when one of the restaurant attendants reached the switchboard and flashed them up again, Pat and her Apaches were retreating from the cafe, still covering the crowd with their revolvers.

The members of the "benevolent society" with their ladies undertook to follow, but were held at bay while Pat and her men gained automobile that stood ready, with engines running, to hurry them away.

Kelly and his men rushed away in pursuit of the Apaches, but they soon realized that they were foolish to attempt, on foot, to catch the speeding machines.

Glancing upward, by merest chance, Kelly saw a half-dozen men descending from the roof by the fire-escape. The detective halted and watched the direction the Apaches took in running away from the scene of their adventure.

They saw the first man as he darted from an alley into the main road and sped away. Kelly made a dash for the entrance to the alley and intercepted three of Pat's men before they could escape.

The Apaches put up a stiff fight, but Kelly and his men subdued two of them and marched them off to police headquarters. The Sphinx had something at last to show for his contest of wits with the Purple Mask.

When Kelly, the next morning, reported to the police as complainant against the men he had captured, the chief of detectives had orders for the Sphinx to go at once to the chief's office. "Bull" McQuail, the best head the detective force had ever boasted, was on his metal.

"I'm going to show you how easy it is to catch this Purple Mask girl," said McQuail with an air of superior self-assurance, when Kelly had been brought before him. "One of the men you caught last night has squealed, and I'm going after her myself."

"Go to it, boss," said Kelly with feigned self-resignation. "I'll wait here, if it's not going to take you too long." And McQuail, taking four of his men, departed for the House of Mystery.

As they entered the grounds surrounding Pat's headquarters, her watchman reported their presence over the telephone system with which the place was equipped. Thus, McQuail's men found the "runaway" that led through a door in the side of the house, let down to decoy them into the place.

McQuail walked cautiously into the trap. Leading his men up the runway, he walked along the darkened hall that led directly into a large room.

The detective and his men, with revolvers drawn, moved stealthily into the room, looking cautiously about them as they proceeded. When they were all inside, the door through which they had entered was suddenly barred behind them by an iron grating that fell from above and completely covered the opening.

Hastily glancing around, McQuail discovered the room had no windows, but was dimly lighted by artificial means. The ceiling was high and the walls were hung with numerous pictures, their frames set in the plaster.

Suddenly one of the pictures on the wall slid back and created an opening through which a head and shoulders, masked by a purple hood, appeared, and a voice commanded attention:

"You'll find paper and pencil on the table, Mr. McQuail. Write an order to release the two men you hold prisoners at headquarters. When it is written and signed, take it to the barred door, and hand it to our messenger. Give it to me."

The detective consulted with his men. They moved to the table and seated themselves. For a long time McQuail talked with his men in low tones, but made no move to write the note, as he had been commanded.

"The longer you delay, the longer you stay," said the voice from the wall

about McQuail's head. "Write the note and you will be out of here as soon as our man can go to headquarters and bring back our comrades."

McQuail evidently decided it was the better part of discretion to do as he was told. He took the pencil and wrote upon a pad of paper that was lying on the table.

Taking the note to the grating, he handed it to the masked messenger. The Apache read the note aloud: "Send the two men Kelly grabbed last night."

"Just add to that," said the voice that had been speaking from the wall: "Say in the note: Let them come back with this messenger." McQuail complied.

"Go back to the table and put your guns on the cloth," was the command that now came in the voice from the wall. With the guns of the Apaches pointed at them, the detectives concluded that compliance with the order was the most discreet thing to be done.

When they had again seated themselves at the table and their guns were placed on the cloth, the voice from the wall counted them aloud, one by one. Then an entirely unexpected thing happened.

While the detectives were in the end of the room, near the door, a trap had been silently opened in the ceiling. In the dimly lighted room the policemen had failed to notice that four strong wires had been let down and the loose ends hooked into each of the four corners of the tablecloth.

When a piercing whistle rang through the room, the cloth on the table before them was suddenly lifted, and before the detectives realized it, their guns had been jerked up to the ceiling and through the trapdoor.

The time dragged slowly enough for the policemen. They cursed and argued, bemoaned their tough luck and amused themselves as best they could for quite a time. Suddenly the room was brightly lighted, and the grating at the door was raised.

"This way out," commanded one of a dozen Apaches who stood at the door.

And between lines of masked and long-cloaked men, the detectives were ushered from the House of Mystery.

"It will be best to keep on going," one of the Apaches said to McQuail. And, followed by his men, the chief of detectives accepted the advice.

On their way back to headquarters McQuail was sullen and crestfallen. He entered his office in a quite different frame of mind than when he left. Kelly was there to greet him.

"What luck?" said the smiling Sphinx.

"Quit your joshing," said McQuail. "I'm going to leave this girl for you to get yourself," the chief declared.

And Phil Kelly, his face wreathed in smiles of satisfaction, started from police headquarters, determined to put an end to the Purple Mask's activities.

"She has made me ridiculous long enough," Kelly said to his man as they started for another adventure in the House of Mystery.

(To be continued.)

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY

There is Urgent Necessity For Preservation of Dwindling Forest Reserves.

The recent appointment of A. B. Recknagel as forester for the Empire State Forest Products Association is a striking acknowledgment of the urgent necessity for scientific methods in forest exploitation. This Association includes in its membership the largest timber owners in the state of New York. Mr. Recknagel's new duties will include a thorough investigation of forest conditions in New York, with especial reference to the Adirondacks, and specifically advising the Association respecting measures necessary for the perpetuation of the productivity of the forest lands in the state. It is now recognized that the pulpwood and other forest resources of the North-eastern States are becoming sadly depleted, and that radical recuperative measures are essential if the many local forest industries are to avoid the necessity of migrating to Canada or the western states, a movement which has already become very noticeable.

And yet the pulpwood resources of eastern Canada are by no means inexhaustible; the rapidly increasing demands upon them are fast depleting the most accessible supplies. The adoption of more stringent restrictions upon cutting is an necessary here as in the Adirondacks, if the productive capacity of our pulpwood lands is to be retained. To make these restrictions fully effective will require the employment of many more foresters. Both Quebec and New Brunswick have made greater progress in this direction than has Ontario.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,133 feet per second.



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

Lesson XI. Beverages

Water forms nearly three-fifths of the total weight of the human body. An adult needs from eight to ten glasses of pure water a day to maintain health. Water regulates the body processes, and aids in the assimilation of food. When an insufficient amount of water is taken into the system, the blood is overloaded with waste products and the organs of elimination become torpid. Part of the water necessary may be obtained from fruits, and a certain amount from beverages.

Tea is a decoction of boiling water and the leaves of the tea plant. It has no food value. Coffee has likewise no food value. Both these drinks act as a stimulant. Cocoa and chocolate are foods as they contain sugar, fat and starch.

Milk is a valuable food, especially for children. It contains mineral salts, fat, and also protein in the form of casein. It supplies material for building muscle, bone and teeth structures; it also gives energy. One-half pint of milk is equal in food value to three and one-half ounces of beef. Milk is especially rich in vitamins, which promote growth and health. Never boil milk as this destroys the vitamins.

French Method of Making Coffee
Fill a stone pitcher with boiling water and set in a vessel containing hot

water to heat it thoroughly. Place one level teaspoonful of ground coffee for each cup in a clean piece of cheese-cloth and tie. Pour out the water from the pitcher, put in the cheese-cloth bag and pour over it enough freshly boiled water to make up the number of cups required. Cover closely for ten minutes and keep hot. This method retains the aroma and lessens the percentage of caffeine, which is the active drug in coffee.

Best Method of Making Cocoa
Mix three tablespoonfuls cocoa, three tablespoonfuls sugar and one-quarter teaspoonful salt; add enough cold water to make smooth paste, then add half a cup of water, boil until thick, then add to four cups of scalded milk and cook for fifteen minutes. Beat with Dover Egg beater until frothy. Serve very hot.

English Method of Making Tea
Fill an earthenware pot with boiling water to heat it. Pour out the water, dry the pot and put into it a teaspoonful of tea for each cup desired. Pour on freshly boiled water of required amount. Cover, let stand five minutes and serve. This method avoids drawing out the tannin which is present in the tea leaf. It is absolutely necessary that the water used has just reached the boiling point, otherwise much of the valuable gases are destroyed.

Preserving Perishable Foods.

Quince Preserve.—Peel one-fourth peck of quinces. Cut them into quarters and then remove the seeds and cores. Slice into very thin slices. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Place on the stove and cook very slowly until the quinces are very tender. Drain free from the liquid. Place the fruit in sterilized jars. Measure the liquid and to each quart add one pint of sugar. Bring to a boil and then cook for five minutes. Pour this syrup over the quinces in the jars. Adjust the rubbers and lids and then partially tighten them. Place in a hot water bath and process for thirty minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath, fasten the lids securely, then test for leaks and finally store in a cool, dry place. The water should be at least two inches above the fruit in the preserving kettle, while cooking the quinces.

Quince Jelly.—Place the peelings, cores and trimmings of the quinces left from the preserved quinces in the preserving kettle. Cover with cold water and cook very slowly until it is very soft. Pour this mixture into a jelly bag and drain. Measure the liquid and allow an equal measure of sugar. Place the juice in the preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook for five minutes. Add the sugar and stir well until sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and cook for eight minutes or cook to 222 degrees Fahrenheit on candy thermometer. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal in the manner usual for jellies.

Grape Catsup.—Four quarts of grapes, one pint of vinegar, one pint of water, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, four tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of black pepper. Place in a preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for two hours and then rub through a fine sieve. Pour into sterilized bottles. Place in a hot-water bath and process for ten minutes after the water starts boiling. Seal, cool and dip the tops of the bottles in melted paraffin. Store in a cool, dry place.

Ideal Apple Sauce.—Cut the apples into quarters and then core and remove any blemishes. Do not remove the peel. Cook until soft with just enough water to cover. Rub through a sieve or colander. This will hold

the skins. Sweeten to taste, adding cinnamon or nutmeg, if desired. Apple sauce made in this way retains the full flavor of the apples. The mineral salts contained in the skin or the outer covering are valuable for flavoring and coloring. This method is also economical, because time is saved and no part of the apple is wasted in the peeling. Now fill into sterilized jars and adjust the rubbers and lids; partially tighten, then process in a hot water bath for twenty-five minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove, seal securely and then test for leaks. Store in a cool, dry place.

Sweet Spiced Cucumber Rings.—With an apple corer remove the seeds from the cucumbers. Pare and cut in three-quarter-inch slices. Cover with salt and place in a colander for two hours, to drain. Rinse well in cold water. Place two quarts of vinegar in a porcelain preserving kettle and add two pounds of sugar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, one-quarter ounce of whole cloves, one-quarter ounce of whole allspice, one-quarter ounce of blade mace, one-half ounce of ginger root, one lemon cut in thin slices and parboiled until tender, fifteen tiny red peppers. Bring to a boil and then cook for ten minutes. Add the prepared cucumbers and bring to a boil. Simmer gently for thirty minutes. Fill into sterilized all-glass jars. Add one tablespoonful of salad oil to each jar. Seal and store in a cool, dry place.

Indian Pickle.—One small head of cabbage, eight green peppers, five red peppers, one pint of wax beans, one pint of lima beans, three large stalks of celery, six cucumbers, ten green tomatoes, ten onions, one head of cauliflower. Chop the cabbage, peppers, onions and tomatoes fine. Cover with two cupfuls of salt and place in a colander to drain for three hours. Parboil for fifteen minutes. Cut the beans and celery into one-inch pieces and break the cauliflower into small branches. Cook until tender, drain and add the cabbage, onions, cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes. Cover with equal parts of water and vinegar. Now add the following spices: two ounces celery seed, two ounces of mustard seed, one-half whole cloves, two ounces of mustard (ground), one-half ounce of cinnamon, one-half ounce coriander seed, one-half ounce of curry powder. Cook mixture gently for forty minutes, stirring frequently. Seal in all-glass jars. One-fourth ounce of turmeric may be added if the regular yellow pickle is desired.

HIGH PRICES WILL CONTINUE
Supply of Live Stock Is Short and Europe's Demands Will Be Tremendous.

Twenty dollars a hundred for live hogs in Chicago and very near that figure on the Canadian markets—when will the ascension stop? Butchers' cattle are selling around \$11. Never before has the Canadian farmer received such prices, and, although feed prices are high, they are more than offset by those for live stock. What is more, high prices are likely to continue for years after the war.

"The hog supply of the United States is 3,000,000 less than five years ago," recently said Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the leading authority on live stock subjects. "In Canada we have such a shortage of hogs that it is quite impossible to supply our own demands from our own hogs, and large quantities of American pork hams and bacon are being shipped into our country. I feel satisfied that hogs, provided fair play is exercised on the market, will maintain a high figure for many years to come."

As for beef cattle, he stated: "There is a tremendous shortage of cattle all

over the world! There is an extraordinary demand. The number of cattle in the United States has decreased by some 7,000,000 in the last nine years, and that with many more people to feed. We have, in Canada, the same diminution going on, although we lack the corresponding increase of meat-eating population. There has been a tremendous waste in the slaughter of calves.

After the war, not only Germany, Austria, Italy and Belgium, but every other country in Europe will have been drained of its supply of cattle and there will be a tremendous demand and the prices will soar far beyond any figure that any of us have ever seen."

Faint Praise.
"How much cider did you make this year?" inquired Farmer Putney of Farmer Savall, who had offered him a sample for trial.

"Fifteen barls," was the answer. Farmer Putney took another sip.

"It's a pity," he said "that you hadn't another apple, you might have made another barl."

In saving the child you are saving the state.

The Housewife's Corner

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the
Sealed Package



EMBALMED CHURCH MUSIC.

Phonographic Services With Hymns and Even Sermons.

The day may soon dawn when a congregation will purchase an entire embalmed church service as one buys a can of soup, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Hymns on the phonograph, a sermon on the same instrument, and prayers made to order! Does it sound fantastic?

Any sort of instrumental music in churches is relatively new. Even singing was taboo by many devout people in their churches for centuries, and still is by some. But now trained choirs and great organs are compelling features in nearly all churches of all denominations that can afford to pay the price.

I once heard the incomparable choir in St. Peter's, Rome, on an Easter morning. Soon afterward I listened to a fine opera in the Grand Opera House in Paris. The latter showed no better training than the former.

So the world has gradually worked up from a state where it prayed and preached under a tree until now it worships in mighty temples to the accompaniment of all sorts of music.

There are, however, a great many poor churches which cannot pay for good choirs, fine organs, excellent sermons, nor eloquent prayers. That is where science steps in to aid religion.

What could be simpler than to have Caruso, McCormack, Farrar, and half a dozen other world-known vocalists each do about ten hymns for a phonograph?

If one church had to buy the instrument and purchase such records it might more cheaply hire good singers. But a thousand poor churches might use the records as the fashion of circulating libraries, passing them around.

Then let another Talmage do the preaching for phonograph records and a second Bishop Newman do the praying, circulating these records among

the one-thousand churches, and the embalmed service is complete.

In this way a cross-roads church could offer on a Sunday morning a sermon by a ten-thousand-dollar preacher, prayers by another ten-thousand-dollar preacher, and hymns sung by three or four soloists, whose combined fee for one evening of opera might exceed \$5,000.

THE BEST THING FOR DYSPEPSIA

WHY PEPSIN, PANCREATIN, ETC., SO FREQUENTLY FAIL.

An international specialist whose articles on stomach trouble have been printed in nearly every language, recently stated that to treat the average case of stomach trouble, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., by doctoring the stomach, killing the pain with opiates, or by the use of artificial aids to digestion such as pepsin and pancreatin, was just as foolish and useless as to attempt to put out a fire by throwing water on the smoke, instead of the fire itself. He stated that the only way to get rid of the cause, i.e., to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation. For this purpose he strongly recommends the plan now generally adopted throughout Europe of taking a teaspoonful of ordinary bisulphated magnesia in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. This immediately neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work in a normal manner and thus by removing the cause, enables nature to quickly restore the inflamed stomach lining to a perfectly healthy natural condition. For the convenience of travellers it may be noted that most druggists are now able to supply bisulphated magnesia in 5 grain tablets, 3 or 4 of which will almost instantly relieve the most violent attacks of indigestion.

Humming birds hatch out more quickly than any others; they require only ten days.

The sweet red juice of beets is lost if the skin is broken or the tops are cut off too closely. If the water which they are boiled is deeply colored the best part of the beet has been wasted.



The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

DYEING and CLEANING

Gloves, Gowns, Feathers, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Gent's Clothing. We are known throughout the Dominion for our thorough work.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
791 Yonge Street . . . Toronto



"One Whole Wheat Meal a Day"—that's the slogan for those who want to conserve food and also conserve strength and health. But be sure it is the whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Fifteen years ago Shredded Wheat was eaten only as a breakfast cereal; now it is eaten for any meal as a substitute for meat, eggs, or potatoes. Two or three biscuits with milk or cream and some fresh fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

THE DEADLY MANZANILLO.

Beautiful Tree, Native of the West Indies, Has Poisonous Properties.

Literature on the tropics abounds with stories of poisonous plants and trees, and to this beautiful tree, arching many a roadway with its glossy green leaves and rose-tinted flowers, has been ascribed the deadly poisonous properties of the far-famed Upas tree or the East.

To the fruit of this tree, more than to the effect of its foliage, is due its evil name. Manzanillo in Spanish means "little apple" and in the Papamentu tongue of the blacks of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, living in their little thatched huts, the name Manzanillo is pronounced but slightly differently from the Spanish.

It has been stated by Spanish writers that if one remains under its shade for a few hours or sleeps there death is likely to follow, or that even if the unfortunate escapes death the body will become a mass of running sores. The deleterious properties of the shade of this tree have, however, been greatly exaggerated, and as for the actual poisonous effect of the leaves and shade considerable diversity of opinion still exists, as is the case with the poison ivy of the States.

The small, apple-shaped fruits have tempted many a stranger to a much-regretted meal. As recently as the summer of 1916 an officer of a Dutch steamer had a narrow escape from serious poisoning, emetics and stomach pumps alone saving his life. Some 32 years ago 54 members of the crew of a German ship were taken to the local hospital all very sick from having eaten the fruit of the Manzanillo. Five of this number died and the rest, after serious illness for several weeks, recovered.

As is the case with the question of the leaves and shade, there are many accounts of the effect of the fruit. To quote from one writer "A fish which eats the fruit becomes infected, the gills becoming yellow and black, and one who eats the fish in this state is said to fall into a profound lethargy, with a general relaxation of all the limbs, according to the amount eaten."

The tree when cut exudes a quantity of white, milky juice, in the same manner as the common rubber-tree, and to most persons this juice has the same effect as our poison-ivy. However, if this acid milky juice reaches the delicate membranes of the eye, temporary and often permanent blindness is sure to follow.

The Manzanillo is a native of the West Indian Islands and is usually found in moist situations.

Perhaps nothing better shows the cosmopolitan character of the present war than some figures that the British and Foreign Bible Society recently gave out. Since the war began, the society has distributed for use, by friend and foe, in trench, dugout, prison camp, barrack room, battleship and hospital, more than six million books in sixty languages.

If
you never
tasted
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
you have
missed
one of the
good things
in life

Practical Designs



Ready for work or play is this attractive little model. It is suitable for any of the wash materials such as gingham, percale, chambray or linen. McCall Pattern No. 7914, Girl's Middy or Dress Apron in 6 sizes; 2 to 12 years. Price, 15 cents.



Here is a quaint little apron copied from the apron of the French Red Cross Nurses. It is most practical, completely covering the skirt, with a bib that fastens to the dress beneath, or is held up by suspenders. McCall Pattern No. 7961. French Apron. In 3 sizes; small, medium and large. Price, 15 cents.

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

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene Vaillancourt. St. Mathias, Que., writes: "My baby suffered greatly from constipation so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUBMARINE MINING.

Quest of Gold is Carried on in Shallows of Bering Sea.

Few people know that men are so greedy for gold that their quest for the precious metal leads them to carry on mining operations under the sea. Submarines or diving apparatus are not used. The miners are assisted by Winter, the same stern season which deprives gold seekers in Alaska from extracting ore from the earth during a greater part of the year.

When Bering Sea, off Nome, takes on a coat of ice in Winter, the miners get busy for operations under the sea. "Hot points" are rigged for drilling through the ice down into the mud of the shallow sea, and then the mud is hauled to the surface, where gold is taken from it—often in very paying quantities.

Bering Sea, especially in this vicinity, is very shallow. Rarely does the depth go below 30 feet. Often it is but 20. New gold deposits seem to be formed by the action of the water during the open season when there is no ice. For this reason the Winter mining fields never become barren.

A miner recently returned from the North told the writer that men make big wages at the occupation of "fishing for gold" in Bering Sea every year. The sea bottom around Nome is said to be so rich with free ore that mud and sand gathered up along the beach yields paying quantities of the metal.

Leather travelling trunks were used in Rome in the time of Caesar.

CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexion to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse, for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

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.

PREPARING THE BULB BED.

No Garden is Complete Without a Display of These Exquisite Flowers.

Tulips, hyacinths and other autumn bulbs should be set out in October, or November will do if the ground is unfrozen. It is well, however, to make a mental survey of the garden, decide where the beds are to be made, what the shape and size is to be, estimate the quantity of bulbs and varieties wanted and place the order for early delivery. A little later the beds can be prepared. Turn under a liberal supply of stable manure if it can be had, and make the beds deep and mellow.

Set tulips four or five inches apart and about five inches deep; hyacinths six to eight inches apart and about the same depth as for tulips. Crocuses and snowdrops are usually set two or three inches apart, and these also require a depth of about four or five inches.

Where the soil is rich and deep a pleasing effect is produced by setting the bed full of bulbs so closely together that there will scarcely be any space between them.

Careful planters make the beds early—that is, dig them up and work in the fertilizer and allow the beds to settle. At planting time four or five inches of the soil is removed, leaving a level surface on which to set the bulbs.

To fill the bed with bulbs first set a row of early flowering tulips, such as Pottebakker scarlet, crimson scarlet or Artus, bright red. Set these six to eight inches apart. When the row of early tulips has been set in place set between each bulb of early tulips and in the same row a bulb of some Darwin tulip of a different color, such as Clara Butt, a soft pink. In placing the second row set the Darwin tulips first, so the Darwin tulips in the second row will be in the same position as the early tulips in the first row, a Darwin tulip in the second row placed exactly in front of an early tulip in the first row. When the Darwin tulips have been placed in the second row set an early tulip in the same row between the Darwins, so the early tulips in the second row will be exactly in front of the Darwins in the first row.

The first two rows of tulips having been set, place between the rows and between the bulbs in the rows crocus bulbs, and then tuck in as many snowdrops and scilla siberica as there is room for between the crocuses. Go on in like manner until all the rows in the bed are completed, then carefully replace the topsoil that has been removed so as not to disturb the position of the bulbs. After the ground has frozen a light covering of straw manure or straw may be given.

The result will be that about as soon as the snow goes next spring flowers of the snowdrops and scillas will appear, beautiful little white and celestial blue flowers, followed by the crocuses, while the foliage of the tulips is breaking through the ground. By the time the crocuses have disappeared or before the bed will be a brilliant red or scarlet, according to the color of early tulips planted. These will gradually droop and fall about the time the early tulip beds fade, but suddenly the bed is aglow again, and this time instead of a brilliant red it has been transformed suddenly into a soft shell pink.

If a bed of this kind has not been tried make one this autumn.

Useless Argument.

Girlie was fond of playing with her dolls, and always called herself "little mother." One day when her mother wished to put her in her little crib for her nap Girlie objected, saying she wanted to be in bed. When her mother refused, Girlie started crying.

"Oh, said her mother, 'Girlie mustn't cry like that. Don't you know little mothers don't cry?'"

"Day don't lie in cribs, eizer?" was Girlie's quick reply.

Minard's Liniment Cures Landrags.

UNDER FIRE AT EPERNAY.

Experience of an American Nurse in Bombarded French Hospital.

"I wonder if, on Friday evening, the sixth of July, at 10.30, you had a vision of me crossing a moonlit town under such a rain of bombs and shrapnel as made the most gorgeous pyrotechnic display you can imagine? I had just undressed when the first bomb fell, says a nurse in a letter to her family. I dressed at once, and had I stopped to parley with my good landlady, who barred the doorway, declaring that I would be killed if I went out, I should have been caught in the Rue Donyon, for after I passed a bomb fell, destroying four houses. I admit it gave me a queer feeling—there's a crash of colliding planets and a gush of gas that isn't pleasant—but somehow I felt that I was being protected, so I didn't run nor swerve, though one of the Boches was humming just above my head, and all the air was filled with flying balls of fire from our brave little seventy-five. When I reached my service, on the second floor of the hospital, I found a lot of men nurses, with helmets on their heads, and with stretchers, too confused to act, and my poor wounded soldiers lying very frightened in the dark. As soon as possible, I got all who could be moved down into the basement, and by the time I had lined them up as comfortably as possible on their stretchers, the new wounded began to arrive—soldiers, old men, women and children—several dead when they arrived. By this time some of the surgeons appeared, and there being enough to attend to the dressings downstairs and none above, I went back to my floor with two wounded men—one, a brigadier with both legs blown off, or, to speak more accurately, hanging by a few shreds of tendon. I gave him serum in floods, and other things, but the shock was too great; he died toward morning, amid unearthly thunders, begging me to comfort his 'poor wife and little ones.'"

"And so I passed that terrible night, all alone up there under the roof, with only a wounded man to help me. When the first thrush sang out among the poplars and the town siren shrieked that there was no more danger, I trotted home for my cold bath before beginning another day. The Boches had left 300 visiting cards. Imagine the havoc wrought upon the tiny town of Epernay!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

Plants For House Culture.

The following plants will do well in the temperature of an ordinary living room, where the plants will have the afternoon sun: Abutilon, ageratum, astilbe, amaryllis, asparagus plumosus nanus or asparagus fern, aspidistra, aucuba, azalea, bouvardia, bougainvillea, callas, camelia, coleus, clivia miniata, a lily like plant; cobaea scandens, cyperus, farfugium, ficus, fuchsia, geranium, including scented and ivy leaved varieties, heliotrope, hibiscus, lantana, lobelia, palms, sanseveria, vinca, rex begonias and some of the annuals will do well, such as candytuft, alyssum, mignonette, gloxinias, primroses, &c. Of this list callas and azaleas are the most difficult to grow; many, however, succeed with them in window gardens.

Fighting Hostile Aircraft.

The pitfalls and dangers which an aviator must avoid at the front are becoming more numerous every day. Anti-aircraft guns mounted on fast motor cars chase around the country behind the lines and prevent the enemy airplanes and zeppelins from remaining over our territory. This type of battery was responsible for the zeppelins brought down at Compiègne in April, 1917, and Revinay in April, 1918. In fact this invention was one of the immediate causes of the Germans giving up their "strafing" with zeppelins. The record for distance and height in hitting an airplane with this type of cannon is 15,000 feet in the air at 9,000 yards' distance across country. A very large crew is required to man one of these cannons. Beside the cannon a telephonist gets the report of the position over which the German machine is flying.

A man may be sharp but worthless—like a needle with a broken eye.



WESTWARD.

(In the terminology of the trenches "He went West" means "He died.")

Crimson the trail that westward runs From the shot swept sky and the flaming guns, From the haunts where death keeps vigil still With fiery breath and steel's hot will.

Crimson the trail to the sunset far, Countless the feet on the pathway are; Westward is peace beyond the din Where the gray ranks meet in the dawn mist thin.

Crimson the trail to the quiet skies Where the great guns' threat into silence dies, Where wounds are healed with a holy balm And the fevered rest in a slumber calm.

Glorious the trail that the brave heart takes— Though love behind knows the old heartaches— Over the hills where the sun goes down To vales eternal of bright renown!

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

LT. COL. George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the C.P.R., writes to the "Tariff Reformer and Empire Monthly," in England, urging a comprehensive scheme by which the returned soldiers could be placed on the land in so far as they desired it—a scheme by which lands closed to the public would be fully opened up—not a few parcels of land, such as were noticed in the press, and which would not give a square foot to all who might seek this means of settlement, but a plan by which large numbers could be accommodated on the lands in the Mother Country. Mr. Brown refers to the plan of the C.P.R., which offers improved farms, in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, improved by the company; and assisted colonization farms of 320 acres each, selected by the intending settler, and then improved by him with assistance from the company. Easy terms of payment are offered, carried over twenty years; but the point that Mr. Brown insists on is that it is not people out of the workhouse that Canada wants, because such are not desired in the Dominion, but people who are likely to succeed. He urges that the whole question of reconstruction be tackled with vigor on the other side.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

The Immortal Few.

"Father," said Chester, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my son," answered the father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age."

Record Wool Prices.

A Nova Scotia wool dealer recently sold a consignment of 14,606 lbs. of washed wool in the United States at 95c. a pound. The bleat of the sheep should again be heard in the land.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

If food conservation shall bring about a revival of the production of that most appetizing article, cottage cheese, a great many people will be reconciled to food-controller Hanna, provided the cheese is made the way our grandmothers made it.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

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

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; 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 freezeone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves 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 freezeone 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 freezeone for you from his wholesale drug house.

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous run-down people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. \$1.00 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article seen in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

All good druggists always carry it in stock.



To Tend Heroes' Graves.

Some twenty women gardeners who have been trained at Kew Gardens, London, are going to France, where they will take up the duty of tending the graves of our dead soldiers. This is a first contingent, and others will follow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Few men are worth more than a thousand dollars a year from their shoulders down. Those who get the big salaries do their work above the shoulders.

BUY FURS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

PRICES—Furriers, Laid, Buck, Alaska, Sable, Also Many Furs. Satisfaction by mail guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalogue. McComber's Limited, Manufacturers, 420 D St. Paul West, Montreal.

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For sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 75 Adelaide St. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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



Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the change of Life and the best feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headaches or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."

—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 229 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ED. 7. ISSUE 35—17.

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 roof, remind him how little

NEPONET Paroid ROOFING

costs more than cheap ready roofings, an object lesson in the economy of using only the standard weather-proof and fire-resisting roofing—Paroid, that has defied the elements for 18 years.

Quotations gladly given on all kinds of roofing.

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hite Front

Comfort in the Home!

Ministers look after your Spiritual Comforts, but for Temporal Comforts, LEAVE IT TO US!

The difference between Cold and Heat is convincing if you install in your Home one of our famous "Sunshine Furnaces" for Wood or Coal. Our Splendid New Lines, in large Stock and Great Variety, in Stoves and Ranges, offer the Best Values that are to be obtained. Be sure to see our Stock and we will send you away from us a pleased and satisfied Customer.

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. Tudy Buggies and Expresses.

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

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

Russell Rodgers, Lachute

Have you tried the Victor Tungs-tone Stylus Needles



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

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Records 10 inches double sides 90 cents.

12 inches \$1.50.

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

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Fall and Winter Specials

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

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

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

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Just arrived one car load of Wire Fencing and Gates, Harness and Harness Parts, Rugs, Whips, Pumps, Stoves, Ranges, Oils, Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Beatty Bros., Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Litter and

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