

Lend your support to
the Union Government
and vote for
H. SLATER.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The boys at the Front need
your help!
The Union Government is out
to help them, so vote for
H. SLATER.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

NO 45

XMAS SPECIALS.

IN FRUITS.—Maloja Grapes, Cranberries, Grape Fruit, Sun
Kist Oranges, Bananas and Lemons, Apples of many
varieties and the choicest of goods.
— All vegetables in Season. —

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

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

Brownburg Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The executive committee of above Society met in the Social Club rooms on
Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. Mrs. R. J.
Johnson presiding. After ordinary business
had been transacted a very satisfactory
financial statement from Mr. J. R.
Thompson, Treasurer, was read, viz:—

INCOME.	
Balance brought forward	317 24
Membership Fees	41 00
Anonymous	2 60
B. & D. P. C. Association	200 00
Bank Interest	1 92
Membership Fees	6 00
Refund from head quarters	1 73
Covering purchase of 1916	
Total	\$570 54
EXPENDITURE.	
Hodgson & Summers	7 58
Greenfields Ltd.	65 96
Can. Conv.	68 67
W. R. Brock & Co.	52 42
Stamps	5 00
St. John's	5 00
Greenfields	22 18
Can. Conv.	60 30
J. W. Lefebvre	10 00
Balance	273 43
Total	\$570 54

Number of articles made and shipped
to Head Quarters during Oct. and Nov.
1,421 (including young ladies class) which
was very gratifying to our President
(Mrs. E. J. Johnson) and in a few well
chosen words she expressed her sincere
thanks to one and all, for the kindly
assistance and support she has had in
getting such good results, and we sincerely
trust this will be an incentive to others
to join us in doing our part for the
"Boys" in this fearful day of carnage.
Let their dauntless courage nerve us to
fresh action, and remember even though
the "stitches" may be few, it will help
to alleviate the suffering of some
"mothers" darling. We once more
extend a welcome to one and all to meet
with us in the Social Club room on Tues-
day afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, on Thurs-
day afternoon at 2.30 and evening from
7 until 9 p.m. It may mean a little self
denial, but it is well worth it to feel you
have done what you could for these brave
heroes. Mrs. Johnson is indefatigable
in her efforts to make our Society "one
of the best" and the congratulations we
receive from Head-quarters are very
gratifying to all connected.

I would like to mention that one of
our ardent members Mrs. Lonsdale is
presenting us with a Piano to be raffled
for. Proceeds to be given to swell the
funds of our Society and enable us to do
still more work. We unite in extending
our sincere thanks to Mrs. Lonsdale.
Particulars as to raffle etc, will be publish-
ed later.

Z. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of William Gregor
McQuat, who died on December 7th,
1917.
From our happy home and circle
God has taken one we loved,
He is borne from sin and sorrow
To a nobler rest above.
In a near and silent graveyard,
Where the trees their branches wave,
Lies a loving Son and Brother,
In his cold and silent grave.
He bade no one his last farewell,
He waved his hand to none,
His spirit fled before we knew
That he from us had gone.
A Brother kind, a Son so dear,
A faithful friend he was here,
His loving Mother, Sisters and Brother.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Ed. Christie, of Montreal, spent
the week-end in town.

Mr. Bragg was the week-end guest of
Rev. and Mrs. Hayden.

Miss M. Cleary was the week-end guest
of Mrs. Frank Alexander.

Miss Lyla Giles, of McGill, spent the
week-end with her parents.

Mrs. W. A. Ball was in Montreal the
early part of this week.

Mrs. W. Ball, spent a few days last
week with friends in Montreal.

Miss Jessie McArthur, of Montreal, is
spending a few weeks in town.

Miss F. Vilas of Cowansville is the
guest of Miss Gladys McQuat this week.

Mr. Cruikshank, of Montreal, was the
guest of Mrs. John McPaul this week.

The S. S. S. Club will meet at the
home of Mrs. Noble, on Friday evening,
Dec. 7th.

Misses Inez Giles and McCuddin, of
St. Therese were week-end guests of Mrs.
Henry Giles.

The Methodist Tree will be held on
Thursday evening, Dec. 20th. A grand
programme will be given.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Scotstown, and
Miss Tina Walsh, of St. Andrews, were
guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie for a few
days last week.

Rev. Mrs. Capt. W. Keough, who has
been spending a few weeks visiting friends
left for her home at Winchester, on
Tuesday morning.

Next Sunday afternoon, Rev. F. J.
Hayden will speak at Brownburg on
"How Germany Lost Her Soul." Patri-
otic hymns will be sung.

The East Settlement Brotherhood
practically closed its session after a very
successful term. It was decided not to
continue the meetings during the winter
months, owing to the bad roads and
weather.

Subscribers to the Lachute Electric
Light Company will be pleased to learn
that Mr. J. T. Ayers has arranged with
the D. C. C. for the lease of 25 horse
power to light up Brownburg, which
will bring Lachute lights back to proper
strength. For some time past the lights
have been very poor, but the Company
have under way the construction of their
new power plant which when completed
will give our citizens a 24 hour service,
that will amply repay for the incon-
veniences of the past.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who lost a son in
the fighting in France, says it is a mis-
taken idea to say that service in raising
crops in making munitions, etc., is on a
par with service in the battle line. In
this most people will fully agree with
him. Workers at home may be engaged
in laborious and very necessary occu-
pations, but they are rewarded for their
toil and run no extraordinary risks. On
the other hand, the soldier is liable to be
wounded or killed the moment he goes
into the war field. He is the real sacrifice.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above
Council was held in the Town Hall, on
Wednesday last Councillor A. D. Mc-
Gibbon presiding. There were also pre-
sent Councillors Tremblay, Valois, Boyd,
Scott and Dallaire.

Reports of Road and Finance Com-
mittees were received and adopted.

Councillors Tremblay and Valois were
appointed a committee to go to Quebec
to interview the Minister of Roads re-
garding the extra work in finishing up
the streets that were short in former con-
tract, also the gravel work. An adjourn-
ment was made until Monday evening,
Dec. 10th.

PARISH COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above council
was held in the Court House on Monday
afternoon there being present Mayor
Black, Councillors Boyd, Leishman,
Hume, Stanforth and Armstrong. After
routine business it was decided provided
the Government would give the necessary

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 de-
livery of the good things that can be secured at the
"Riverside Bakery." The tremendous sale we have for our cele-
brated "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 confec-
tionery, 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.

The Nip of Winter

Is now here and being keenly felt, but we have
prepared for it by stocking up with a large assort-
ment of Heavy Winter Goods that will keep you
warm and comfortable. Notwithstanding the High
Cost of Living we have endeavored to keep our
Prices down to the lowest possible notch, and com-
paring our Prices and the quality of Our Goods, you
will find the Best Bargains obtainable at

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE

THOMAS EDISON

the world's greatest inventor, whose
masterpiece.

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

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



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

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

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

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Cheer our Soldiers.

Across the ocean there are hearts yearning
to know if Canada is to honor the graves of our
fallen soldiers by sending help until Victory crowns
the heroic efforts of our men. Nothing will cheer
them, nothing will hearten them, nothing will
strengthen them, like this message that they hope
to get on December 17: We have voted to back
you up and stand by you and the British Empire
till we hear the last shout of Victory.

Vote for the Union Government, and
H. Slater, the Union Candidate.

Mrs. R. E. Carkner, is visiting in
Elmer, Ont. this week.

A Xmas tree in aid of the S. S. S. Club
will be held in the Upper Lachute Presby-
terian Church, on Friday, Dec. 21st, at
8 p.m. Good program and refreshments.
Admission Adults 35cts. Children 25cts.
Come and help our boys at the front.

Mr. H. Bragg, of St. Lambert, gave a
very interesting Lecture on Sunday night
in the Methodist Church, his subject,
"God, in his Universe" was ably dealt
with and illustrated with many fine slides.
The church was taxed to its capacity.

Church of England services in the
Parish of Lachute will be held (D. V.) as
follows,—on Sunday Dec. 9th, St. Simons
Church Lachute, at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Brownburg 3 p.m. On Tuesday 11th
Dec. in St. Aidan's Church Lonsa at
7.30 p.m.

Much loving sympathy is felt for Mrs.
Silas Carpenter, of Montreal, who so
earnestly wrote to the voters of Argenteuil
in the columns of the Watchman last
week, little thinking that her dear boy
was among those who are making the
supreme sacrifice "somewhere in France"

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church
St. Andrews East, will give a "Fish
Supper" in the Town Hall, on Dec. 12th.
Supper will be served from 6 to 8 p.m.
Tickets, Adults 35cts. Children 25 cts.
If you want to buy your Xmas gifts come
at 4 o'clock and select them from "The
Booth of useful and fancy article, the
donation table and the candy table.

Next Sunday morning, Rev. F. J.
Hayden will continue his series of
Sermons on the great books of the Old
Testament, the subject being, The Book
of Ezekiel. In the evening Mr. Hayden
will give a special address to women,
entitled "Woman, her rights and her
duties" with special reference to the
issue of the hour. All ladies are invited
to attend.

The Victoria Hall was packed to its
full capacity on Friday evening last, when
the Ladies of the Methodist Church gave
a most entertaining sketch entitled "An
Old time Ladies Aid meeting at Mohawk
Cross Roads." Each part was well
carried out and the old time costumes and
speeches kept the audience convulsed
with laughter. The whole evening was
a great success and proceeds amounted to
\$100.

grant that the road between Bethany
corner to the St. Hermas line would be
made next year and the piece of sand in
Upper Lachute.

Lots were drawn as to the retiring
three councillors and those who retire
will be councillors Boyd, Armstrong and
Miller.

The many friends of Mrs. E. H.
Wilson will be pleased to learn of her
return home from Montreal after her
painful illness.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOHN A. THOMPSON.

The death occurred after an illness of
only a few days on Sunday last, of John
Austin Thompson, aged 22, dearly beloved
and eldest son of Wm. Thompson, East
Settlement. The funeral took place on
Tuesday and was conducted by Rev. Mr.
George, surrounded by a large number
of sympathizing friends. Besides his
parents, he leaves one sister and two
brothers to mourn the loss of a dear son
and brother.

BIRTHS.

CARLETON.—At the Womens Hospital
Montreal, on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, to
Sergeant-Major and Mrs. J. F. Carleton
a son.

KETTYLE.—At Brownburg, on Thurs-
day, December 6th, 1917, a son to
Mr. and Mrs. John Kettle.

DEATHS

CARPENTER.—Killed on the field of
honor, "Somewhere in France"
Sergeant Clifton Gordon Carpenter,
dearly loved son of the late Silas H.
and Clara J. Carpenter, aged 19 years.
"Thou hast fought a good fight, and
thine eyes now see Jerusalem a quiet
habitation."

DEWAR.—Wounded Oct. 27th, and
died Nov. 23rd, 1917, at Ninth
General Hospital, Rouen, France,
Pte. J. A. Dewar, aged 30 years, 7
months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Dewar, of Lost River, Que. The
deceased was a member of the
Mount Royal I.O.O.F. Montreal and
the L.O.L. of Lost River, Que.



The Thunderers.

Long, long ago a brave Indian chief was hunting upon the mountain side when suddenly he lost his footing and plunged head over heels down, down the precipice, until he fell, bruised and bleeding, upon the rocks below. A queer-looking, bent-over man with a grizzly beard came crawling out from his cave and stooped over the wounded warrior. "Who are you?" he growled in a voice like an animal. "Who are you? Did you drop from the sky?"

"I fell from the rocks above," growled the warrior. "I am a mighty chief and was out hunting." And clenching his fists and shutting his teeth hard he tried to endure the racking pain without a moan.

"Ha! ha!" mocked the strange little man. "I can make you well, but first you must promise to serve me."

"I will serve you gladly," answered the wounded warrior. "I will bring you wood and make your fire. I will hunt for you in the forest and bring you game to eat if you make me well."

"Fire and food! Fire and fish! Fish and game!" the little man chuckled greedily. "I will make you well, warrior."

And as he spoke the hairs of his beard stood out like the quills of a porcupine and his eyes looked like two bright beads. Then he hobbled away around a great cliff. After a while he came leaping back, looking more like a porcupine than before. He held in his hand bristling herbs. He steeped the herbs and stirred them with a long stick, and then, dancing and prancing and chanting songs like a medicine man, he mixed his brew. At last when it was ready he poured it out into a clay bowl and, holding it to the lips of the warrior, he snapped out: "Drink! Drink, I say!" And when the warrior drank the strange mixture health and strength came back to him.

"Now go out and hunt for me, for I am hungry!" growled the old man, his beard bristling and his eyes snapping.

The warrior said joyously: "Gladly will I hunt for you, wise old medicine man." And he went away at once into the forest, and when he came back he brought game enough for two.

"Now cook it for me!" growled the little old man.

For many, many moons the warrior dwelt in the cave of this old man. He hunted for him, caught fish for him, brought the wood and built the fires and cooked the food and served him in every way. The little old man proved to be a hard master. He grumbled and growled at the warrior from morning until night.

The warrior grew very weary of his task and longed to go home, but he promised to serve the old man, and a warrior always is bound by honor never to break a promise. He longed for his own warm wigwam and his wife, for his little children and the papoose which his wife still carried on her back.

"Better to have been killed when I fell from the mountain," said the warrior, "than to spend all my days serving this master, half beast that he is."

The bright spring days melted the snow and ice and the rains washed all the land. One day the warrior went out in the storm, for he would rather be drenched to the skin than to stay by the fire with his ugly companion. As he wandered over the mountains suddenly there appeared before him in a cloud of mist three tall figures.

The warrior felt that they were mighty Manitos and he went down on his knees before them.

"Who are you?" he asked in a trembling voice.

"We are the mighty Manitos, the Thunderers," they answered in a deep, thundering voice that rolled back and echoed and re-echoed from the distant mountain peaks. The warrior fell on his face.

"Fear not!" the Thunderers called again. "We shall do you no harm. It is our mission to do good. We bring showers when the fields are dry. When the summer sun has parched the land we roll across the blue sky and send down the welcome raindrops to give life to the withered corn. We fill the lakes and rivers so that the water will not dry up and you may have fish for food. When we are angry we strike down with lightning flashes all that bring evil to the earth."

"Now we have come to destroy the old man of the cave, to punish him for his wickedness and to get you free. This old man is really a porcupine. He casts an evil spell over everything, but now we will end his power over you."

"However, we must have your help,

for he is afraid of us. When our thunder rolls he lies flat upon the ground in the corner of his cave and groans and moans in terror, and we never have been able to reach him.

"To-day we will help you kill a great bear. Then you must go to the cave and tell him he will have to come and help you drag home your heavy game. Then when we have him here we will punish him and set you free."

So the warrior killed a great bear on the mountain side and he hurried to the cave and said: "Old man, I have killed a great bear. Come, help me drag home our game, that we may have food."

The storm had passed and the sun was shining brightly, but the little old man peered out from his cave anxiously. "Maybe another storm will come. You are sure that there are no clouds in the sky?"

"Not one cloud," answered the warrior as he looked up at the blue heavens and the bright sun.

Then the little old man crawled out from his cave. He put his head down to the ground and listened closely. Then he hurried on up the mountain after the warrior, and every little while he would stop and listen again.

"You are sure you do not hear the thunder?" he whispered in fear. "I do not like the thunder."

At last the warrior brought the old man to the place where lay the slain bear. With greedy hands the old man cut it into pieces and, snarling like an animal himself, he skinned the bear and started home with the skin over his shoulder.

But just then the thunder rumbled in the distance. The old man stopped and stared at the skies. Louder and louder and nearer and nearer the roaring and rumbling was heard. He dropped the bear's skin and started to run. "Come! Come! Run! Run for your life!" he shouted to the warrior.

Just then a great peal of thunder crashed across the mountains and echoed and re-echoed among the rocks. Dark storm clouds swept across the blue sky. With a shriek the old man ran and jumped down over the rocks, and as he ran he fell forward upon his hands, and his hands became his forehead, a great snout pushed forward and ugly quills bristled out all over his body. He ran faster, a man no longer, but the fiercest and ugliest porcupine that the great red chief had ever seen.

On and on the thunders rolled after him; flash after flash of lightning signalled its way across the sky, following him as he scrambled and tumbled down the mountain side. Then came one great flash of scorching lightning and the ugly porcupine lay dead at the opening of his den.

Then the Thunderers rose high in the air and floated away across the mountain tops. But as they went the sun came out and smiled through the raindrops and a wonderful bridge of light reached from the Thunderers down to the earth where the warrior stood with clasped hands looking upward. He saw this bow of light of many colors, red and orange and yellow and green and blue and violet, blending together as though all the flowers of the prairie had been picked and placed there as a promise to him that the storm had passed. Then there floated down to him a soft cloud robe, which fell upon his shoulders like a bit of sparkling sunshine, and he heard the Thunderers murmur: "Hide this cloud robe in the forest and then you may join us when you will and float with us across the blue sky."

The warrior did as they commanded and thanked the Thunderers for saving him and sending him safely on his homeward journey.

When he reached his own wigwam there was much rejoicing. His children had grown tall and the small papoose could walk upon his own little legs. All the young braves in the tribe gave him a feast. He told them the whole story and they called him Chief of the Golden Robe.

All through the long summer days he made merry with them, and when he heard the voice of the Thunderers as they rolled across the sky he said: "There are the mighty Manitos who set me free." All through the winter days he stayed with his people, but when the spring came he bade them farewell. "Each summer I shall go to visit the Thunderers in the sky," he said.

And so it is each season. When the spring days come the great chief goes to the forest and, taking his golden robe from its hiding place, he floats up to where the Thunderers dwell, and all summer long he rolls and rumbles with them as they journey across the sky.

ORIENTAL ENGLISH.

A Funny Example Is This Circus Handbill From Bengal.

Oriental English is a perpetual source of innocent amusement, and one of the funniest of examples is this circus handbill, which Punch got from an East Indian subscriber, and generously presents to a wider audience than that for which it was originally intended:

Programme of the Bengal Grand Circus Co.: Performings begin P.P.M. Part I.

1. Some horses will make very good tricks.
2. The Klown will come and talk with the horses therefore audience will laugh itself very much.
3. The lady will walk on horses back when horses jumping very much.
4. The Klown will make a joking word and lady will become too angry, then Klown will run himself away.
5. The boy he will throw a ball to upside and he will catch the ball in downward journey.
6. This is very jumping tricks.

Part II.

1. One man will make so tricks on trapezes that audience will afraid himself very much.
2. Some dogs will play and role himself in the mud.
3. This is the grand display of tricks.
4. The lady will make himself so bend that every one he will think that he is rubber lady.
5. The man will walk on wire tight. He is doing so nicely because he is professor of that.
6. Then will come grand dramatic.

Notice.
No stick will be allowed in the spectators and he shall not smoke also.

TESTING THE AVIATORS.

Doctors Describe the Methods of Selecting Air Pilots in France.

Dr. J. Camus and Dr. Nepper describe in the Paris Medicate the care with which the French select their sky pilots.

In order to test the candidate's self-control and endurance the examiners have him make with both hands a rhythmic and continuous effort, which is traced on the revolving drum of a machine that automatically measures the energy in kilos. Roughly, it is a strength-testing machine; but it is so delicate that it traces in curves and lines not only the muscular force but also the nervous control. Mercilessly it records every tremor or momentary lapse, and discloses whether a man has any weakness of the nerves. The officers then place the candidate in front of a needle moved by clockwork—one complete turn in a second. As soon as he feels the needle move he must stop it by pressing a lever. To achieve this with sufficient quickness requires great delicacy of touch, and ability to think and act without hesitation.

The examiners study his emotional susceptibility last. They apply an apparatus over the heart and lungs or on his pulse at the wrist and test his breathing and his heartbeats in moments of severe ordeal. They subject him to violent and unexpected sensations. They expose his ears to explosions, his eyes to the magnesium flash light and his back to a douche of ice-cold water. Outwardly he may appear to have right self-control, but the register of the machine mercilessly records the tremor of his hand, the quickness of his breathing, the beating of his heart—in short, the answer of the flesh to new trials. The body thus betrays itself by the amount and the persistence of its involuntary response to sensations.

BANANAS AS FOOD.

Nourishing Article of Diet But More Digestible When Cooked.

The banana is a tropical fruit, and in its natural state it grows in great abundance and the cost is comparatively little in labor to sustain the trees. Its flavor is generally liked by man. It is nourishing, as it contains 18-10 per cent. proteins, 6-10 per cent. fats and 22 per cent. carbohydrates, with a full value of 447 calories per pound.

In the tropics the fruit is left on the banana tree until thoroughly ripe, and the natives are particular to cook it before eating, as it is otherwise hard to digest. But in order to allow of shipping it is picked green. Then it is sent all over the civilized world to a people, who, even to this day, do not know how to handle it.

The beautiful yellow fruit is attractive and therefore is placed on our tables to be eaten raw. This is often injurious, as it causes indigestion. The fruit, when fit to eat, has many black spots on the skin and sometimes even the whole skin becomes black. This indicates that it has ripened. Even in this state, however, it is not as easily digestible as when cooked.

Our children are often made sick by eating the raw fruit and are not infrequently poisoned by the dirt they get off the skins. The banana, however, intelligently handled, is of vital importance to our economy and should be eaten even more generally than it is in these times of conservation of food values.

Bran is one of the most important ingredients of poultry diet, and should be fed daily. It is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter.

OUR UNDER-SEA HORNETS

HUGE BRITISH UNDER-WATER FLEET AT WORK.

Our Own Submarine Enterprises Are Often Lost Sight of in View of Enemy Activities.

Bluejackets when serving aboard a submarine are paid two shillings a day extra. If Jack were mercenary-minded, as he is not, he would not be willing to suffer the hardships and discomforts which fall to the submariner's lot for so small a cash compensation as this. But with the British sailor duty comes before any other consideration, and so there are always plenty of volunteers ready to man our submarines for wages which a brick-layer's laborer would go on strike against.

No Joy Rides.

The life led by the under-sea navigator is difficult for those unacquainted with it to adequately visualize—and not very easy to accurately picture in words, so greatly does it differ from the ordinary kind of "sailing" that everyone is more or less familiar with, says a writer in an English weekly. If you were to ask a blue-jacket what it's like he would reply casually, "Oh, it's all right!" But if you were able to try it for yourself you would soon fall to wondering what the man deems "All right" who finds such an existence "All right." The crews of submarines have the most wearing times of any men who follow the sea as a calling, but they acquire that second nature which comes of long use and take whatever comes along quite philosophically.

Submarines have increased wonderfully in effectiveness during the past few years. Many of them are now under-water cruisers capable of going almost anywhere, and possessed of great fighting efficiency. But whilst the boats themselves have been vastly improved, conditions of life in them have not. It is true that the more modern types have cabins and other accommodation, for which there was no room in the earlier classes. There are also air-locks designed to facilitate the escape of the crew in case of accident, and various other "gadgets," as Jack calls them, yet submerged voyaging remains about as uncomfortable as ever.

As Bad As Internment.

The most accurate impression you can form of it will be to imagine yourself shut up in a Tube lift, with engines racketting away all round you, a floor that sometimes slides up and sometimes slides down, and forced to remain there for perhaps a day or two at a stretch. If you see a submarine "awash," or travelling at the surface, you will notice just two or three men on her conning-tower. The rest are at their stations below, and, except for the air which comes down the open hatchway, know little difference between the boat being "up" or "down." Her interior is brilliantly illuminated by electricity, and filled with an infernal din caused by the oil engines, which propel her when she is at the surface. As she "trims" for diving these engines are shut off and the "purr" of electric motors replaces their rattling. Less noise within the boat, though still too much for conversation to be carried on easily. Nor do the crew attempt this more than is necessary, as they have literally "no breath to waste." Air must be conserved as much as possible for inflating the lungs. As time goes on the atmosphere becomes heavier and breathing grows more difficult. Submarines do not use artificial air, but rely upon what can be taken into them whilst the hatches are open. No matter how vitiated this gets the crew must rub along with it until an opportunity comes for obtaining a fresh supply.

Down Among the Mermaids.

When he decides to submerge his boat the commanding officer climbs down the conning tower, closing the cupola after him, and goes to his under-water navigating position. There he glances round in order to assure himself that all the men are at their stations. Near by the commanding officer stands the coxswain, who steers the boat. Another man watches an instrument not unlike a spirit-level, which tells how deep the boat has gone and whether she remains on the right side of the safety line. A submarine must not descend too deep, as if she does the pressure of water overhead will prevent her from coming up again. There are men at the flashing tanks, which are filled or blown out according as the craft needs to go up or down, men at the hydroplanes—a kind of fins which steer her towards the surface or in the other direction, according to the way they are moved—men at the engines, men at the torpedo tubes, men at the guns. In fact, everybody within her has a job to which he must pay careful attention. The commander's post is at the periscope, an arrangement of mirrors which gives him a view of the surface for some four or five miles around. Periscopes are telescopic. They can be raised or lowered or turned about, so that the submarine may see all about her whilst quite out of sight herself. And the indispensable "wireless" must also have an operator standing by it.

In this fashion the boat may go on from dawn to darkness, with never a

peep at daylight for anybody aboard her. During submergence smoking is forbidden, and as the crew cannot cook anything they must be content with "hard tack" at all meals. Most submarines now have electric apparatus for heating water, etc. But having this is one thing, being able to use it is another. Very possibly the submarine will find it necessary to "go to sleep" on the bottom, which means she will lie there for hours like a tired whale taking a rest.

Uncanny Dangers.

Whilst she thus "lies perdu" every sound from outside floats distinctly into her hull. Her crew are able to hear the beat of ships' propellers above and around them and to tell by these noises how near their enemies are. More than once the crew of a "sleeping" submarine have felt the ugly rasp along their vessel's hull of the wire hawser which enemy craft were using to try and destroy her. Had the hawser caught—and no one knows at what moment it might do so—their boat would have become their coffin, there being no chance of escape.

During the light hours, a submarine being a kind of Ishmael of the sea, has to hide continuously. Not until night falls do her crew have a chance of crawling up from the depths in safety. In the darkness the boat rises to the surface and re-charges her batteries. Whilst this work progresses the crew come on deck in small batches for the purpose of having a smoke and obtaining a much-needed breath of fresh air. But at any moment danger may show up, so that the boat must always be ready to battle down and disappear.

Go through them often enough, and one finds dangers pleasant instead of appalling. Life never holds such zest as when one is continually venturing it in a kind of hide-and-seek game with Death.

Discharging a Torpedo.

Excitement reaches flood when their boat, having stalked down a victim, prepares to attack it. Of all her complement only the officer at the periscope can discern what is above them, but the word usually goes round. The officer himself sees but a miniature presentment of the object, such as one would get on the focusing screen of a camera, though this is quite enough for his purpose. If he decides to torpedo the "quarry" he manoeuvres his boat around until she reaches firing position, then down she goes, right under water—periscopes and all—so that not the slightest indication of her presence will be given on the surface. What follows resolves itself into a matter of calculation. Observations taken show the speed at which the vessel "marked down" is going and the direction she steers. By a given time she will arrive at a place which brings her within range. When this moment comes the officer presses a key, out leaps a torpedo, and up goes the doomed ship. U-boats adopt this method when they torpedo ships without giving any warning or showing themselves to their victims. It is not necessary for the submarine to "go up" in order to ascertain whether her weapon has "got home." She can tell this by hearing the noise of the explosion under water, by the effect which the shock of it has upon her dials in making the hands jump.

WHAT SOLDIERS EAT.

Articles Which Comprise the Modern Army Diet.

The old idea that army diet should consist largely of beans, hardtack and coffee is no longer approved. In the present training camps meat, preferably beef, is served twice a day, with white bread baked in the general camp bakery and kept twenty-four hours before serving. Where green vegetables can be obtained they are used, otherwise canned goods are substituted. Coffee is served at breakfast and buttermilk, lemonade, tea, cocoa or water at other meals. Meals, which in the vernacular are "mess" or "chow," are served cafeteria style. Every soldier is furnished with an outfit which consists of a meat pan, knife, fork and spoon and a long-handled cup. The cover of the meat pan serves as a plate, and the outfit is so arranged that each man may do his own cooking in case of an emergency. Each man takes his meat pan and passes before a table, where he is served with the various dishes prepared. He then goes to a table, or if there is none, drops down on the ground and eats in absolute contentment. Don't feel too sorry for the boys, even if they do write longingly home wishing for mother's cookies or Jane's fried chicken. Men in outdoor training have good appetites, and they are far better off physically than if fed on the salads and ices and sodas they probably would have at home. What they miss most is sweets. If you are sending things from home put in cookies, candies and jams or jellies. Milk chocolate is one of the things a soldier seems to crave, and a jar of malted milk will come handy if he is not feeling well. Be sure not to send food that is too rich. The boys are on a plain diet, with extremes of climate, and sometimes doubtful water supply—and boys never do have sense when it comes to eating!

There ought to be many times when we get down on our knees, but we never ought to fail to do this when we see that little heap of sawdust at the foot of a fruit tree. Save the trees from the borers by getting right after them with a sharp narrow-bladed knife. Kill them or they will kill your trees.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS
Please write for particulars.
F. FOULIN & CO.,
29 Bonsecours Market, Montreal

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS

Some simple device you thought of for your own use may be valuable. Booklet of information free. Stanley Lightfoot, Patent Attorney, Toronto

RAW FURS

OUR ADVICE
Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High Prices now prevailing.
Price List and Shipping Tags FREE

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.
Richard M. Pierce, Montreal
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada
We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

YOU WILL MISS SOMETHING

If you fail to attend

The Eighth Annual

Toronto

Fat Stock Show

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

More entries than ever before, including the best that Ontario produces.

Judging commences 10 a.m., Friday, December 7th.

Auction Sale of Show Stock 10 a.m., Saturday, December 8th.

GLASSES FOR MOVIE PATRONS.

Constructed on the Principle of the Ekimov's Snow Spectacles.

The newest glasses to eliminate the flicker and glare from viewing motion pictures, as constructed by Dr. F. C. A. Richardson of New York, are on the principle of the Ekimov's snow spectacles. They are merely darkened glass with narrow horizontal slits.

When a person looks at a motion picture with the naked eye he receives the intense rays through a comparatively large area of the eye, says the Popular Science Monthly. Less than one-half of these rays are necessary. The other half simply tax the eye. They add nothing to the clearness of the picture and produce the intense glare. The dark glasses around the slits cut off the unnecessary rays.

The Oldest Flag.

It is not a little singular that the oldest flag belongs, comparatively speaking, to the newest nation. The United States adopted their present colors 140 years ago (June 14th, 1777), and the only change in it since has been the addition of new stars for every new State added to the Union. The stars and stripes were, of course, taken from the arms of General George Washington, the shield of whose family is depicted on monuments in Brinton Church. The Union Jack, in its present form, dates only from 1801, while the French tricolor was adopted in 1794.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For RAW FURS
and GINSENG
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.
Reference, Union Bk. of Canada

W. R. ADAMS CO.

FREMONT, NEB., U.S.A.

Pays The Highest Prices

For RAW FURS

HIGHEST PRICES

Ship your furs to Adams by express or parcels post.

No duty on raw furs into U.S.

Our armies need the furs, and we are paying big for them.

Write for Price List 110.

W. R. ADAMS CO.,

Raw Fur Merchants

FREMONT, NEB., U.S.A.

Ship To

FUNSTEN

To Day

Get Highest Prices From the World's Biggest Fur House

The fur season is now at its height. Dealers are in the market. We want skins, coats, hats, etc. for cash, for full value, and we pay for the shipping.

Write for FREE BOOK

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

White for Free Book

You Can Do Your Bit in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** are 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.

"FAKING" ON BOTH SIDES.

A Tragi-Comedy Between the Battle Lines of Europe.

In the effort to conceal military operations—camouflage as it is called in French—the talent of painters and sculptors is being put to a practical use in the battle lines of Europe. In Scribner's Magazine Mr. Ernest Peixoto writes that it is often necessary to model "fake" horses and trees for observation purposes.

The work is extremely dangerous, for it is not easy, with the Germans a stone's throw off, to crawl out of the trenches at night, remove the carcass of a horse and put an imitation in its place with an observer inside so that no one will know the difference in the morning.

Trees are of vital importance. An old blasted stump may stand between the lines in an advantageous position. The sculptor models a duplicate of the tree, the stump is removed at night and the duplicate erected in its place with the observer inside. He remains all day, peering down into the enemy lines, and after nightfall makes his way back to his own trenches.

Once, after an attack by the French, many German dead were left on the field. Among them was a large, fat, red-haired German who had fallen on a bit of rising ground in a good place for observation. It occurred to the colonel that a French observer might be useful at that point. The sculptor made a fat, red-haired German "corpse," and that night they crawled out with it to where the fat German lay. They threw a rope round the dead man, dragged him away and left him behind a pile of rocks, and in the place where he had lain they placed the French observer inside the imitation "corpse." To the "corpse" they attached a rope so that they could pull the observer back the next evening.

The next morning, to their horror, the Germans made a target of the "corpse" and shot bullet after bullet into it. Of course the French thought that their observer was dead. That night the Germans sent up flares every once in a while and continued shooting, and the French could do nothing. Later, when the flares and the shooting ceased, the French dragged their observer back behind the lines; but when they came to examine him they found, not their comrade, but an irate and very much alive German officer. They crawled back to the pile of rocks where they had left the dead German the night before and found only a Prussian uniform stuffed with straw and cotton and capped with a red wig!

The Germans had been doing a little "faking" of their own. The first "corpse" was not really a dead soldier at all. The observer inside had crept out and made his way back to the German lines. The Germans had then captured the French observer, shot up the imitation "corpse," and between flares the next night had put one of their own observers in his place.

To make typewriters less noisy a Cleveland inventor has patented a platen core that changes the loud click of the type to a dull thud.

Cornstarch Pudding with Fruit.—1 pint of milk, 4 tablespoons cornstarch mixed with a little cold water, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 well-beaten egg, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ cup chopped cooked peaches, apricots or pears. Scald milk; then stir in cornstarch mixed with a little cold water, and cook five minutes in double boiler. Place upper part of double boiler on fire, let cornstarch boil, return boiler to place, add sugar, egg and salt beaten together, and cook two minutes, stirring continually. Flavor with vanilla, add fruit, and pour into mold. Chill and serve with sugar and cream. An excellent way of using up small amounts of canned fruits.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

THE RED CROSS FOUNDER.

Henri Dunant Was One of World's Greatest Benefactors.

One of the world's greatest benefactors, who died in a nursing home in Switzerland in his eighty-third year, was Henri Dunant, who had lived quite long enough to realize that his "happy thought" had brought untold benefit to mankind, and helped more than any one thing to ameliorate the horrors of war. The plain fact is that every Red Cross train, every Red Cross ambulance, and every Red Cross nurse and surgeon and helper, is a monument to this man with a big heart.

He became a doctor, and was on a pleasure trip in Italy when the great battle of Solferino took place. He witnessed the terrible sufferings of the wounded left untended on the field. He called the women of the district to his aid and had the wounded carried to a neighboring church, where he tended them.

This terrific experience, and the work of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea, led him to initiate an international agreement for the better care of the wounded in battle, and the famous Red Cross Convention was the result. It was signed at Geneva by representatives of twelve Powers in 1864.

When the Nobel Prize was awarded him—never more worthily—in 1901, Dunant is said to have been in a state of poverty.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitution. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by enquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hopeless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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.

Alfalfa for Sheep.

Alfalfa, if carefully fed and pastured, is one of the best roughages for sheep. The rapid increase in the production of alfalfa during recent years has resulted in a more careful study of its possibilities as a food for all classes of live stock. Formerly it was used primarily as a cattle feed, but now it is used as a feed for horses, swine, and sheep.

When alfalfa is pastured, great care should be taken to prevent bloat. If the alfalfa has become woody or is mixed with other grasses the danger is somewhat lessened. Before turning the sheep on alfalfa they should be filled up on hay, fodder, or other roughage, and turned out only when the alfalfa is free from moisture of any kind.

Sheep should never be allowed to pasture more than a short time the first day. The length of time should be increased a little from day to day until the sheep are accustomed to the feed. Flockmasters have found that it is never safe to give sheep free access to an alfalfa pasture.

The amount of alfalfa fed will always depend on the price and the amount available. When it is cheap and plentiful and other roughages are scarce, alfalfa could compose the entire ration of the flock. On the other hand, when hay is scarce and high in price, the ration could be made up of straw, fodder, and like roughages.

In experimental trials, averaging 100 days each, alfalfa was compared to timothy and prairie hay. The lots fed alfalfa made greater gains and required less feed per 100 pounds than those fed prairie and timothy hay.

For protecting trousers from mud a French inventor has brought out a guard to be attached to shoes like a spur.

The tomato is an excellent article of food. It is properly a vegetable fruit. The tomato is valuable because of the citric acid which it contains, and also on account of its large supply of vitamins and iron. One pound of tomato contains enough iron to supply the body needs for one day. The tomato is an excellent food for persons suffering from a deficiency of blood or blood coloring matter.

Two Desirable Models



The dress that can be worn with a guimpe is very desirable for the small girl. McCall Pattern No. 8080, Girl's Dress. In 6 sizes; 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



An apron on this order is always appreciated and makes a most acceptable gift also. McCall Pattern No. 8083, Ladies' Apron and Sleeve Protectors. In 1 size, suitable for any size from 34 to 44 bust. Price, 15 cents.

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

GOWNS FROM PINEAPPLES.

Beautiful Fabrics Manufactured From Bananas and Pines.

People usually connect the Philippine Islands with perfumes and tropical fruits, and very little is heard of the great native industry—the weaving of fabrics from pineapples and bananas.

The lining of the skins is used, and looms not unlike those familiar to us are employed. The finest material is made from pineapples, and called Pena cloth. It is very soft and close in texture, somewhat resembling mullin, and is the color of champagne. It is not, as a rule, dyed, and is beautifully embroidered.

Pena cloth is expensive—a blouse length costing about \$12.50—but it washes and wears well, and is exceedingly graceful and artistic. Yasi cloth is cheaper and coarser, and is produced from bananas. This is the native dress material, and is worn by all the native women.

The best kind, however, is made in the natural shade—exactly the color of the inner side of a banana skin—embroidered in a finer woven mesh of the skin, and trimmed with a lace also manufactured from bananas. Perhaps after the war, some enterprising leader of the world of fashion will introduce these cloths into Canada.

The psalteries of David were made of cypress (II. Samuel vi, 5), those of Solomon of the almag tree (II. Chronicles ix, 11).

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIFT OF RURAL CHILDREN.

Motor Bus, Costing \$2,500, Presented To Military Hospital.

The rural school children of Ontario, out of money they raised at their fall fairs, presented the Military Orthopaedic Hospital at Toronto with a big motor bus in which to carry their soldiers-student-patients to and from the schools in which the Military Hospital's Commission has arranged for their vocational training.

Premier Sir William Hearst made the presentation for the children who were justly proud of the vehicle which is valued at \$2,500, and which the men declare is the finest gift they had yet.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. H. Blanche, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have obtained great results from the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine I know of that one can depend upon to promptly cure bowel and stomach troubles." The Tablets never fail to relieve the little one and besides the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAYS.

Paved Roads in Babylon As Early as 2000 B. C.

If it is true, as has been said, that road-making is one of the first signs of civilization in a people, then civilization must have dropped back tremendously during those mediaeval centuries known as the "Dark Ages."

In earlier times roads and paved ways were skillfully made and well maintained in the world's most highly civilized communities. The great road of Egypt, says the historian, was a mighty work which employed a 100,000 men for ten years in a remote past. Doubtless its history, like that of the famous pyramids, is bound up with the story of Israelitish slaves, whipped to energy by Egyptian taskmasters before the great day of deliverance dawned. There is mention of great radiating paved roads in Babylon 2000 B. C. The Ancient Greeks, though a seafaring race, extended their conquests by land, and then as now the conquest of new lands, whether by war or commerce, involved the making and maintenance of roads.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Preparedness.

In a place in New Jersey a town building caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work. A few days later at the town meeting some citizen tried to learn the reason. After they had freely discussed the subject, one of them said:

"Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire extinguishers be examined ten days before every fire."

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

One of the coming events which all live stock men and farmers should not miss is the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, on Friday and Saturday, December 7th and 8th. The Auction Sale always brings record prices, and it is well worth your time to see the competition among packers and butchers for the prize winners. Entries for this year's show are larger than ever.

Tree leaves as a rule are free from insects and disease and are valuable for piling up and rotting over winter for turning under in the garden in the spring. It is generally safe to use tree leaves for this purpose when they may not be safe to use potato vines, pea vines and vegetable tops from any plants that show indications of insects or disease. These should be gathered and burned, not permitting them to lay on the soil for any length of time.

Freesias are easily grown and are deliciously fragrant. Plant five or six in a six inch pot or fill a fern dish with them.

The city of Riga is the seat of government for the Province of Livonia. Under normal conditions it has a population of 504,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG • TORONTO, ONT. • MONTREAL

Clean Food in Winter.

It is important that the larder should always be kept well aired, so that the contents may be fresh and sweet. To prevent dust and smuts getting in through the open window cover it with a piece of butter muslin. This lets the air penetrate and, at the same time, keeps everything spotless.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A war cake may be made with the following ingredients: 4 tablespoons dripping, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup milk, 1 cup flour, ½ cup graham flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 egg. Mix sugar, dripping, beaten eggs and molasses. Add to the flour the baking powder and spices. Add the milk and flour alternately to the first mixture. Bake thirty minutes in a shallow pan.

MONEY ORDERS

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

Plant crocus, snowdrops and scillas an inch and a half to two inches deep. Set crocus and snowdrops two inches apart and scillas three inches apart. Jonquils and tulips should be set three inches deep and four inches apart. Hyacinths and narcissus four inches deep and six inches apart. Lillies five inches deep and twelve inches apart. These distances are not necessarily exact and can be varied somewhat.

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. **YOUR EYES** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. **Murine Eye Remedy** At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Baby's Eyes—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Creamed Cheese and Eggs.—2 hard boiled eggs, toast, 1 cup milk, ¼ cup grated cheese, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon flour, few grains cayenne. Make a thin white sauce of the milk, flour and seasonings. Add the cheese and stir till melted. (Do not boil or the cheese will toughen.) Put the eggs through a coarse sieve. Add the creamed cheese to the toast and cover the top with the grated egg.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

When the pullets are put into winter quarters spend as much time with them as possible; all your movements should be quiet; when feeding encourage them to eat from your hand; it will not be long before they will recognize you as a friend. Never hurry into a pen unannounced; let the pullets know that you are at hand, so that they will not become startled when you appear.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Potato chowder is not bad for supper on a cold evening. Cut into dice six potatoes and a quarter of a pound of salt pork. Put the pork, along with a sliced onion, into a pan and fry until golden brown. The potatoes, onion and pork are then placed in layers in a kettle, and sprinkled with salt, pepper and parsley. Pour over this the fat from the pan in which the pork and onions were fried, add a pint of water and let it simmer for twenty minutes. Scald a pint of milk, thicken it with two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter rubbed together, add this to the chowder when the potatoes are tender, and stir until the flour is cooked.



ISSUE No. 48-17.

The so-called Arabian numerals, the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, were borrowed by the Arabs along with the decimal system of notation from the Hindus.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PRODUCE

NEW LAID EGGS, POULTRY FEAS. Beans, honey, onions wanted. Highest prices given. J. D. Arsenault, 1195 St. Catharine East, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

"H. HAVEN AND HELL"—Swedenborg's great work on the world beyond and the life after death; 400 pages; only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 488D Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

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.

Agents Wanted

In all towns where we are not represented to sell our phonographs to their friends at factory prices. Every machine guaranteed made in Canada and we guarantee satisfaction. Write at once for particulars. The World Phonograph Co., Dept. W, 739 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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

Of Vital Interest to Syrup & Maple Sugar Makers

Wide awake Maple Syrup Makers will consult their best interests by ordering their supplies now instead of delaying until March, our busiest time. Write for our free booklet telling about our "Champion" Evaporator, made in 23 sizes suitable for large or small groves. THE GRIMM MFG. CO. LIMITED, 54 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin but you can clean them promptly with

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book & M. free. **ABSORBINE**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles of Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1 and \$3 a bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. B. 518 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Wholesale and Retailers, J. C. and Co., Ltd., Toronto.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY SCALP RASH

That Burned and Pained Four Years. Hair Camp Out. Loss of Sleep.

"My scalp was red and very itchy, and a fine rash developed which burned and pained incessantly. This seemed to destroy the hair roots, causing my hair to come out, which caused loss of sleep. The trouble lasted four years. Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which encouraged me so I bought more, and I had one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) John Cunningham, Church St., Antigonish, N.S., April 4, 1917.

Why not make Cuticura your everyday toilet soap and prevent skin troubles? Absolutely nothing better. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.



Outdoor Workers

are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic aches. You can't afford to belaid up, so head that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains, no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

Sprains, strains, neuralgia aches and stiff, sore muscles are all relieved by the application of Sloan's Liniment.

Conserve size bottles at all druggists. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Aux Electeurs du Comte d'Argenteuil.

Cela à une forte sollicitation j'ai accepté d'être mis en nomination comme candidat à la prochaine élection fédérale, pour représenter ce district à la Chambre des Communes.

Tout observateur intelligent des conditions politiques actuelles doit maintenant comprendre que Sir Wilfrid Laurier, malgré l'élevation de son caractère et l'attrait de son programme, ne peut rallier à sa suite la majorité des divisions électorales du Canada.

Je crois que la présence dans la Chambre des Communes, d'un député de langue anglaise, qui devra en grande partie son mandat à des électeurs d'origine française, est de nature à rendre à cette Province un réel service en aidant à dissiper les préjugés injustes et les soupçons qui existent apparemment dans l'esprit de nombreux citoyens des autres provinces en ce qui concerne les aspirations politiques et l'idéal des Canadiens Français de la Province de Québec.

Ces préjugés, vous les savez, j'ai toujours, soit dans la presse, soit à la tribune, cherché à les dissiper. Jamais je n'ai hésité à exprimer mon opinion ouvertement et franchement, convaincu que je suis et que j'ai toujours été, que ce n'est qu'en respectant les croyances et les droits traditionnels de chacun, que nous pouvons espérer maintenir et développer cette grande confédération.

Durant ces trente dernières années, j'ai eu l'honneur de connaître personnellement et intimement les représentants les plus éclairés et les plus patriotes de la race Canadienne-Française. Quelques uns d'entre eux m'ont inspiré une vive affection, tous le respect le plus sincère. Je suis fermement convaincu qu'en agissant ensemble, liés par l'amitié et la bonne volonté, et en continuant une politique de compromis et de conciliation, nous pouvons surmonter toutes les difficultés que nos différences de race peuvent faire surgir entre nous.

J'approuve sans restriction le désir bien naturel des Canadiens-Français de conserver leur langue et leurs droits civils; j'ai toujours insisté et j'insisterai toujours pour que l'engagement solennel pris par les représentants des Provinces qui formaient originellement le Canada, soit scrupuleusement respecté. Cet engagement est la base sur laquelle la Confédération canadienne fut érigée par ses fondateurs; c'est le seul moyen efficace de conserver l'unité cordiale et la co-opération entre tous les éléments du peuple canadien, qui sont si essentielles pour le maintien de la paix, du progrès et de la prospérité de ce pays.

Je suis convaincu que nous ne pouvons respecter les droits des minorités et maintenir d'un bon sens satisfaisant l'unité de ce pays, qu'en suivant la méthode constitutionnelle d'obéir à la voix supérieure du peuple exprimée par les représentants qu'il s'est choisis.

Nous, Canadiens, sommes un peuple pacifique et ami de la paix. Jusqu'à présent, nous n'avons été consacrés à des occupations paisibles. Nous ne nous sommes jamais préparés à faire la guerre; mais des événements inattendus ont précipité presque toutes les nations civilisées du monde dans la tourbillon d'une bataille à mort entre la civilisation et l'autocratie militaire, et nous et nos enfants sommes directement intéressés dans le résultat de ce conflit.

Parmi les habitants du Canada, ceux qui étaient nés et avaient été élevés en Angleterre ou en France ont été les premiers à entendre l'appel de la race et du sang comme ils ont été les premiers à y obéir. Pour ceux d'entre nous qui depuis des générations avaient pris racine dans ce sol canadien, ce cri n'a pas résonné aussi puissamment, et n'a pas été obéi aussi promptement. Néanmoins le peuple canadien comprit bientôt que ce pays est directement intéressé dans le résultat de cette guerre, et depuis le commencement de la guerre, des milliers de canadiens d'origine anglaise et française ont combattu côte à côte sur la terre de France pour la cause de la liberté.

La question est délicate; nous savons tous que quelques uns des partisans de l'ancien gouvernement fédéral du Canada n'ont pas fait preuve d'un haut degré de tact et de considération dans la manière dont ils ont présenté la cause des Alliés au peuple de la Province de Québec. Bon nombre d'entre vous, d'origine française, avez été blessés par des critiques inspirées par l'ignorance et quelquefois par la malveillance. J'en appelle à vous comme à des hommes à des hommes à la fois fiers et tolérants, pour vous joindre à nous dans un effort pour faire disparaître les causes de dissension qui malheureusement menacent notre vie nationale.

Je ne suis pas plus partisan de la guerre que vous ne l'êtes. Je connais trop les douleurs et les souffrances qu'elle amène. Beaucoup d'entre vous avez aussi souffert, car vos fils et vos frères ont enduré la maladie, les blessures et même la mort pour la cause à laquelle ils ont offert volontairement, de sacrifier tout ce qu'ils possèdent. Le sol de la France sera éternellement sacré pour nous, car il couvre les restes de trente mille de nos morts.

C'est précisément parce que nos frères et nos fils ont combattu avec tant d'héroïsme pour repousser les envahisseurs de la France que nous devons de notre côté chercher encore à mettre fin à l'ambition de la nation qui a voulu dominer le monde par la terreur et à imposer à son Gouvernement une paix honorable pour nous et pour nos Alliés.

Les plus âgés d'entre vous se rappellent combien poignante a été notre douleur, en 1870, quand on apprit au Canada que l'Angleterre se tenait à l'écart et permettait à l'Allemagne d'envahir la France. Je crois que tous ceux d'entre nous qui se souvenaient de cette guerre soudaine et désastreuse ont applaudi quand l'Angleterre a décidé, dans ce nouveau conflit, de porter secours à la France.

C'est alors que le Canada a promis, avec l'approbation unanime du Parlement, de consacrer à cette guerre toutes ses ressources disponibles; et maintenant nous sommes irrévocablement engagés à poursuivre notre participation avec vigueur et succès.

L'enrôlement sélectif des hommes d'âge à porter les armes, pour assurer l'organisation et le maintien d'une armée canadienne susceptible de défendre efficacement le Canada par-delà les mers, aussi bien que pour assurer un regain d'activité à l'agriculture et à l'industrie du Canada, aurait dû avant aujourd'hui être un élément dans une organisation efficace de nos ressources matérielles, industrielles, économiques et financières. Cette organisation était nécessaire non seulement pour poursuivre avec succès la guerre dans laquelle nous sommes maintenant engagés, mais encore pour mieux sauvegarder et conserver l'intégrité politique, industrielle et commerciale de ce pays.

La prospérité actuelle du Comte d'Argenteuil dépend dans une large mesure, du développement des industries considérables qui y sont établies. Nous devons tous comprendre que des moyens exceptionnels devront bientôt être pris pour assurer que sa prospérité continuera après que la guerre aura cessé et que la vie des populations industrielles et commerciales de l'Est du Canada dépend dans une large mesure, du développement ininterrompu des immenses ressources naturelles de ce pays.

Le Parlement du Canada aura à considérer avec soin et à décider avec intelligence beaucoup de questions nationales d'une importance vitale. Dans la considération et la solution de ces problèmes primordiaux, il est manifestement important que le district électoral d'Argenteuil soit efficacement représenté.

Je suis prêt, si je suis élu, à consacrer mon activité et ma santé, à la défense de l'intérêt bien compris du Canada, qui, d'après moi, se fait qu'un avec l'intérêt bien compris du district d'Argenteuil.

C'est dans cet esprit que je me présente devant les électeurs d'Argenteuil, confiant en leur patriotisme et leur attachement sincère aux intérêts du Canada, je sollicite l'honneur de vous représenter à la Chambre des Communes.

Votre bien dévoué,

H. SLATER.

Lachute, 5 Décembre.

THE PRO-INCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,637,874.46

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. LEP NE, Sub-Agent.

Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

Correspondence

The following is a letter received by the President of the S.S.S. Club Miss K. Jones.

Dorset, England.

Nov. 7th 1917.

Dear Miss Jones, Received your very welcome parcel from the S.S.S. Club a few days ago. I must thank you all very much for sending it. I am still in England and hope to see the New Year here with luck. I have not met any of the Lachute Boys for over a year now, would like to run across some of them.

I remain, Sincerely,

P. C. WALKER.

APPLES ARE GETTING DEARER EVERY YEAR.

Less work and more money than anything else. Now is the time to plant your new orchard or renovate an old one. In your old one, I have in stock ready for Spring Delivery all the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES and all the different Small Fruits and Shade Trees suitable for your locality.

A copy of the BLUE BOOK of useful information and hints will be sent to the interested free. Send me your requirements and I will quote you, address

VICTOR FELLER.

500 New Birks Building.

Montreal.

NOTICE.

The Mis en cause, Joseph Gignère, is hereby ordered to appear within a month in a case of the Circuit Court, in and for the County of Terrebonne, District of Terrebonne, No. 785, in which Paul Emile Forget, merchant of Labelle, District of Montcalm is Plaintiff, against Marie Louise Lalonde, of the town of St. Jerome, District of Terrebonne, is defendant, and the said Joseph Gignère, is Mis en cause.

Saint Jerome, November 28th, 1917.

CPAS, ED. MAR WAND

Attorney for Plaintiff.

(Signed) S. MAUNAUT,

Clerk of the said Court.

Notice of Sale.

In the matter of GODFREY J. A. LANDE, Insolvent. Showbridge, Que. Sealed returns will be received at my office, 83 Craig St. W., Montreal, until Monday, December 31st, 1917, for the purchase of the immovable property of the insolvent, to wit:

A lot of land being part of lot No. 336 of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of St. Jerome containing 50 feet in width, by 175 feet in depth, bounded in front by the public road, in the rear by the rest of the lot No. 336 and on the other side by No. 337 with a house and other buildings there erected, with also the active and passive servitudes affecting this immovable. With another lot annexing to this first one being part of lot No. 337, containing 50 feet in front, more or less, by one acre in depth, bounded in front by the public road, in the rear by the rest of lot No. 337, on one side by Honorius Lalonde and on the other side by the School Commission, without buildings. This sale will be made for cash only and each tender will have to be accompanied with a certified cheque by the Bank of \$300.00.

V. LAMARCHE, Curator.

Office, 820 "Power building"

Montreal, December 6th, 1917.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence up and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of the three years after earning home land, patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of his advertisement will not be paid for.

Grenville School.

The following is the result of the examinations held each Friday during the month of November.

GRADE VI.—Perry Cooke 568, Lois White 561

GRADE V.—Vera Ganley 503.

GRADE IV.—Dorothy Morrow 461, James Hill 448, Gladys Goudie 440 (1), Edwin Iridham 409, Alice Wade 221 (3)

GRADE III.—Jack Cooke 514, Clifford Cooke 325, George White 299 (1),

P.R. L.—George Taylor 93, Walter Croke and Muriel Taylor equal 92, D. Goudie, Russell Woodbury, Elsie McLellan equal 90.

The numbers in brackets denote the number of exams not taken owing to pupils absence.

L. A. COUSINS, Teacher.

DALESVILLE

Miss Mona Kennedy spent the week-end in Brownsburg.

Mr. John Tittle has returned from a visit to his son Mr. Albert Tittle.

Mrs. Stephenson and daughters are in Mabel this week visiting Mrs. J. Murdoch.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. and daughter, of Dunany, were visiting Mrs. Stephenson on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy and daughters Muriel and Lillian visited Mrs. M. Graham on Sunday.

The Misses Ruby and Edythe Ellers, of Lachute, and Annie of St. Marysville, were week-end visitors at their home here.

CUSHING

Mrs. W. Canning Jr. visited friends in Lachute last week.

Mr. A. E. Hard closed his cheese factory last week after a very successful season.

The young people of Cushing and vicinity held a very enjoyable dance in the Stone Hall on Friday evening last.

Miss Katie Whelehan, of Montreal, spent a two weeks vacation with her friends here returning to the city on Sunday evening.

The members of the Soldiers' Aid Society met at the home of Miss Whelan on Wednesday afternoon last for the transaction of business, election of officers etc. It was decided to resume the social evenings which were so successful last winter as a means of raising funds for the work of the society.

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRA

Circuit Court, for the County of Argenteuil.

Canada } The Province of Quebec, } District of Terrebonne, } Plaintiff, vs. Albert Fores, } defendant to wit:

That certain lot of land bearing number two (No. 2), situate in the third range of the township of Howard, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne.

To be sold at the east side church door of the parish of Saint-Adolphe-de-Howard, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, on the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next 1917, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. W. CYR

Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.

Ste. Scholastique, Nov. 7th, 1917.

494-45-2.

[First publication, Nov. 10th, 1917.]

PIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRA

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada } La Province de Quebec, } District of Montreal, } Plaintiff, vs. Heni Guenet, } defendant, to wit: No. 603.

As belonging to Jules Labonte, one of the defendants.

Those certain lots of land situated at St. Jovite, County and District of Terrebonne, known under the numbers four hundred and forty and four hundred and forty five (Nos. 440 and 445), on the official plan and book of reference of the County of St. Jovite with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of Saint Jovite, County and District of Terrebonne, on the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next 1917, between TWO and THREE of the clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff

Sheriff's office.

Sainte Scholastique, 7th Nov. 1917.

4942-45-2

[First publication, 10th, Nov. 1917.]

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

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 \$1000.00 and \$200.00 cash, with \$100.00 per year without interest. Apply to JOHN A. BLOW.

R. R. No. 3 Lachute.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

A number from this vicinity attended the funeral on Wednesday last of Mrs. P. Byrne of Stonefield whose death occurred on Sunday Nov. 25th, after a long illness. The deceased lady had reached the advanced age of 85 years and was highly respected by a large circle of friends. Her sorrowing family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Calumet School No. 7.

GRADE VII, Geography.—Orley Mes, Intosh 94, Robt. Whinfield 89.

GRADE VI, French.—Irene Whinfield 92, Vida Foreman 69, Darwin Higginson 60.

GRADE V, French.—Rosemary Higginson 89.

GRADE IV, Reading.—Hazel Robinson 97, Rita Murray 96, Janet Whinfield 95, Orton Wellon 82, Leonard Bradley 70, Cathbert Foreman (absent)

GRADE III, History.—Bessie Foreman 98, Rita Barley 65, Harry Bridgen 54.

A. M. SCOTT, (Teacher)

Mirabel School No. 1.

GRADE VII, Geography.—Helen Drennan 72, Mildred Doig 68.

GRADE VII, Scripture.—Mildred Doig 95, Helen Drennan 86.

GRADE V, Spelling & Dictation.—Amy Boa 74, Annabell Doig 70, Lois Miller 56.

GRADE V, Reading.—Annabell Doig 96, John Drennan 92, Amy Boa 83, Lois Miller 85.

GRADE III, Arithmetic.—Margaret Drennan 74.

GRADE III, Scripture.—Margaret Drennan 98.

K. JONES, Teacher.

shoes are de in nada riotism

for victus shoes for quality

at any Invictus agency

McFAUL BROS. WEST END.

Vote for H. SLATER, the Union Candidate.

RANGES AND COMFORT

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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are Lowest on

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 28.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors
Main Street, Lachute

REMEMBER the Great Economy of

BOVRIL



About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Twentieth Lesson—Sautéing Meats.

Sautéing of meat is cooking meat in a small amount of fat. It is virtually impossible, when cooking meat in this manner, to prevent the meat from absorbing the fat, thus making it difficult to digest. This is particularly true during the warm weather and therefore this method should be eliminated then.

Butter should not be used for cooking meat. By this method, owing to its low-burning point, the fat particles burn and decompose, when subjected to high temperature. Sautéing meat has nothing to recommend it to the housewife. Pan broiling will produce a better tasting food and eliminate the digestive disturbances.

Pan broiling is also a much easier method of cooking. You simply heat frying pan and place in the meat, turn and sear the other side. Repeat this every two minutes until meat is cooked, using same test as in broiling. It is also necessary that all fat melting from meat during process of pan broiling be drained off. When neces-

sary to cook meat in a fat, it should be protected by a coating such as egg and breadcrumbs, or by dipping in flour and then placed in very hot fat to brown. The meat can afterward be cooked at a lower temperature to finish it. This method prevents the meat from absorbing the grease.

Do not use a fork to turn the meat during process of cooking; the prongs of the fork puncture it, allowing the juices to escape, thus lessening its food value. The escaping juices do not remain in the pan; the heat causes them to evaporate.

Follow these points when buying meat:

Shortly after the meat is cut it should be a bright red color.

It should be firm when touched and have a pleasant meaty odor. Do not purchase meat with a strong disagreeable smell.

A layer of fat should cover the overlying muscles. The fat should be creamy white and of firm texture.

VALUE OF SOUP IN THE DAILY DIET.

Methods of cooking in the early history of mankind were by stone boiling, a process which occupied nearly a day to complete.

Meat juices or an addition of water and the animal flesh was the basis of soups. Soupmaking is an art permanently belonging to the French people. In Europe soup enters largely into the daily life of the people; from peasant to king the daily portion of soup is taken. The exquisite French fashionable take their morning cup of bouillon abed.

The addition of a plate of soup to the menu stimulates the stomach's action, causes the digestive juices to flow and is readily absorbed, giving the body immediate nourishment without distress to the digestive organs.

For the school child, tired business men and women it is an ideal stimulant, nourishes and refreshes, and with bread or crackers makes a substantial lunch.

Soups are divided into three classes—first, stock; second, cream; third, fruit soups. Soups made from meat and bone are called stock; those without stock as cream, vegetables, clam and oyster soups, and, lastly, those made from fruits. Stock or soup made from meat and bones, cooked by long and slow boiling, which dissolves the soluble elements of the meat and bones into water, thereby enriching it.

The Stock Pot

This should be a deep pot or kettle with a tight-fitting lid; this is important so that none of the steam may be lost by evaporation; the steam contains the aroma or fine volatile oils and essentials which all pass into the air. In a fairly large family little meat need be purchased for the stock pot, if the housewife insists that all

the portions of bone and trimmings be sent with the purchases of meat. The French women look with horror on the women leaving all this scrap and trimmings to the butcher.

To Make the Stock

A soup bone from the shin of beef, which is full of nutriment, costing about ten cents, will have nearly two ounces of meat attached; one pound of the scrap end of neck of veal, four quarts of water. Wash bones and add cold water and bring slowly to boil, skim and then cover closely and cook four hours. By this time the meat will have fallen from the bones. Strain and set aside to get cold. To let stand overnight is best.

Then remove all the fat from the top. This is the basis of all soup sauces and gravies, rich in protein and in mineral matter and in gelatin. The meat can be taken from the bone, run through a meat chopper and used for meat loaf, croquettes and meat biscuits on sausage, and it will make a tasty hash when combined with potatoes and onions for breakfast.

You now have a delicious and nutritious broth, without seasoning of any kind, which will keep in cold weather two or three days. In warm weather it must be returned to the pot, brought to a boil and skimmed, left to cool off and put in an icebox.

Small portions of meat, ham, any trimming and bones that have been accumulated may be added. Chicken feet, scalded with boiling water to loosen the outer skin, which must be peeled off, together with the giblets of fowl, may be added to the stock pot. Seasoning and the addition of vegetables in warm weather cause it to sour. Many varieties of soup are possible with the use of this stock.

Vegetable Soup

One pint of stock, one cupful of tomato pulp, made by scalding and peeling the tomatoes, or use canned tomatoes; one-half cupful of diced potatoes, one-half cupful of mixed vegetables (cabbage, turnips and peas may be added), one-half a carrot, cut in dice; one tablespoonful of parsley, two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste, and portion of bunch of pot-herbs. Take one bunch of pot-herbs, divide into small bunches, tie each with a string and use one of these in the vegetable soup. The balance may be dried and kept in a fruit jar for future use.

Put herbs in stock, add tomatoes, let simmer, cook vegetables in one pint of water until tender, add water and all to the stock, add seasoning and flour mixed with a little cold water and cook for five minutes.

Clear Soup

Two tablespoonfuls of fat, one onion, fry until brown, add tablespoonful of flour, brown well, pour in one pint of stock, cook five minutes, adding seasoning, salt and pepper to taste; strain in soup tureen, sprinkle with one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Serve with bread cut in finger lengths and toasted.

Celery Fucose

One pint of diced celery, cook in one cup of water until tender, put through a sieve and add one cupful of stock, one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed with a little milk, seasoning, salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Bring to boil, cook three minutes and serve.

To clear soup may be added macaroni, noodles or any vegetables. This is a good way to use left-over portions of vegetables that are too small to serve alone.

To Make Noodles

One egg, one tablespoonful of wa-

ter, one-half tablespoonful of salt. Beat together until well mixed, then add sufficient flour to make a stiff dough. Knead until elastic (about two minutes), roll out on pastry board until as thin as paper, using plenty of flour to prevent sticking. Permit it to stand fifteen minutes to dry. Cut in strings, thick or thin. To do this roll up loosely like a jelly roll and cut; leave on dish to dry. When thoroughly dry they may be kept in a fruit jar.

Part of the paste may be stamped out with small vegetable cutters and cooked in the soup, same as the noodles.

Vegetables cut in fancy shapes, macaroni cut in small rings, hard-boiled eggs in slices, cheese balls, slices of lemon, rice or barley may be added to soup.

Potato Soup

Fine for luncheon. Children delight in this on a cold day. Three potatoes, one-half onion, one stalk of celery, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of white pepper, one tablespoonful of flour, one-half cupful of milk, one-half cupful of stock, one-half cupful of water. Boil and mash potatoes. Heat milk, put celery and onion on to cook, add hot water and seasoning to the potatoes, rub mixture through sieve and put to boil again. Melt butter, add flour and when it bubbles add stock, milk and potato mixture, bring to boil, cook three minutes and serve.

Do not use potatoes that are too large. Celery salt may be used in place of celery and a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley may be added before serving.

WEST INDIAN HINDUS.

Natives of Indian and the East Indies Migrating to West Indies.

It is not generally known that the character of the population of the British West Indies is rapidly changing through the addition to the long-established mixed races of numbers of natives of India and of the East Indies.

In Trinidad and British Guiana the increase of population in recent years has been caused almost wholly by immigration from India.

In British Guiana the census of 1911 showed 126,517 of East Indian origin in a total of 296,041. Trinidad, with a total population of 333,552, had 108,006 of East Indian origin, and in other islands the proportion of that element is increasing to a degree that is likely to place it in the majority at some time in the future.

Nearly all the East Indians come out under contract with the West Indian governments as indentured laborers to work on the sugar and cacao plantations. Their contracts bind them for five years, but they are also required to remain in the colonies for another five, during which they are free to take up land or to work for anyone whom they please to work for. As a body they have gained a reputation for industry and thrift. During the period of indenture many of them save enough money to buy land, and the number of them who own land grows steadily.

The common procedure is to buy a few acres of forest land from the government, clear it and plant it with cacao or coconut trees, and use the space between the trees for "ground provisions." When the trees begin to bear, in five or six years' time, his little property makes the owner independent.

The Sensible Course.

Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you, Jimmie?" teacher demanded.

"No, ma'am," answered Jimmie. "But I wondered why he didn't make it four times and get back to the side his clothes were on."

Cheese Balls.—Set a quart of sour milk into a pan of warm water, and leave until the curd is set, and the whey separates. Strain off the whey through a cheese cloth. Season the cheese with salt and pepper and a little salad dressing. Roll into a ball, and if desired add some chopped nuts.

MUSIC IN THE HOME

How Music is Used on the Italian Front.

At various points along the Italian front not far from the firing line, there is being given concerts to the soldiers and we are told that the idea originated with the supreme military command. So much good has been accomplished by these concerts that an organization has been effected to extend the concert arrangements. It is said that already six wooden theatres have been erected, all in conquered territory, and that the task of securing talent is being made easy by the ready assistance of Italy's foremost musicians and actors. At one of the first concerts General Capello himself was present.

The first programme took place in one of these soldiers' theatres, right opposite the Carso; the ruins of bombarded houses all round, in view of Austrian entrenchments in all their complicated system. A variety artist was singing a favorite song when an enemy aeroplane was sighted. She continued unperturbed while the Italian aircraft chased away the untimely intruder.

An account of these concerts has

B. C. FIRE LOSSES HEAVY.

Survey Shows Need For Looking After Burnt-Over Areas.

Few people realize the enormous damage which has been caused by forest fires in years past. This damage has taken place in every province of the Dominion. An illuminating example is afforded by the investigation of forest resources of British Columbia, upon which the Commission of Conservation has been engaged during the past four years. This investigation shows that on 95,000 square miles the timber has been uselessly destroyed by fire, mostly many years ago. The amount of timber so destroyed is estimated to be not less than 650,000 million feet, or about twenty-two times as much as the total that has ever been cut by the lumbermen in that province. Putting the loss in another way, this timber is equivalent to almost twice the amount of saw timber now standing in the province, and to nearly as much saw timber as is now standing in the forests of all Canada.

Much of the area burned over contains young forest growth which, if protected from further destruction, will, in time, furnish the basis for enormous industrial development on our Pacific coast. If we assume that the 97,000 square miles of cut-over and burned-over lands should be made to produce an average of only 100 board feet per acre per annum, the total increment would amount to 6,200 million feet per year, or about 5 times the present annual cut. That this estimate is by no means beyond the bounds of reason is shown by measurements of growth which have actually been made.

AIR RAID ON FRENCH TOWN.

Described in a Letter From An Ambulance Driver.

First I want to tell you about our own little air raid, writes an American volunteer in a letter to his parents.

The town we live in at the present has only one main street, consisting of seven houses. About 12 o'clock at night a Boche plane flew over and dropped four bombs, the first between the first and second houses, the others on the third, fifth and seventh buildings.

I and C—were living in a tiny room in the garret of the second house. Some pieces of the first bomb came in our window and stuck in the ceiling. As it was, the shock of the explosion threw us out of bed and then tumbled about 200 pounds of plaster from above on top of us. I'll bet that even an Olympic champion could not have beat me down stairs to our little private dugout in the backyard. Half a hundred French soldiers had outrun us, but that was only because they had less distance to go.

After things had quieted down we came out to see what damage had been done. No one had been killed, and the only one who seemed at all excited was an old lady who was complaining that her stove had been punched full of holes.

It was quite a coincidence that the name of the street was Rue de la Bombe. All the villages at the front have had their streets and street numbers changed by the soldiers, the substitutes being usually such names as Rue de la Shell, or Hand Grenade Bayonet, Fusee, &c., or Rue Joffre, Petain or other names of Generals.

Soak Broom in Salt Water.

Take a hint from one who knows—a hint that is well worth taking advantage of in these days of expensive brooms. When a new broom is purchased, fill a pail with boiling water, add a tablespoonful of salt, soak the broom in the solution for a few minutes, then hang up to dry. The result will be that the broom will last twice as long.

Many deaths from pneumonia can be avoided if the simple and common laws of health are observed. Proper clothing, attention to the personal hygiene routine and regular habits are all essential in preparing the bodily resistance against the winter diseases.

ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 25² cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



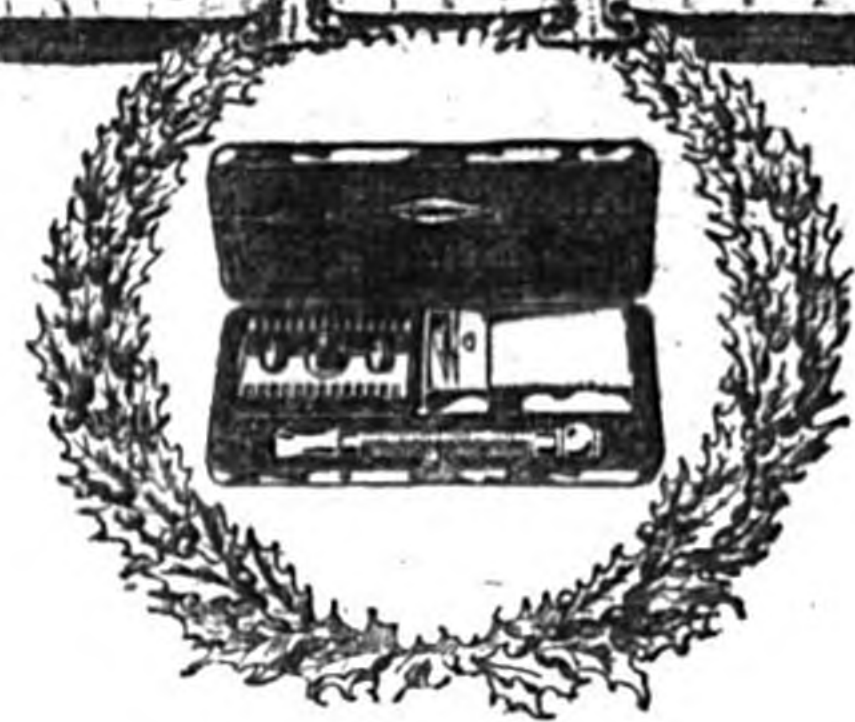
Tommy Atkins Appraised.

"It is philosophic trust, coupled with absolute lack of imagination, which makes the British soldier the most invincible person in the world," says Major Ian Hay Beith, in "All In It." "The Frenchman is inspired to glorious deeds by his great spirit and passionate love of his own sacred soil; the German fights as he thinks, like a machine. But the British Tommy wins through owing to his entire indifference to the pros and cons of the tactical situation. He settles down to war like any other trade, and, as in

time of peace, he is chiefly concerned with his holidays and his creature comforts. A battle is a mere incident between one set of billets and another. Consequently, he does not allow the grim realities of war to obsess his mind when off duty. One might almost ascribe his success as a soldier to the fact that his domestic instincts are stronger than his military instincts."

Bread taken from the oven should not be wrapped in cloths. It spoils the flavor of the bread.

A Very Merry Christmas



The business of being a man has its advantages these days as well as its responsibilities—especially if someone thinks enough about him, his needs and his wishes, to choose for his Christmas gift

The Gillette Safety Razor

Most men are practical. The welcome gift is the useful gift—the Gillette—that fits right into a man's intimate personal life, makes things easier for him, and proves its quality by the way it shaves.

At any good Hardware, Drug or Jewelry Store you can pick out a Gillette Set that will be sure to give him lasting pleasure. If you have any trouble getting what you want, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,

Office and Factory: Gillette Building, Montreal.

281

MADE IN CANADA

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER



FREE

To the mothers and fathers who desire to give their children the advantages of a musical education.

Beethoven says, "Where the piano is there is the happiest home." Very few of us fully realize, yet, the actual value of a musical education to the child. Music is the food of the soul, and should be nourished during childhood. It will help them to grow up better, broader and more sympathetic men and women.

Music will beautify the character of the child, and impart grace and refinement.

Every parent should send for this "Art and the Critic" album, giving the autobiography of the musical great. It is just as necessary to know the life of Great Artists as the history of politicians.

This book will interest every child, and teach them to know the great musicians of to-day. Models of the famous Williams New Scale Piano are also shown, with Gold Autograph of Artists which is placed on these "Artists' Choice Pianos."

Send this Free Coupon To-Night. Every Farm Home Needs Music.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD., Dept. W. Oshawa, Ont.

Please send me your free album of Great Musicians and Models of Williams Pianos.

Name

Street or R.R.

P.O. Province

Send Them To PARKER

Anything in the nature of the cleaning and dyeing of fabrics can be entrusted to Parker's Dye Works with the full assurance of prompt, efficient, and economical service.

Make a parcel of goods you wish renovated, attach written instructions to each piece, and send to us by parcels post, or express. We pay carriage one way. Or, if you prefer, send for the booklet first. Be sure to address your parcel clearly to receiving dept.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS LIMITED 791 YONGE STREET TORONTO

FIELD CASHIERS AND PAYMASTERS IN FRANCE CASH DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

The AUTOMOBILE

STORING THE CAR FOR WINTER.

(Concluded from last week.)

The old oil should not stay in the engine, so drain it off and flush out the crankcase with kerosene. Then put in a little fresh oil and run the engine a short while to insure a thin film of oil on the moving parts and cylinder walls. You might as well get all of the old oil and grease out of the transmission, universal joints, rear axle, dope cups, &c., for if you leave it until spring the lubricant may have become so gummed that it is difficult to remove. No fresh grease need be put in until the car is taken out.

The gasoline system needs attention. Drain off all the fuel in the main tank and take out the supply pipe and force a length of soft wire through it to remove any foreign matter. If there is a vacuum tank on the car take it apart and thoroughly clean the insides. After draining the carburetor bowl, put back the supply pipe. The tires must be taken off for best results and the car supported on jacks or wood supports. These supports should be placed under the car as near the spring supports as possible. Remove the tires from the rims and wash them with water. Vulcanize all the bad spots and fill the small holes with tire putty. Give all the tires a good coating of talc or mica. One of the best ways to care for the tires is to put them in the tires inflating them just enough to round them out. Place plenty of mica or talc on the tubes also. Place the tires on top of each other and cover them with burlap or something similar. As far as possible have the room where the tires are stored at about fifty degrees temperature and where they will not be exposed to strong light, or the action of oil. If the rims are rusty, clean and give them a coat of rim paint.

Give Thorough Cleaning

All accumulations of mud, dust, &c., should be removed by washing the car with soap and water. Never put the car away without doing this: the varnish will suffer irreparable damage.

After thoroughly washing, the water should be dried off with a soft sponge and then the whole polished with a soft chamois leather. Particular attention should be given to corners and crevices where water might lodge. Bright sunlight causes varnish to crack and deadens the gloss, therefore fit a cloth cover over the whole car when it is put away. This also keeps out dust.

Standing for a long period in a folded condition the top is apt to get creased and damaged. So when storing the car put it up, thus allowing it to remain in a smooth shape. Dust the top well before covering it up and if it is of leather give it a coat of boiled linseed oil. The outside of a pantosote top is best cleaned with lukewarm water and castile soap. Put the side curtains on also, after they have been cleaned. This will give them a chance to straighten out and help keep the upholstery clean.

To Preserve Upholstery

Sponge off the upholstery with a solution of one part of pure ammonia to nine parts of water, then rinse with clean water. This will remove the dirt. After it is dry, buff it with a soft wooden rag. A good leather dressing properly applied at this time will also add to the appearance of the job. Do not use gasoline for cleaning leather trimming.

All the nickel plated parts, such as the lamp rims, steering wheel spider, dash instruments, levers, &c., should be cleaned and polished with a metal polish. A thin coat of vaseline is then applied over the bright surfaces to keep them from getting dull or rusting. Do the same with exposed parts of the power plant, such as the magneto coupling, spark and throttle levers, &c. Roll up the rubber floor mat and after cleaning it put it with the tires. The car is now in good shape for putting away and the only thing left to do is to slip the cover over it, after having first protected the upholstery with covers of some kind.

TALES FROM RUINED FRANCE.

Showing the Undaunted Spirit of the Desolate Inhabitants.

The following are stories told by a member of an American body of workers who are trying to relieve the distress of the people of devastated France.

A French young woman from the rear came to visit her old mother, who had held the homestead all through German occupation. The daughter was wringing her hands and saying, 'Quel malheur!' because the Germans had blown up the house, burned the furniture in the road and sawed the trees in the orchard. 'It's terrible!' she cried. But the old mother spoke up: 'Why unhappy, my girl? All is not lost. I have kept two chairs.' And with an air of dignity, she said: 'Be seated!'

'In Douilly two old women were walking along. They had a hand rake made of twisted wire and wood. 'Our garden tools were taken by the Germans,' they said, 'but we have prayed the good God to send us the seeds and have made the ground all ready.' They had even constructed a kind of wooden spade.

'There's an old retired shoemaker and his wife who used to own two houses. They lived in one; and the rent of the other, with the products of their garden, kept them. All is destroyed by the Germans—not a stick of furniture left, and only the clothes on their backs. But the old couple have the spirit of old France. 'If I had tools and leather,' said the old man, 'I could support my wife.' We got them for him. He is cobbling for all the folks, and doing well. But I call it a sporting spirit in the old man to begin life fresh at the age of 71!'

The Family Mansion.

Jemmy was continually boasting of his 'family mansion in the old country.' Pat, who came from the same place in Ireland, became very tired of it, and with withering scorn exclaimed:

'Yer family mansion is it, Jemmy? Bedad, I could have reached down the chimney an' put the foleer out wid me hand!'

THE GRATITUDE OF CHILDREN.

Extracts From the Diary of Member of Relief Commission.

The work of feeding and clothing the whole of Belgium and Northern France, carried out by the famous American Commission for Relief in Belgium, was perhaps the greatest work of humanitarianism ever successfully carried out. In The World's Work, Mr. Robinson Smith, a member of the Commission, publishes some further appealing extracts from his diary. Here are two selections:

July 4. Independence Day.—I have been looking over some of the letters of thanks from school-children—some of them touching, and nearly all expressed so well.

'We have the sweet consolation of thinking that on the other side of the ocean exists a population whose heart bleeds at the sight of our misfortunes.'

'My mother has wept tears of joy in learning that unknown hearts sympathize. We were without bread for the last three weeks.'

'Do not forget that at the side of our well-beloved King hang the colors of America.'

'In return for your charity I send you as many thanks as there were little sacks on the boat that I saw.'

'I do not know if you are as large as I am, as clever at playing marbles, if you go to school as I do. What I know is that you are all charitable.'

'They tell me that America is indeed lovely, and I should greatly wish to see it. For the moment I still have fears of mines and submarines which might blow me up in the air.'

'We, the school-girls of Mignault, have learnt a few English words to thank you in your own language for your generous aid.'

'I scarcely dare address myself to the President, especially one of a great country. I know well your name to-day; it is for me the synonym of father.'

'I will keep your pretty gift in secret in memory of you.'

'I would wish to be near to you others and embrace you with all my heart, but I do not know how. Only my sweet thoughts fly and repose upon your charming heads.'

'If in the future your country has need of defenders, it can count on me.'

'We have indeed a river here called the Escout, but since some time ago nine bridges have been built across it, the enemy succeeded in passing.'

October 12.—As I came in about ten to-night a motor stood in front of the apartment of Mr. Gibson, the Secretary of the American Legation. I was told that he would call for the Spanish Minister, and that they were going to try to save a woman's life.

October 13.—Miss Cavell was shot at six this morning. Gibson and the Spanish Minister pleaded till after midnight, but it was of no avail. The officer ordered drinks, saying: 'These discussions make one thirsty.'

Some say that Miss Cavell fainted and a German officer, hearing of it, said: 'Some more good German bullets saved.' But this was not so—she did not wince. The Belgian shot with her faintest. The whole country is ablaze.

Natal's Gift to Great Britain.

Advices by the last mail give the report of a mass meeting held in the Town Hall for the purpose of submitting a resolution in favor of the recent proposal to send 10,000 tons of foodstuffs to Britain as a gift from Natal. The Mayor presided. All the speakers emphasized the sentimental value of the gift apart from its practical value, as it would show Britain that Natal was determined to stand by the Motherland to the end. It was also pointed out that the movement would be an example to perhaps hundreds of other parts of the Empire, and thus, although a mere drop in the ocean, would ultimately prove of a greater significance. Eventually the Mayor submitted the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The proceedings, which throughout were most enthusiastic, were commenced and concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

A good candy for sending overseas is made from three cups of brown sugar, one cup maple syrup, one cup milk, butter half the size of an egg, a pinch of salt and a pinch of cream of tartar. Boil until you get a fairly firm ball when you try the mixture in cold water. Beat until fairly thick. Pour into thin lined waxed paper or into candy boxes lined in the same way.

OCTOPUS: DEADLY SEA ANIMAL

VALUABLE PORCELAIN CARGO FISHED UP.

Its Eight Tentacles Have a Length Of Fully One Hundred Feet.

The octopus is ordinarily a rare animal in British waters. But in the year 1900 countless hordes of these creatures invaded the English Channel, swarming along the shores in marauding armies. For the time being they nearly destroyed the local lobster and crab fisheries, to satisfy their greedy appetites; and on the French side of the strait they were thrown up on the beaches in such numbers after storms that they had to be removed by cartloads for the sake of the public health.

Cause of the Plague.

Apparently the scourge was attributable to a series of hot summers and mild winters, which encouraged the multiplication of the unpleasant animals—usually restricted in their range to warm waters. An old phenomenon incidental to the plague was the finding of immense numbers of minute 'poups,' not long hatched and hardly bigger than grains of rice.

In the Mediterranean the octopus is regularly fished for and used for food. Pitcher-shaped earthen pots attached at intervals to a long line are lowered to the bottom and buoyed, to be pulled to the surface a few days later and examined. It is not uncommon to find every pot occupied by an octopus. The jugs are not baited, but the creatures being soft-bodied and a prey to many enemies, eagerly seek shelter in them.

By a curious reversal of this method, octopuses have recently been used in Japan to fish for pots.

Used To Recover Cargo.

About a century and a quarter ago a large sailing junk left a Korean port with a cargo of very precious porcelain consigned to the Emperor of Japan. She was sunk in a storm in the Inland Sea not far from Kyoto.

Naturally the incident was regarded as closed. The location of the wreck was precisely known, but to get at it was hopeless, inasmuch as it lay at a depth much too great to be reached by divers.

Let us admire, then, the idea of an ingenious Jap fisherman, to whom it occurred that he might fish for the lost porcelain. He fastened a live octopus to a long line and sinker, lowered it to the wreck and waited. When at length the animal was drawn to the surface it brought with it a wonderful vase.

The vase, of course, belonged to the Emperor, who directed that the fishing should be continued on a more extensive and systematic scale, utilizing the same method. As a result, according to last accounts, a considerable part of the valuable cargo had been recovered.

A Spread of 200 Feet.

In 1909 one of these monster poups was thrown up on the Florida beach not far from St. Augustine. It was dead and had been so knocked about by storms that nothing was left of it save the main trunk of the body, the tentacles and even the internal organs being gone. But the tough muscular 'hull' cast up by the waves was twenty-one feet long and five feet in diameter. It weighed six tons!

Professor Verrill, the eminent naturalist of Yale, named it Octopus giganteus, and estimated that its eight tentacles must have been fully 100 feet long, giving the animal a 'spread' of more than 200 feet.

Retort Scottish.

A British military journal relates an amusing story of a Highlander who, on being shown over a man-of-war for the first time in his life, was keenly interested in all he saw. The marines seemed particularly to impress him, and, going up to one, he pointed to the badge on the marine's cap and asked him what it was. The marine, anxious to score off the visitor, looked at him in surprise.

'Don't you know what it is?' he asked. 'Why, that's a turnip, of course.'

'Mon,' replied the Scot, impatiently, 'I was no' axing about yer heid.'

Creamed Beets.—Cook beets until tender. Skin and chop into quarter inch cubes. Make a white sauce. Season. Add the beets and reheat.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

Necessary to Restore and Make Reparation For Wastage.

Various master minds and men of practical experience are lending assistance in solving the many problems to be met and solved after the war. To The World's Work, Dr. G. B. Hunter, chairman of the famous ship-building firm of Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., of Great Britain, contributes an article entitled 'The Reconstruction of Prosperity.' He holds that when the war is over we have to restore and make reparation for all the wastage of our wealth. Unless that is done well and quickly, we must after a while—and especially must the poorer people among us—suffer long and be greatly pinched. We ought therefore, after the war, to greatly increase our exertions and our activities—increase the output of our workshops, mills, shipyards and farms.

We must so organize and so work as to produce our industrial maximum. We must, if we are to prosper, do not only what we have done before but must greatly increase it. We shall have to meet anything up to 400 millions per annum of taxation above the standard of 1913-14. The change from the war credit and war expenditure to peace credit and peace retrenchment will be terribly hard and dangerous. We have to restore and increase our shipping and our foreign export trade. We have to assist in repairing the destruction of wealth of all kinds, in Belgium, France and the rest of Europe.

We shall have to meet, all over the world, much keener competition than ever before in our foreign trade. We may have to meet foreign competition in our home trades. We have lost our supremacy in the production of iron and steel, and before the war had fallen from the first to the third place. Our total imports were enormously greater than all our exports.

It may be wise to refuse to permit the dumping of surplus foreign goods at low prices at home. But we cannot prevent dumping abroad; and as we are dependent on foreign trade both for the sale of our manufactured goods and for the import of raw materials for our food, we cannot change our free trade system for a system of protection.

Tariff Reform, yes; Protection, no! It would not help our export trade and would not enable us to pay for our import trade. Tariff Reform and Protection are not the same thing. It is quite consistent for a believer in Free Trade to be also a Tariff Reformer.

And how are we to meet all the pressing needs of 'after the war'? By fratricidal strife between capital and labor? Shall men who have been fighting side by side as brothers during the war fight each other after the war?

By the sacred memory of the fallen, let there be no class selfishness on either one side or the other. The spirit of co-operation, confidence and brotherhood in all ranks of our army, the way in which all our officers realize and admire the fine—the magnificent—spirit of our men, and the loving appreciation and admiration with which our men speak of their officers, are beautiful and inspiring. Let there be something of the same spirit among us at home when peace comes.

WHALE STEAK.

Flesh is Very Much Like Beef Although the Color is Darker Red.

The seas contain not only an inexhaustible supply of food in the form of fish and crustaceans but also vast quantities of an almost neglected form of nutriment, the ocean mammals, or warm-blooded animals, such as whales, porpoises and dolphins.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries advocates the use of the meat of these animals for human food. Their flesh is real 'meat' and not 'fish'; it is very much like beef, although the color is a darker red. Through the efforts of U. S. Bureau of Fisheries it is probable that fresh, corned and canned whale meat can soon be obtained in the market.

Whales are taken at several shore stations on the Pacific Coast, where the blubber is rendered for oil and the bones and flesh are used to some extent for fertilizer; the skin seems to be adapted for tanning into leather. The Pacific-Coast stations take a considerable number of the animals, each of which furnishes about five tons of excellent meat. Last May one whaling company placed fresh whale meat on sale in Seattle and Portland at ten cents a pound, and many of the hotels and restaurants served it under its proper name.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Harry Colin Miller delivered the first of the Euing lectures on Music, in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

A garden party organized by Mrs. Buchanan, of Drumpellier House, on behalf of soldiers' charities, realized £1,060.

Private Gavin Duffield, R.S.F., who was awarded the Military Medal, lost his right arm in the Glengarnock steel works.

D. W. Barrie, assistant superintendent of the Caledonian Railway, has been appointed traffic superintendent at Dundee.

The Edinburgh Parish Council have agreed to send four delegates to the conference on taxation of land values in Edinburgh.

At the annual meeting of the Stirling Guildry, ex-Bailie John Steel was elected Dean of Guild for the eleventh consecutive year.

The death took place recently at Connemara of David McNicoll, who acted as Mr. Asquith's agent when he first contested East Fife.

By a sale of gifts and donations over £200 has been obtained in aid of the work of the War Hospital Supply Committee, Jedburgh.

How Cold Affects Fish.

It is not generally known that sudden cold sometimes causes the death of thousands of fish in the shallow waters of the tropics and subtropics. Many species are so chilled as to become helpless, and are either killed directly by drowning or are washed ashore in a comatose state. The phenomenon is known locally as 'freezing,' although the temperature of the water may be several degrees above the freezing point. During very severe cold spells, too, great numbers of fish are often killed along the Atlantic coast as far north as New England.

Contact with cold air causes the water to cool rapidly, and the great expanse of shallow water round the Florida Keys and the many shallow bays that are little affected by tides afford favorable conditions for rapid cooling. According to the Monthly Weather Review, the greatest 'freezing' of fish that ever occurred in Florida was that of January 12, 1886, when the lowest temperature ever observed in Key West, 41 deg., was reached. Thousands of benumbed fish were washed ashore, and tons of them were gathered for fertilizer. Near Key West barracuda and even sharks succumbed, and all sorts of small fish as well as conches and shellfish died by the thousand. A great many fish were merely numbed by the cold, and, if not washed ashore, revived when the weather grew warmer. Such cold spells are not unmitigated evils, for they are said to eradicate a parasite that affects oysters, and they do little, if any,

The Days.

I call my years back; I, grown old, Recall them day by day; And some are dressed in cloth o' gold And some in humble gray.

And those in gold glance scornfully Or pass me unawares; But those in gray come close to me And take my hands in theirs.

—Theodosia Garrison.

Japs Building Big Ships.

Details of Japan's work to build a great merchant marine fleet are contained in an article just printed in the East and West News. 'In the eleven large shipyards in Japan 189 vessels, each exceeding 1,000 tons, and with an aggregate tonnage of 948,034, are on the ways,' the article says. 'Many of these vessels are ready for launching, while others have just been laid down.'

His Mistake!

The energetic automobile salesman had just delivered the fair customer her new car, and everything was lovely.

He had scarcely entered the office, however, when he received a telephone call. She said:—

'I thought you told me that this car was a self-starter!'

'So it is,' replied the salesman.

'Nothing of the sort. I have to push a button to make it go.'

The Doings of the Duffs.



A SPORTING OFFER

C. P. R. Subscribes \$10,000,000 if the People of Canada
Subscribe \$300,000,000 to Victory Loan.

SINCE this war began," said Lord Shaughnessy at a great Victory Loan Campaign meeting in Montreal, "the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has invested up to the present time in loans and guarantees in one form and another to the Allied nations nearly \$75,000,000."

"Nevertheless we would be glad to subscribe to the Victory Loan up to \$5,000,000. But I will add a rider to that. If the people of Canada will make it \$300,000,000 (exclusive of the amount paid for by surrender of bonds of previous issues) as we have no doubt they will, the company will make their subscription \$10,000,000."

This was at the close of an inspiring speech, giving the reasons why the people of Canada should give their whole-hearted support to the loan. He spoke as follows:

"I know that this large hall is crowded to its capacity with an army of earnest men and women who are filled with the determination that this Victory Loan of 1917 shall be the phenomenal success that it deserves to be, and, above all, they are determined that our great city of Montreal, the premier city of Canada, the financial and commercial metropolis, and the fountain head of broad sentiment and cosmopolitan thought in the Dominion, shall do its full share toward contributing the amount required, not only for the honor and credit of the city itself, but for the example that it will give to other sections of our good old province of Quebec that will always remain a bulwark and principal mainstay of our Canadian confederation, contributing to the strength and prosperity of the Dominion, notwithstanding the irritation and resentment occasionally in evidence when the province is criticised, and, indeed, maligned, by many whose efforts it should be, as common citizens of the country, to understand and conciliate."

"This world's war that has now well entered on the fourth year of its duration, has imposed upon all the nations involved financial obligations of an amount and of a character never experienced in the past and, indeed, that had never been anticipated, and each day that warfare continues, the obligations become more insistent and burdensome. The strain upon Britain has been particularly great, because, not only was she required to provide the funds necessary for her own purposes, but by reason of her outstanding position in the money world, she was compelled to assist in very large amounts some of the Allied nations less favored."

"The entrance of our great neighbor to the south into the war relieved, in some measure, this financial strain, because it brought to the support of the Allies the financial strength of that great nation, but the people of the United States say, and very naturally, that 'while we are willing and, indeed, anxious, to lend aid toward providing the money necessary for the conduct of the war, we expect and require that, to the greatest possible extent, the money should be expended in our country.' It is a natural condition and one to which no reasonable objection can be urged."

LOAN TO OURSELVES.

"Canada naturally wishes to continue to participate in the business of supplying munitions, goods and produce of the soil to the Allied armies, and with all other money markets closed to her, there is only one process by which this can be accomplished. The country must itself provide the requisite means, and, fortunately, the country is amply able to do so. Heretofore the Minister of Finance has placed in Canada three domestic loans aggregating I think, about \$350,000,000. In every instance the amount of the loan proposed was over-subscribed, and, yet, fortunately, the people of the country are to-day in a much better position to participate in these loans than they were in any previous time. After all, in taking up this Victory Loan, we are merely loaning money to ourselves. It is handed over to the Government and it is paid out again to the people of the country for the labor, goods or services covered by Government war contracts, excepting such small amounts as it may be necessary to send abroad for raw materials so that a very large portion of the funds comes back through one channel or another to the original source, and after a short lapse of time the bankers and the people will have this money to loan to the Government again should occasion arise; but meantime, the investor has safely put away his Government bond or bonds representing a certain amount of his subscription, a security of the highest possible class unquestionable and unquestioned, carrying a rate of interest which applies to Government loans only in such exceptional conditions as the present, and which, after peace has come and normal conditions have been restored, should cause the security itself to advance in the market to a substantial increase on its face value."

"It is desirable beyond all things that a very large percentage of this Victory Loan should be subscribed by the people of the country generally, people of small means, because it will be evidence of the spirit of patriotism that prevails throughout the country, and it will be a good thing for them financially. Corporations and wealthy individuals, familiar with financial affairs, will not be slow to see the benefit of this suggestion. They should not have too much of a share of the loan. Every wage-earning man or woman, through the loan should be encouraged to put

scribe, and to this end employers and the banks should, and, no doubt, will, render every assistance towards spreading the payments over such a period as will make it easier for the subscribers than the very easy terms mentioned in the prospectus."

Statistics would seem to indicate that one in six of the entire population of Great Britain subscribed for the last Imperial loan. The recent Liberty Loan in the United States was taken by one in twelve of the entire population, while the Canadian loan showed subscriptions by only one in 187 of the population, or about 45,000 subscribers throughout the country. It would be a disappointing if, in the present instance, the figure is not substantially exceeded on the island of Montreal alone."

"It should be the aim of every person to put by, during the wage-earning period, a small fund to meet requirements of old age, or to be available if and when misfortune comes. It is, I think, the natural tendency of most people to do this but the difficulty is about making a start. Here is the opportunity to make a start under most favorable conditions. The security is unquestioned, the rate of interest is far above the normal, and the \$50 or \$100 invested in the bonds will encourage further contributions when circumstances permit. The foundation having been established, there will be the incentive to build upon it in a rational and sensible way, and thousands upon thousands of substantial little funds have been created to meet the demands of the rainy day."

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

"It may not be out of place to mention an experience of my own in the early days, nearly fifty years ago, when my salary was a modest one but in excess of that received by most of the young fellows with whom I associated, the portion of my monthly pay which I felt justified in appropriating to my own use appeared regularly and rapidly with nothing to show for it. I conceived the idea of calling on an acquaintance, the cashier of a private bank, to ask him if he would loan me \$100 at the current rate of interest against my notes in monthly amounts covering a period of six or eight months. Those early days, bank cashiers and managers were more considerate and confiding than they are in these times and he agreed. The money was made and turned in, and \$100 in ready cash was handed to me. I immediately placed it to my credit in the Savings Department. The bank did not understand the transaction and asked the purpose. I told him that these notes would be my personal obligations that I would pay each month as they became due, and that at the end of the period I would have a bank account of \$100 and my money worked out. The notes were without causing any special inconvenience, and during the few following years of varying fortune, the amount of \$100 never grew less. Indeed, if there be anyone present whom I owe money, he may be asked to know that I still have the \$100."

"It is probably regrettable that the campaign for this Victory Loan should be co-incidental with the election activities, but there is no good reason why one should conflict with the other. We who are encouraging subscriptions to the Loan are absolutely non-political in our motives and our methods. The appeal is made to citizens of Canada who are proud of their country without reference to their political leanings or their views upon any of the subjects that are being discussed in the hustings. The appeal is to the people of the country without regard to politics, creed or nationality. We would in any circumstances wish to show their pride in Canada and devotion to her interests by meeting any demand that might be made upon them, even at considerable sacrifice. But in the present instance, there is no sacrifice. Participation in the Victory Loan is a splendid thing from every business standpoint, because it provides the subscriber with a security of unquestioned certainty that will probably command a substantial premium within a short time after the cessation of the war, and that, in the meantime, gives an annual interest return equal to that which can be secured on any other gilt-edged security, particularly when the income tax is taken into account."

ENTIRELY FOR THE WAR.

"Some misapprehension has resulted from published newspaper statements to the effect that only a portion of the proceeds of the Victory Loan would be used for the purposes of the war. This was clearly an error, or oversight, because the prospectus on which the issue is based states in unequivocal terms that the entire proceeds of the Victory Loan will be used for war purposes, and will be expended in Canada. This is the pledge of the Minister of Finance and of the Dominion Government as well. The proceeds of the loan are therefore made a sacred trust for the purpose named, and if any government that may be returned at the coming elections, whether it be Union, Liberal or Conservative, should permit a penny of the amount to be diverted to purposes other than those named, it would arouse the resentment of those of us who are here, and of our co-workers and contributors throughout the country, with the result that the strong arm of the people of the country would come down on the offending government with such weight and force as to mean annihilation."

This War is Canada's War As Much As England's!

"It imperils all the things we hold most dear" declared his Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal at the beginning of the war. "Because it threatens to take from us our political institutions, the privileges guaranteed to us by the treaties, our language and our autonomy."

In 1763 Canada was ceded to England, not because Canada had been conquered, but because an endless chain of misfortunes compelled France to make peace and to cede to England not only Canada, but also Hindustani and Senegal, and to cede Louisiana to Spain.

If the Allies were beaten, Canada might be seized by Germany even without being attacked or conquered. "Gott Strafe England" is the slogan in which Germany has expressed its ferocious hatred of England. Should Germany be victorious, she would certainly impose the most drastic conditions possible on England and would strip the Empire of its brightest jewel, Canada, if she could.

Nor would the Monroe Doctrine save us, because this doctrine would not survive a defeat of the Allies.

Do Canadians wish to pass under German domination? Are they tired of the democratic regime, and are they anxious to put their necks and the necks of their children under the yoke of Prussian despots?

We Fight for Our Own Freedom

Should England, France and the United States be defeated, they would still preserve their independence and would probably regain their power in time.

But for Canada the defeat of the Allies would probably mean a complete, irreparable disaster, the definite suppression of our liberty, the crushing of all our ideals.

There is no exaggeration in saying that: Canada has as much or more interest in this war than the United States, England or France. We are not fighting so much for the Empire, or for Britain, as for our own freedom here in Canada.

The Allies are Fighting for us in Europe

Should we not cheerfully accept a limited and temporary measure of compulsory military service to avoid absolute and permanent militarism?

Where Our Duty Lies

The Union Cabinet which has just been formed at Ottawa, comes before the people with this issue, only how best and most quickly to "WIN THE WAR".

And until the Allies gain a decisive and complete victory the duty of all "good citizens" does not change. It consists in loyally supporting the government which wants more than anything else to win the war.

Support UNION GOVERNMENT

Unionist Publicity Committee.

Lend your Support to
the Union Government
and vote for
H. SLATER.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The boys at the front need
your help!
The Union Government is out
to help them, so vote for
H. SLATER.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

NO. 43

There is only one Issue

THE only business worth while to-day is WINNING THE WAR. It matters little what may happen to individual interests so that this is assured. If we lose the war we lose business and everything else that goes with liberty. To hear men prate about the war affecting their business is like listening to a boy whining about his top while the home burns. If the war is won, there will be business enough, and if it is lost there will be no business to worry about.

To hear people rant about "political principles" and party advantage is maddening. What do we owe to either party or its "principles"? What are "party principles" worth with a ruthless and relentless enemy thundering at the gates? The only principle worth the thought of any red-blooded man is Right. The best men of both parts stand for a fight to a finish on this principle. Let us mark the narrow-minded "party" men on either side, who are willing to sell their country for a mess of political pottage.

The temptation will come to plenty of men, especially young men, to vote against "conscription" in casting a vote against Union Government. The day will come when these men will blush to the roots of their gray hairs at the remembrance that their vote was once given to withhold support from the men who have so valiantly defended the outpost of liberty against the ruthless barbarian. Let not our sons or son's sons say that personal advantage directed our ballots at an hour in the history of the country when its very existence hung in the balance.

The call to the manhood of Canada is to "STAND BY". It is no time even for a newspaper to turn aside and wash its hands in weak self-interest. The one and only issue is—Shall we back up those who have forsaken home and country and gone to take their places with the chivalry of Europe in the greatest crusade for freedom and liberty of all time?

There never was an election in the history of Canada which meant so much to it and to the world at large. Failure to stand by our army at the front and failure to stand by the Motherland means not only an ignominious withdrawal from a position which has given us our place amongst the nations of the world, but it invites all that this withdrawal means in lost prestige and lost ground commercially as well as nationally.

One of the most awful curses of Holy Writ is devoted to a nation that sat back during a national crisis: "Curse ye, Meroz; curse ye, Meroz, bitterly; because they came not up to the help of the Lord; to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

But there are men enough in this good country who will respond to this call to a DUTY that is as far above personal feeling, business interest and party advantages as the heavens are above this war worn earth.

Cheer our Soldiers.

Across the ocean there are hearts yearning to know if Canada is to honor the graves of our fallen soldiers by sending help until Victory crowns the heroic efforts of our men. Nothing will cheer them, nothing will hearten them, nothing will strengthen them, like this message that they hope to get on December 17: We have voted to back you up and stand by you and the British Empire till we hear the last shout of Victory.

Vote for the Union Government, and
H. Slater, the Union Candidate.

XMAS SPECIALS.

IN FRUITS.—Malaga Grapes, Cranberries, Grape Fruit, Sun Kist Oranges, Bananas and Lemons, Apples of many varieties and the choicest of goods.

— All vegetables in Season. —

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

Bell Telephone No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Ross Todd, of Kazabazua, is spending a few days in town.

Major Erle Todd is spending a few days in Bromie this week.

Mrs. Geo. Christie spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Miss Laura Campbell, of Ottawa, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Thos. Boa, of Montreal, is spending a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Harlow Giles spent Wednesday last with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Jas. Westgate, of Hazenmore, Sask. is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Campbell this week.

Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Calder during her stay in Lachute.

The S. S. S. Club will meet at the home of Mrs. A. Elliott on Friday evening, Dec. 14th.

Mr. Isaac Roberts and son Russell of Montreal were week-end guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail.

The Methodist Ladies Aid of Brownsburg held a successful sale of work last Saturday afternoon.

2nd. Lieut. Erskin Buchanan, of the Royal Flying Corps, spent Friday last in town prior to leaving for overseas.

There will be a Xmas tree entertainment in Mabel School on the night of Dec. 21, 1917. Admission 15 cts.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, will hold a sale of work and tea in the Church Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 19 at 3 o'clock.

Mr. John Walker is spending a few days in Grande Mere.

Mr. R. W. Tykes, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Simon for a few days.

The Rev. P. A. McEwan, of Ottawa, will speak at both services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the Lachute Baptist Church on Sunday, Dec. 16th, and will address the Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a good number were present in the Methodist Church last Sunday Night when the Pastor preached on "Woman, her rights and her duties". He strongly urged every woman voter to use her influence for the Union Candidate and Support the Union Government. He believed, he said, that the Union Government would sweep the Government on the 17th.

Church of England Services will be held (D.V.) in Lachute Parish, as follows: Sunday 16th Dec. Lachute 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Louisa 3 p.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m. The Rector will make reference to the coming Dominion elections in his addresses and will read a letter from Capt. the Rev. A. P. Shafford M. A. Chaplain in France, referring to the political situation and the urgent need of reinforcements for Canadian troops overseas.

Many a story being widely circulated by anti-conscriptionists the treatment of our boys at the front is being poorly clothed and few are given the lie direct by those who have been over and done their bit. Ask Major Erle Todd who has just returned from the front on short furlough. He claims that the soldiers are the best fed and cared for, the marvel being as to how it is kept up. People may distort their imaginations for political purposes, but Major Todd advances facts to offset the lies and he knows whereof he speaks.

The Crucial Test.

On Monday next you will be faced with the solemn and sacred duty of recording your vote. On your action the destiny of our beloved Canada will depend. Will you lend your support to prolonging the war by voting against the Government who are pledged to render help to the boys at the front who have been keeping the Huns from our shores and protecting our homes, or will you vote with the Government to stand by our loved ones? The question is personal, but we feel that the good people of Argenteuil will mark their cross in the place indicated and return with a large majority Mr. H. Slater, the Union Candidate.

Peter Robert McGibbon

of the Town of Lachute
County of Argenteuil.
Lumber Merchant.

Harry Slater

of the Town of Lachute
County of Argenteuil.
Accountant



The Liberals who have joined Sir Robert Borden are, without question, the most representative and progressive of the Liberal party in Canada, and their coming together to give the nation united leadership should be an inspiration to all true Canadians.

Mr. J. D. Campbells saw mill will open up next week. Cash paid for all kinds of lumber and logs at the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Neill and children of Montreal West, were guests of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton for the week-end.

Next Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Hayden will give a special address on "My vote and my Duty" in the present crisis.

Services will be held at Dalesville Church, at 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg at 7 p.m. subject, "The Great Shepherd".

Next Sunday morning the Rev. F. J. Hayden will continue his series on the Book of the Old Testament. His subject being "The Book of Hosea".

The fierce snow-storm of last Saturday and Sunday was responsible for holding up many loads of politicians and supporters who ventured out to varied sections of the county in motor cars.

Mrs. Oliver Armstrong who has been visiting in town for the past eight months left her home in Portage la Prairie, Man. on Thursday last, accompanied by her sister Miss Christina Shepherd.

The Methodist Xmas Tree will be held next Thursday night, a grand programme has been arranged. It will charm young and old. Don't miss this treat. Admission 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in the Lachute Presbyterian Church, on Sunday Dec. 16, 1917, at 11 a.m. Rev. J. L. George M. A. will officiate. A large attendance is expected.

The Ladies of St. Simeon's Church Guild, desire to thank all who assisted them in making their sale of work on the 5th inst. so successful. They were highly favored with good weather and large crowds. It is expected that the net proceeds will exceed \$150.

St. Simeon's Sunday School Xmas Tree entertainment will be held (D.V.) in the Victoria Hall, Lachute, on Friday Dec. 21st, commencing at 8 p.m. sharp. The older pupils of the Sunday School are putting on a fine Patriotic Play "The War on the Western Front". There will be Japanese and other amusing drills etc. The celebrated Comedian, Mr. George Mountford, of Montreal, will take a prominent part in the programme. Admission 25 cents; Children of the Church Free.

The recent terrible disaster in Halifax makes a powerful appeal to the generosity of the people of Canada. 20,000 people are homeless. A part of the City affected by the catastrophe was largely occupied by working men. The need of help will be very great for some length of time. Any friends in Lachute and neighborhood able to send warm clothing are requested to leave parcels, on which they have first put their names, either at Mr. Deacon's West End, or at Mr. Robert McPhail's in the Centre of the Town. Children's clothing as well as clothing for grown up people will be acceptable. The above parcels to be sent in not later than Tuesday, December 18th, 1917.

Memorial Service.

It is announced that a Memorial Service is to be held in the Presbyterian Church, Brownsburg on Sunday afternoon 16th Dec. in memory of Leo Gallie, one of our Brownsburg boys, who gave his life for his Country on the 11th November last. The Brownsburg Soldiers Committee will attend the service to pay their tribute of respect for the heroic sacrifice made by Leo, and they hope to be joined by as many of our townsfolk as can attend. The Service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. J. L. George, commencing at three o'clock.

For The Brownsburg Soldiers Committee, A. M. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

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.

The Nip of Winter

Is now here and being keenly felt, but we have prepared for it by stocking up with a large assortment of Heavy Winter Goods that will keep you warm and Comfortable. Notwithstanding the High Cost of Living we have endeavored to keep our Prices down to the lowest possible notch, and comparing our Prices and the quality of Our Goods, you will find the Best Bargains obtainable at

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE

Buy Your Holiday Presents

AT

JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

Never before have we had such a choice line of goods from which to select your Holiday Presents. Our stock includes such variety that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our store when we know you will not be disappointed.

Eyes Scientifically Tested.

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

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

BOVRIL

Repels Colds, Chills, and Influenza

The PURPLE MASK

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

FIFTEENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

Having worked their way through the bars, the Apaches lowered a rope, which Pat tied under her arms. In a twinkling the girl was hauled up to the window and was dragged through the ladderlike structure held secure by a strong landing platform that came just under the window.

When Pat was hurrying to the ground an incident occurred that nearly upset the Apaches' calculations. A patrol wagon, going out of the prison yard in answer to a call, dashed around the corner and nearly collided with the rescue wagon.

There was started in a twinkling a mad scramble and wild fight between the Apaches and the police. The uproar was bound to attract attention, and Pat knew that she must make her "get away" in a hurry or stand the chance of being again in the toils. She grabbed a revolver from one of her men and started to run.

The police were too much occupied in measuring blows with their opponents for any one of them to break away from the fight and take after the escaping girl. In the few seconds that passed while Pat ran to the street corner she made up her mind what to do—if luck should be with her.

Just as she reached the juncture of the busy street that ran past the main building of the prison, a passing taxicab fitted into her purpose. Hailing the chauffeur, she had jumped onto the running-board before he had time to more than slow down.

"Go ahead, and be quick—go anywhere," and the girl accentuated her command by reaching out, with her free hand and holding the revolver against the taxi driver's side. By the time he had gotten a little distance away from the prison, Pat had worked open the door of the cab and was safely within.

Then she leaned out of the front window and directed the chauffeur, keeping the cold steel pressed against the back of his neck.

"Keep going and you'll be all right. This thing won't go off, if you do as I tell you." Then she gave him directions, to take the least-frequented streets, on a trip that she told him would not end until he had reached West Farms.

"We have a couple of hours to make it, and you'll be well paid for the trip." Thus the journey to West Farms was made, with Pat watching the driver in every move he made.

Before Pat's release from prison was effected, secret service operatives had begun preparations for their raid on the Frenchman's hut. Officers detailed to watch the anarchists had been in the vicinity of their retreat all day, keeping an eye on the movements of the suspects.

When darkness fell, the move to close in on the Frenchman's hut and its desperate tenants began. Operations left the federal building, bound for West Farms to re-enforce the

watchers who had been on duty all day.

The hut was located in a grove, with thick underbrush to shelter it from the road. It was a ramshackle old place, that had been last occupied by a mysterious Frenchman, who had been found unaccountably murdered. From that time on it had never been occupied as a place of habitation.

It had been selected by the anarchists as an ideal spot for their headquarters, standing, as it did, apart from other houses, in a lonely and isolated spot. From this hut they had organized their air-raid on New York.

The anarchists had dug an underground passage as a means of escape if they were called upon to suddenly vacate, and when they learned of the proposed visit of the secret service officials, they made sure the tunnel was clear of obstructions. Then they prepared the hut for the reception of the officers.

An explosive mine was placed under the floor. The bomb was connected by wire with the underground passage, and made ready to be discharged by electricity when pressure was applied to an exploding-key. To make sure of their work, a quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in the tunnel as a force for vengeance held in reserve.

Everything was prepared for the "welcome" the anarchists intended to give the government officials, and the beetle-browed villains waited restlessly for the arrival of their victims. Some time after dark the lookouts reported that the attacking force was approaching.

The raiding party advanced cautiously from several directions until they finally completely surrounded the Frenchman's cabin. Then the officer in command, with a few of his subordinates, approached the only door that gave access to the hut, and knocked loudly for admittance.

There was no response to repeated demands, and at last the officers pressed their shoulders against the panels of the door and forced it open. Searching the one big room that occupied the ground floor of the hut with their electric torches, the officials made a careful inventory.

The gleam of the lights upon a wire stretched across the floor awakened suspicion. The leader of the party, concluding that the wire could not be there for any especially good purpose, promptly cut it—and thereby saved the lives of himself and his men.

Underground the anarchists were debating just how soon they should explode the mine that was intended to rid the earth of at least a few of their enemies. When one of their number settled the discussion by pressing the connecting key, and no explosion resulted, the gang knew that something had gone wrong with their plans.

The leader of the anarchists grabbed the container of nitro-glycerine and started to crawl cautiously through the tunnel, followed by the rest of the anarchists. When their mine failed to explode, one of their greatest schemes for vengeance was shattered. They had only the hand-operated explosives now to rely upon.

When the anarchists began their exit from the underground tunnel, the about that was set up by the officers remaining outside the cabin attracted the attention of the raiders who had gone inside. Some of the secret service men rushed from the cabin and joined their fellows to repel the threatened attack.

At this instant a new and entirely unexpected element entered into the exciting situation. Pat drove up to the Frenchman's cabin, from the main road just as the anarchist in possession of the nitro-glycerine was about to hurl the deadly stuff into the group of officials who had gathered in front of the hut.

Pat had but a second to think, and in the decision to fulfill the purpose for which she had come, the girl took careful aim with her revolver and shot the anarchist at the instant his arm was drawn back to hurl the explosive. The shot was true, and when the bullet struck its target the nitro-glycerine fell a few feet away from him and exploded on the ground.

The shock was indescribable. The old shanty fell in a crumbled mass, and an overturned stove set fire to the ruins. Officers and anarchists were alike thrown violently to the ground.

Pat had opened the door of the taxicab when she aimed her shot, and the shock of the explosion likewise threw her to the ground. Men in such trying times have been known to be far more excitable than women, and in this case Pat was the coolest person in the panic-stricken crowd.

When the girl scrambled to her feet the first blaze of the burning cabin attracted her attention. To her utter horror she fancied that she saw, through the open door, a man in the Frenchman's hut wave his arms in sign of distress and then fall to the floor.

Pat wasted no precious time in deciding what she should do. In mad leaps she covered the ground and dashed into the burning hut. A few feet inside the door, with the flames roaring about his prostrate body, Pat saw a man who had evidently been stunned or who had been in some way overcome.

The girl dashed into the burning building and dragged the man out through the open door. The flames leaped high, and the tinderlike cabin was fast crumbling under the consuming flames. Just clear of the threshold, but safe outside of the radius of the flames, Pat fell to the ground, prostrate upon the body of the still insensible man she had so fearlessly rescued.

SIXTEENTH EPISODE

The Surrender.

The battle with the police, beside the prison wall, was spirited, brief and decisive. The Apaches made desper-



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

Lesson XVIII. Bread.

When making bread use a thermometer and scale for accuracy, so that you will have a positive knowledge of how and what you are doing. Modern inventors have made it possible for the baker to manufacture bread of a uniform quality.

The housewife's lack of knowledge of this most important part of the home cooking has resulted in the numerous large baking plants that are a feature of all large cities. Theory has caused many failures; few women really understand the underlying principles of fermentation.

History tells us that the Egyptians were probably the originators of bread. The following fable illustrates the discovery of the method of converting grain into bread.

The story goes that a slave, while grinding the grain one day between two stones, a sudden shower wet the meal. The slave fled from the storm, forgetting in his haste about the meal. When the storm was over and the grain had come out he returned to his grinding. He found that the sodden mass that was the grain before the storm had come now a dry hard cake. This was the first production of unleavened bread.

Modern breadmaking dates back from the Romans, who derived the art from their Greek and Egyptian captives of war. Historians state that the Romans made unleavened bread in 200 B. C.

In many portions of the Old World this style of bread is still made. In this country unleavened bread is made into biscuits and crackers, sometimes called beaten biscuit. It depends upon the amount of air that is beaten or incorporated into the dough to give it its lightness.

Flour.

A knowledge of flour is necessary for successful baking. There are two distinct kinds. One is known as spring and the other as winter wheat. Spring wheat flour contains the largest percentage of gluten. This spring wheat is ground into two distinct varieties, known as soft spring wheat, and hard spring wheat.

Winter wheat is divided into two varieties similar to that of the spring wheat flour, namely, red winter wheat, which is the hard winter wheat flour, and the soft winter wheat flour. The last-named flour contains a large percentage of starch. It is used for pastry and cakes.

To get successful results, the flour must be blended. The fancy patent flours that are on the market are especially prepared for all-around family baking purposes.

Pastry flour, or soft winter wheat flour, will not make good bread, owing to the low percentage of gluten. The flour should be kept or stored in a room that averages about 70 degrees Fahrenheit and in a container that may be kept closed and away from all foods that have a strong odor. For successful results the home baker must have:

Good flour of a reliable brand.
Good, active fermentation.
Yeast food.
The proper amount of salt.
The proper temperature.
The proper manipulation.
The proper baking.

When starting to make bread select a reliable brand of flour. Store it in a proper container in a place that has the right temperature. Sift the flour before using. The use of compressed yeast eliminates all doubt and uncertainty of the old style liquid and dry yeast.

For successful results it is necessary to supply the yeast with a food for active development. This food is not found in the flour, therefore it must be supplied. The food necessary for the active development of the yeast is sugar. Sugar supplies the carbon which is a necessary principle of the process of fermentation.

Salt is added to the bread for two purposes—first, to flavor the bread and make it palatable, and also to supply one of the mineral elements essential to the human body. Second, to control the process of fermentation. If too little salt is used the bread will lack flavor and be of a coarse, rough texture, while if too much is used the action of the yeast will be retarded and the bread will show a loss of volume.

Temperature is the controlling factor in successful bread-making. The room in which the bread is made must be free from all drafts. The proper temperature is 78 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 80 degrees in winter. Use a thermometer and eliminate the guesswork.

By this is meant that the dough must be worked sufficiently by rolling and kneading, if made by hand. If a breadmixer is used the bread must be worked for the period of time as per instructions as supplied with the machine.

Time for hand manipulation is from fifteen to twenty minutes and from five to ten minutes when using the mixer.

ate efforts to overcome the officers, but the police were quickly re-enforced, when other officers responded to the blowing of alarm whistles, and Pat's men were soon subdued.

The driver of the electric patrol, sticking to his post through the scuffle, had watched Pat make her getaway and had seen her hail the taxi and drive away.

As soon as the Apaches were overcome, the driver told the commander of the police party what had become of Pat. The chief ordered several policemen to climb into the patrol and it was quickly driven away, headed in the direction Pat had taken when she commandeered the taxi.

After running several blocks, the patrol was halted by a policeman, who had just received telephone orders from headquarters, directing the

Baking.

The baking of the bread will require care. It must not be placed in an oven of uncertain temperature, then the door closed and the bread left to luck. The oven should register 325 degrees Fahrenheit when the bread is placed in it. The bread should be watched carefully and if the heat of the oven is not evenly distributed (that is, if one part of the bread bakes faster than the other), the bread must be moved or turned.

Remember that while the oven registers a high degree of heat, if you were to place a thermometer in the center of the loaf of bread you would find that it requires nearly fifteen minutes for the heat to reach the center of the dough to heat it to the boiling point or 212 degrees Fahrenheit. For this reason sufficient time must be given after the bread is well colored for the interior of the bread to be well baked.

A safe allowance should be from thirty-five to forty minutes for medium-sized loaves, weighing about sixteen to eighteen ounces before baking; from forty to sixty minutes for loaves weighing from eighteen to twenty-six ounces.

Shortening is used to make the bread tender and to neutralize the acid in the flour; it also furnishes fat to the food value of the bread.

Two methods are employed for the making of bread.

First, the sponge method. This calls for a sponge of light batter. The mixture is set to rise and then the remainder of the flour, salt and shortening is added. The dough is then worked for fifteen minutes. After this it is allowed to rise for the second time. Now it is molded into loaves, given a short proof and then baked.

Second, the straight dough method. In using this method the salt, shortening, sugar and flour are mixed with the liquid and yeast into a stiff dough that can be worked without sticking to the hands. This method is quicker, because it is possible to have the bread finished in about four and three-quarters hours. This method gives very satisfactory results.

Milk, part water and part milk, or all water may be used in making bread. One medium-sized potato may be added when the water is used. Milk increases the food value of the bread. The milk must always be scalded and cooled before using.

The Sponge Method.

Sift the flour and then set it in a place where it will have a temperature of 80 degrees. Now to prepare the sponge. Heat the utensil in which the sponge is to be made by filling it with hot water. Let the water stand in the utensil until it is heated thoroughly; then empty out the water and dry the vessel.

Then place in a bowl three cupfuls of liquid, testing it with a thermometer to see if it is exactly 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Crumble in the yeast cake and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three cupfuls of sifted flour. Beat with a spoon for five minutes. Cover and set in a place free from all draft, for one and one-half hours. Then add six cupfuls of flour, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening and two teaspoonfuls of salt.

Knead for fifteen minutes, then put the dough in a greased bowl; now turn it over. This will grease the dough and prevent it forming a crust while rising. Cover and let rise for two hours.

Mold into loaves, place in well greased pan, and set away to rise for one hour. At the end of this time bake the loaves in an oven registering 325 degrees Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes.

Use a scale when ready to mold the loaves. Weigh twenty ounces to each loaf. Divide the balance of the dough into rolls, weighing two ounces each. This recipe will make two loaves of bread, weighing, after baking, about seventeen and one-half ounces apiece, and ten rolls.

Straight Dough Method.

Two cupfuls of water, 80 degrees Fahrenheit, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well. Crumble in one yeast cake, stir until dissolved; now add six cupfuls of flour. Work to dough and then knead well for fifteen minutes. It must now be smooth and elastic. Put in a greased bowl and set to rise in a place free from all drafts, with a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours. At the end of this time mold into two loaves. Put in greased pans and let rise again for fifty minutes. Now, bake in an oven of 325 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty-five minutes.

This amount of dough makes two loaves of bread, that will average about fourteen ounces apiece, or one loaf and eight rolls, weighing two ounces each.

wagon load of officers to abandon the indefinite chase of the girl and proceed direct to West Farms. The attack on the anarchists' hut had been understood among the authorities and it was proposed to have the men in the patrol get there in time to help in the raid.

The mad dash of the patrol failed to land the policemen at the Frenchman's cabin before the anarchists had exploded their charge of nitro-glycerine. When the wagon was less than half a mile away, tearing down the road at full speed, the noise of the explosion and the flare of the fire as the flames began to consume the debris, gave notice to the police that they had, in a measure, failed in their purpose.

But the patrol-load of police were a useful addition to the band of secret service men who were now considerably stunned by the sudden shock of

250

Seems a very large number of cups to get from a pound of tea. But that proves the fine quality of Red Rose Tea, which goes further and tastes better because it consists chiefly of rich, strong teas grown in the famous district of Assam in Northern India.

A pound of Red Rose gives 250 cups.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



the explosion and the exciting events that had so quickly developed. The anarchists, making their way to freedom through the tunnel they had dug, were fast disappearing from the scene, fleeing in every direction.

The commander of the patrol squad quickly perceived the necessities of the occasion. Some of his men he dispersed, post haste, in pursuit of the anarchists.

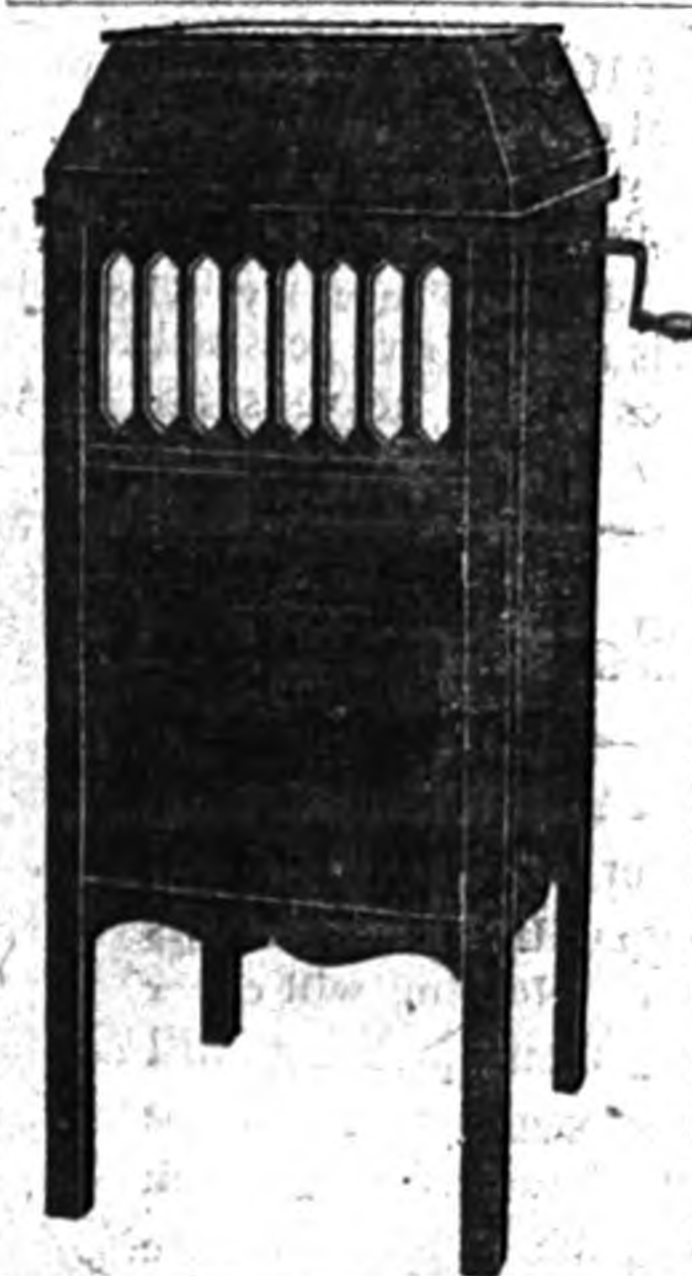
The patrol chauffeur was ordered to speed to the nearest telephone and transmit a call for an ambulance—for Pat was still lying insensible upon the ground, beside the chief of the secret service men whom she has so heroically rescued from the burning ruins of the Frenchman's shack.

While some of the police busied themselves in an effort to revive Pat and the secret chief, others hurried into the underground tunnel in the hope of catching some of the anarchists who might have failed to escape. Others joined the secret service operatives in scurrying in every direction, trying to apprehend their escaping foes.

(To be continued.)

THE MIGHTY PEN

That an army of 25,000,000 people is armed with fountain pens is the amazing fact brought out in a recent issue of The Pen Prophet that gives a present day emphasis to Lytton's "The pen is mightier than the sword." And this great army is growing at a tremendous rate. 2,000,000 recruits were added last year by the Waterman Ideal alone. This growth is all the more striking when it is considered that just 34 years ago Lewis Edson Waterman, a native of Decatur, N.Y., began making fountain pens by hand in a little shop behind a cigar store in New York City. His output was 200 pens a year.



MANUFACTURER'S OVERSTOCK

To be cleared out at

WHOLESALE PRICES

500

Phonographs

Reg. \$50 to go \$35

An exceptional opportunity to get a first-class machine at a bargain. Equipped with A1 Motor, Universal Tone Arm that plays all makes of records and Tone Control for full or modulated volume. Has, in fact, all the features found on the higher priced machines. The case is in mahogany finish, 41 in. high.

One year guaranteed with each machine. If not as represented return within 10 days and get your money back.

Price while they last \$35 cash with order or C.O.D.

G. D. ROBERTSON,

Manufacturers' Agent,

77 BAY ST., TORONTO

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING.

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN,

Manager

Machinery For Sale

1 WHELOCK ENGINE, 18x42.

New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.

Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.

1 LARGE LEATHER BELT, Double, Endless, 24 inch x 70 ft.

Will accept \$300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about \$600.

PULLEYS, Large size.

26x66—\$30; 12x60—\$20; 12½x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.

2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make.

One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—\$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.

60 Front St. West, Toronto

FIELD CASHIERS

AND

PAYMASTERS

IN FRANCE

CASH

DOMINION EXPRESS

FOREIGN CHEQUES

THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY

TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES



Many
People
Make a
B-Line

for the Walker House (The House of Plenty) as soon as they arrive in Toronto. The meals, the service and the home-like appointments constitute the magnet that draws them there.

Room Dinner 60c.
— Evening Dinner 75c.

THE WALKER HOUSE

Toronto's Famous Hotel

TORONTO, CANADA

Robertson & Co., Props.

the AUTOMOBILE

How To Get Hot Spark For Engine
"A good hot spark decides the difference between a good motor and a poor one," says an expert. "Many a motor has been condemned because of sluggish action, weak power, lack of flexibility and other faults, and the reason laid to faulty design, whereas the trouble was due to a weak spark and the owner did not know it."

"The reason for this is obvious. If the spark is not hot enough the explosion loses a great deal of its snap-ness and the power suffers in consequence. Other things being equal, the power depends directly upon the heat of the spark. The hotter the spark the stronger the explosion. The other factors referred to are carburetion, lubrication, compression and cooling, these five factors being necessary for the engine to run and develop full power."

"Now it must be explained why a hot spark gives a snappy explosion. If you wish to burn a large mass of rubbish quickly you would set fire to it in several places at once. If you set the fire at only one spot it will burn in all probability, but it will take longer and it might go out. By igniting the pile in several places the whole will be consumed in less time and if the fire goes out in one or two places the other flames will do the work."

"The analogy in the case of the electric spark and the explosive mixture is very close. A weak spark ignites a few particles of gasoline. These few set fires to a few more and the explosion is started slowly. In the case of a hot spark a great many more particles are inflamed at the start. These set fires to a large number, and so the flame advances with greater rapidity through the mass, giving the snappy explosion required."

Test the Battery.

"It follows that the spark must at all times be the best obtainable. As there are many causes of weak spark it will be well to take them up one at a time. First comes the battery. It may be weak, the terminals and wires may not make good contact and there may be defective spots in the installation of the wires. Test the battery with a hydrometer every week. It should read 1.275 to 1.300, called twelve seventy-five and thirteen hundred, the decimal point being neglected in speaking, but not in writing the figures."

"If the battery is below this strength you are using the starter on lights too much or the generator is not charging properly. The terminals should be thoroughly cleaned and set up tightly with a wrench or pliers. Then cup grease or vaseline should be smeared over them to prevent corrosion by the acid in the battery, which has a tendency to creep in between the surfaces and to insulate them with a layer of sulphate. The wires should be examined occasionally

The King's Bread.

During his recent tour in the North the King very nearly became the victim of the early closing order. An official of his suite visited a local baker's shop after closing hours and asked for bread. The baker's wife refused it, pointing out the reason. "But it is for the King," said the official, "and there isn't a bit of bread on the train."

"I don't care if it is for the Queen," was the reply. "I dare not serve you."

"But I demand it."

"I am sorry," persisted the woman, "but I must refuse to serve you."

"What can I do?" asked the official. "You might see the police," was the suggestion.

This was done and the King got his bread, though even so the conscience of the baker's wife still obviously troubled her.

A shooting corn, if wrapped up in an ivy leaf, well soaked in vinegar, will cease from troubling.

Provide labor-saving devices for home and farm so as to insure at least to that extent against the scarcity of hired help throughout 1918.

and any spots which show chafing should be covered with friction tape.

"The next place is the coil. If the secondary winding is punctured or the condenser leaks, the spark will be too weak for ignition. This may be caused by a defect of manufacture, but is usually caused by a wire dropping off of a spark plug. The ignition current is being produced just the same, and having its regular path interrupted it must jump somewhere. As the spark is strong enough to jump over a quarter of an inch it may find a path inside of the coil. Once it punctures the insulation the spark will not jump the spark plug, since it has a shorter circuit inside. There is no remedy for this condition, so a new coil must be obtained. So make sure that the spark plug wires are properly secured at all times. Also look to the terminals on the coils, as a weak spark will certainly follow if they become loose or dirty."

"The interrupter must also make firm contact or the battery current will not develop its full strength. The contact points must be clean, they must open the right distance and the spring must be strong. Clean the points occasionally by drawing a piece of fine emery cloth through them and make sure that the points open the distance advised by the manufacturer."

Testing For Spark

"The distributor next requires attention. Current may leak through accumulations of dust and oil outside or inside. If outside, the spark may be seen and heard. Sometimes it may be heard jumping inside. Dust should be removed with a soft cloth dipped in gasoline. It does not offer a very good path to the current, but once a spark jumps through it the dust is scorched, forming carbon, which is a good conductor. Distributor brushes worn away, or broken, or loose rotor will also cause trouble. See that all the distributor wires are firmly fastened and that no worn spots exist in the insulation."

"Last, but not least, are the spark plugs. They may give trouble because of carbon, leaky core, spark gap out of adjustment and corroded points. A carbonized plug should be cleaned with gasoline, using an old tooth brush. The plug must be taken apart for this, which gives an opportunity to inspect the core. If the porcelain is cracked a new core is needed. The spark gap should be adjusted to approximately one thirty-second inch and the points touched up with emery cloth. Never use emery on the porcelain core, as this roughens it, causing carbon to accumulate more rapidly than before."

"So test the spark occasionally to see if all is well. Remove a spark plug while engine is running and hold it not more than one-quarter inch from plug to avoid damage to coil. If a good hot spark is shown at each plug you are reasonably assured of proper ignition."

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

In the old house where we grew From childhood up, the days were dreams,

The summers had unwonted gleams; The sun a warmer radiance threw Upon the stair. Alas! it seems All different in the new!

Our mother still could sing the strain In earlier days we listened to; The white threads in her hair were few,

She seldom sighed or suffered pain. Oh for the old house back again! It is not so in the new.

Profit in Tree Growing.

"The growing of timber can be made a commercial success," says Dean Baker of the New York State College of Forestry. "In 16 years mine props and fence posts can be harvested. In 26 to 36 years timber large enough to produce paper bolts can be grown. It will thus be seen that large corporations, which make paper, for instance, can be induced to reforest large areas and thus insure an adequate supply of pulp paper for their future needs. The value of the wood will justify the carrying charges."

HUN BRUTALITY IN EAST AFRICA

CRUEL TREATMENT METED OUT TO ALL CIVILIANS.

Robbed, Starved, Exposed to the Elements, and Subjected to Numerous Indignities.

The story of the treatment of the English and Boer civilian prisoners who were taken in German East Africa is much the same generally as stories that have come from other quarters. It is issued by the British Government as a White Paper.

In German East Africa when war broke out there were a few British missionaries, and a few Englishmen employed on rubber plantations. These were immediately interned by the Germans and were held until about a year ago, when they were released by the arrival of a Belgian force.

The first thing done was to rob all who had any money. In exchange they were given worthless notes, the fiction of a lawful transaction being therefore preserved. They were taken to two main camps, one at Kilimindi, and the other at Kilboriana. On arrival at the former the prisoners were met by an English-speaking German, who told them that their time for exercise would be between 4 and 6 in the afternoon. For the remainder of the day they were kept in barracks. The accommodations were of the most primitive description, and men and women were herded together. For a short time they were permitted to keep their servants, but presently these were dismissed and the prisoners had to do all their own work.

Exhibited in Chains.

Their food was coarse and insufficient. The manager of a rubber plantation complained about the food, and was thereupon confined in cells for several days. It was announced that as prisoners the Englishmen had no right to complain, and that a repetition of the offence would be regarded as a revolt.

As other groups of prisoners arrived they told stories about being exhibited in chains before the natives in order that they might be impressed by German power. On one occasion four naval prisoners were brought in, and someone shouted, "Are we downhearted?" The governor immediately fastened upon the late Rev. Father Flisen and he was imprisoned in a small vermin-infested cell. At this the prisoner who had raised the cry went to the commandant and confessed. No change was made, and for a week the father kept his cell. On the second day he asked for water. It was refused, and he was obliged to drink the water he had used for washing.

Inhuman Treatment.

A Major Howard, D.S.O., escaped, and when brought back with a broken rib and a pierced kidney was confined in a cell six by three feet. For five months he was kept in this cell, being allowed out for half an hour on one day a week.

All prisoners were required to salute and stand at attention on the approach of a guard. One man who failed to take off his hat was confined to his cell for a week. One of the most revolting sights they were compelled to witness was the almost daily flogging of native servants. They were brutally beaten for the slightest offence.

At Kilboriana, the prisoners were required to take their meals in an open shed, which was always drenched with the cold mists. There were no separate sanitary arrangements for the women. The weather was very bad, cold and wet alternating with days of deadly heat. The prisoners were not provided with proper head covering, and there were many cases of prostration. The two hours' daily exercise was compulsory. The women had to walk steadily the whole period, and the native soldiers hustled them up if they attempted to sit down.

Numerous Indignities.

One of the men was sent to the punishment cell for five days because he admonished a native trooper whom he found swearing at a woman. The prisoners were allowed no news, nor were they permitted to write or receive letters.

At Toboro the indignities heaped on

the prisoners were numerous, and were evidently designed with a view of degrading the English in the eyes of the natives. They were sent under native guards to carry raw ox hides from the camp to a cattle kraal some miles away. There they scraped and buried them. Later on they dug them up, scraped them again and carried them back. Pains were taken to see that their labor was performed in the presence of natives, who seemed to be much pleased at the unusual spectacle.

For the slightest breach of the rigid discipline prisoners were put in the punishment cells. There was no trial. The mere charge of a native guard would be sufficient for the German commandant. The women were scandalously treated, but no details are given on this point, which may form the subject of a special report later on.

HOW TROUT CHANGES COLOR.

Action of the Light Rays on the Skin Pigment.

Anglers are familiar with the fact that trout change color, chameleon-like, in conformity with the character of the bottom over which they exist. If the fish frequents a part of a stream where the water flows over white sand, it becomes nearly white; the reverse is true if it frequents a part where the bottom is of dark clay or moss.

A fervent follower of Isaac Walton who had long been curious to learn how rapidly this transformation takes place, captured a small trout last summer and placed it in a white porcelain tray through which he caused a stream of clear water to flow. In a few days the fish began to grow lighter in color, and before the week ended was a very light yellow, with stripes and spots only slightly darker.

His next experiment was to place a thin sheet of hard, black rubber on the bottom of the tray. In less than a week the trout had become a dark slate, nearly black, with the markings almost indistinguishable.

In his third experiment he changed the fish to a dark olive green merely by covering the bottom of the tray with moss. This change took place more rapidly than had the others, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the fish was already dark.

The fisherman then restored the tray to its original color—white—and permitted the trout to fade to a lemon yellow. He then sprinkled a layer of brick dust over the bottom, and the fish very promptly turned to a decidedly reddish hue. His last experiment was to cover the bottom with mica sand, which wrought the most rapid change: in three days the fish became a light straw color.

To determine the cause for this color variation, the angler repeated the entire series of experiments in a darkened room. Here it required three times as long for the various changes to take place—a difference that seems to indicate that the changes are produced by the action of the light rays on the skin pigment, and not by any conscious effort upon the part of the trout.

PRECIOUS BULLETS.

Silver and Gold and Even Precious Stones Have Been Used.

The news that a silver bullet has been recovered from the leg of a Frenchman near Verdun recalls the days when thousands of Sardinians and Austrians were sent to their death by similar missiles fashioned from the altar-silver taken by Napoleon's soldiers from Italian churches.

Bullets of solid gold, too, have even been used with deadly effect. It is said that thousands of lives have been taken by them in the Mexican wars, and the favorite bullet of the Kashmir warrior was for long a garnet, enclosed in lead, which he regarded as a certain messenger of death!

There are, indeed, few materials from which bullets have not been fashioned, from iron and aluminium to copper and brass. They have been steeped in deadly poisons, filled with explosives and acids, and have been made heavy with mercury. In the Crimea many a soldier, when his bullet pouch was empty, fired his ramrod as a parting salute to the enemy; and in the Peninsular War one of our most gallant colonels was found dead with a silver pencil-case embedded in his heart.

Food Control Corner

Canadians who are willing to follow the Food Controller in order to help to save urgently-needed wheat, flour, beef and bacon for the soldiers, will find a considerable number of wholesome substitutes.

To save wheat flour, barley may be used for soup and barley flour for thickening; cornmeal for bread and cereal; oatmeal for cereal and oat muffins. Potatoes may be used in a variety of appetizing dishes, and when they are served bread may sometimes be omitted from the meal. At present the price of cornmeal is high, but the new crop in the United States is very large and will be coming on the market soon. The question of price has to be carefully considered by the great majority of people, but those who can afford to do so should substitute in part other cereals for wheat even if the price of the substitutes should be higher.

For meat, fish is a peculiarly suitable substitute because of the variety available and the abundant sources of supply in the Dominion. Beans have nearly the same food values as meat. By a careful selection of other foods the consumption of meat may be very considerably reduced, especially by persons who are not engaged in heavy manual work.

And remember, the primary reason for urging saving of wheat flour, beef and bacon is not economy in cost, but that the soldiers may be supplied with the food which they need.

CANADIAN WOOD IN FRANCE.

From the Report of the Dominion Royal Commission.

"Very little Canadian wood is sold on the French market because it is almost unknown, and, what is worse, in the few places where it is known it has the reputation of being of very inferior quality. This seems hard to believe, but it is only the strict truth. It can be explained by the fact that the Canadian lumber exported has been sent almost exclusively to Great Britain and when, from time to time, it was sent from that country to France, it lost its name and passed as the product of other countries. This was the case with our fine woods that brought high prices. It must be admitted, however, that certain shipments of Canadian wood of a most inferior quality were unloaded on the French market at low prices because they could not be disposed of elsewhere. Such proceedings have caused incalculable harm to the reputation of our products. Unfortunately, our exports of high quality lumber have not been able to counteract this undesirable reputation, since they have always been credited to other countries. At Contrats, near Bordeaux, the following sign is displayed on a large lumber factory: 'Bois de l'Amerique du Nord' (North American Wood). It is evident that in France, Canada does not exist as a separate country, only 'American' products are known.

British Food Economy.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Food Economy Supervisor for Britain, appeals to the British people to observe the following food rules:

Economize in the use of all cereals. Don't serve bread at mid-day meals unless it is specially asked for.

No one should have more than one egg at a meal; to have more is unfair to other people.

There is tremendous need of economy in butter.

Butter and jam should not be eaten together.

Give up the early morning cup of tea.

Don't make tea too strong.

Economize sugar by dispensing with the open bowl from which supplies can be drawn unchecked.

Have only one fresh meat meal a day. It would be a great help if the voluntary rationed amount were served at table. The meat position may become serious unless economy is exercised.

And do not forget to have a weekly potato day, without bread.

The man who says he loves his home won't bank it up with horse manure to keep out frost, if he means what he says.

From The Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

The Saskatchewan Legislature has been called to meet November 15. Every street car line in Calgary is being operated with one-man cars. By tagging the public Calgary realized \$5,700 for the British Red Cross.

Southern Alberta has been divided into 13 districts for a Victory Loan campaign.

Southern Alberta furnishes more timothy seed than any other part of the Canadian west.

Out of 2,895 registrations in Calgary 467 were reports for service and 2,428 claim exemption.

Dr. Robert Collison, for 20 years medical practitioner in Edmonton, died recently, aged 73 years.

The thirty-first annual Congress of the Salvation Army of Western Canada is now being held in Edmonton.

402 men were examined in one week in Winnipeg and out of these only 13 were judged absolutely unfit for service.

Only one man in eight is willing to enlist in Winnipeg to date. Out of 6,129 who have reported 5,360 claim exemption.

Conrad P. Watson, Saskatoon, was arrested in an Edmonton Hotel, where he had a trunk filled with bottles of whiskey for which he was getting from between \$5 and \$8 a bottle. He was fined \$100 and costs.

Burglars took \$700 worth of goods from stores at Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Grenfell, Sask., in a three nights' raid. No trace of the thieves has been found.

The 75th Battery, who expected to remain in Lethbridge, Alta., while in training, have been moved to Calgary.

Edmonton has only had three conscientious objectors to active service to date.

THE HAND-SHAKE.

How Men Came to Shake Hands to Show Friendship.

In the days of very long ago, when all men were prepared to fight at any and all times because one could not know whether another approaching was a friend or an enemy, all men went armed. This was before the day of guns when the sword was the great weapon of defense.

Upon occasion, when one man approached another, each had to decide whether the other came on a peaceful mission or not.

People in those days were mostly right-handed, as they are now, and when fighting carried their swords in their right hands.

If, then, a man wished to speak with a stranger, or, as might easily be necessary, to one who may even be known to be unfriendly, he put out his right hand upon approaching to show that he had no deadly or dangerous weapon in it, says the "Book of Wonders." The other man could see this, and knew from the extended open hand that no harm was intended and that the approach was peaceful.

If, then, he was willing to meet the other, he also extended his right arm with the hand open, to show him who was approaching that his fighting hand was empty also, and when they met each would grasp the hand of the other, so that neither one could change his mind and assume a fighting attitude without the other having an equal warning.

Long Life for the Clothes Wringer.

When the lower rubber of the clothes wringer wears out, as it usually does, before the upper one, strip the rubber off. Take a piece of heavy white duck, cut it the same width as the wringer, wet it, then turn the wringer, letting the material run on evenly until it is the same thickness as the upper rubber. Fasten the duck with a few stitches. You will find that renewed this way the wringer works quite the same and will last for a long time.

The Doings of the Duffa.



FRIDAY, DEC. 14 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.

So a line for Poetry accompanying
Memorial Notices.

Address all communications to
THE WATCHMAN

LACHUTE QUE.

Raps Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Before a representative gathering last Sunday evening at the Methodist Church, Rev. F. J. Hayden entered a vigorous protest against the Hon. Walter Mitchell, the provincial treasurer, who had a few days ago taken upon himself, in an extraordinary manner to criticize a Montreal clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Haughton, all the Protestant clergymen—clergymen throughout the Dominion. Not only the ministers, but Roderick Kipling and Harry Lauder and even General Haughton came in for his abuse.

Rev. Mr. Hayden said they did not need his advice neither were they prepared to even consider it much less follow it. He reminded his hearers that the names of Roderick Kipling and Harry Lauder would be household names long after the Hon. Mr. Mitchell had ceased to be and was forgotten. It was after all, he stated, a matter of "sour grapes" for nearly all the Protestant clergymen were in favor of Union Government. He reminded them of the splendid appeals made by Bishop Fallon and Bishop Farnham of Montreal. Rev. Dr. Chown, the head of the Canadian Methodist Church and many other Presbyterian ministers had pronounced themselves in favor and pledged support for Union Government. Nearly every ministerial association had voted in favor of the Union Government, also many leading doctor and business men.

In closing the speaker urged all present to do two things:

- (1) To support the proposed assistance from the town to the distressed citizens of Halifax.
- (2) To vote for the Union candidate on the 17th, and to place the stay-at-home loss-the-war party back where he belongs.

HALIFAX DISASTER.

The terrible disaster that has swept over the city of Halifax is described in the following letter received by Mr. James of Brownsburg from his son who was in waiting for transport to carry him over to the scenes of warfare in Europe. The letter is most descriptive and should be an inspiration to the people of this country to open up their pocketbooks without murmur when called upon by the varied collectors appointed throughout this country for the purpose of procuring funds to alleviate the suffering and privation caused by the recent calamity.

Halifax, December 7th, 1917.

Dear Mum and Dad,—
A few lines letting you know I am alright. Hoping you are the same. I received a letter from May this morning. I guess you have heard about the explosion that occurred here yesterday morning. There were lots of injured and also a awful lot killed. I was in a room with two other fellows the windows were all broken and the walls collapsed but we all escaped without a scratch. There wasn't anybody in our unit hurt very bad, but believe me we were all there still are some terrible sights. Well we have been doing our first stretcher bearing. I helped to take over five hundred women and children to different hospitals, yesterday. We went to bed at ten o'clock last night and we were called up again at eleven to go fighting fires. I was doing that until two o'clock this morning, then I was put on guard in a cage. I stayed there until eight this morning. I went and had some breakfast, such as it was, because an order came out that all food that was in barracks was to be distributed among the civilians. So all day long people have been coming to the barracks for food. It is pitiful to see the little children and women hunting for mothers and husbands. The Armies which we have been staying in is in a dangerous condition, the roof is all caving in. So tonight we have all got out and we are as comfortable as can be expected. I am enclosing a part of a newspaper about the affair. I sent a telegram this afternoon, did you receive it?

This place is a perfect wreck, and half the city was in fire but it has all died down now. The cause of it all was a boat loaded with ammunition and benzine, collided with another ship, a "Belgum Relief" boat. The boat was on a collision course with a German mine layer and there is over a foot of snow down now, and the temperature must be zero. There are thousands of people homeless and nowhere to go. We are pitching tents all over the place, so you can imagine the conditions in tents this winter. We slept in the barracks last night, what few that were not on duty and they said it was the coldest night. I don't think there is a solid pane of glass anywhere in the city.

The town is under "Martial Law" and soldiers and sailors are patrolling the streets with loaded revolvers and guns, and believe me it is something I shall never forget in my life.

I am also enclosing a cutting from another paper which was published last Sunday and it is some coincidence; what two papers said three days ahead

and then one of the places gets blown to pieces. But it is pretty well all died down now, with the exception of all the debris that has to be cleaned away and it will take years to replace all the damage. There wasn't one of our fellows injured bad at all. This draft is certainly peculiar, No. 13, 213 men, 13 minutes to twelve when we left Montreal, 23 cars on the train, and it happened thirteen days after we left Montreal and I have heard it mentioned that it was thirteen minutes after nine when it happened, anyway it was between ten and fifteen minutes after because I had no sooner looked at my watch than she went and it was about ten past then. Well I will close for to-night so will say bye-bye.

With love to all
(Signed) TOM.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE XI.

(Geography.)

Honours.—Nora Rodgers 91.
Class I.—E. McCullough 88, Lawrence Gordon 82, Mabel Rodgers 81, Stuart Hay Hazel 80, Helen 79, Leona Garretsee 78.
Class II.—Keith Owens 71, Edith Beers 70, Myrtle Berry, Maud Painter 67, M. Rothwell 66, Geo. Thomson 62.
Class III.—A. Morrison 67, Catherine Houwer 58.

GRADE XI.

ADVANCED MATHEMATICS.

Class I.—George Clark 74.
GRADE X.
GEOMETRY.
Honours.—Percy Matthews 97.
Class I.—L. J. Middleton 85, Jamie Calder 81, Sadie McQuat 78.
Class II.—Morris Hammond 70, Percy Carpenter 66, Kenneth Hay 62, Lucile Adams 61.
Class III.—Gordon Matthews 58, M. Dobbie, James McQuat 58, Douglas Bradford 51, Jean Campbell 51.

GRADE IX.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Stella Armstrong 97, R. Alexander 96.
Class I.—Grace McTavish 88, Catherine Burwash 81, Edith Davis, Margaret Watson 79, Ruth Arthur, Ruth Dobbie 78, Evelyn Gagnon 75.
Class II.—Laura McPhail 74, E. Giles 68, Ruby Rodgers 61, Agnes Hodges, K. McQuat 63, Elsie Luckey 61, Anna Scott, Bessie Shaw, Jora Trineer 61.
Class III.—Melvin Burk 51, M. Brill 57, John Stewart 54.

GRADE VIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Honours.—Douglas Alexander 95, M. McQuat 94, Eva Campbell 90.
Class I.—Irene McMahon 86, Stella Bates 83, Henry Murphy, E. Silvester 82, Oscar Duff 81, Emma Smith 79, R. Boyd, Bruce Bradford 78, H. Whistled 77, Ivan Carpenter 76.
Class II.—Edna MacGregor 74, Hazel Boyd 72, Olive Boyd 71, Margaret Jones, George Watson 69, Ina Van Buren 68, Isabel Owens 67, Gladys Armstrong 66, Lacey 66, Douglas McQuat 65, Keith Christie 61, George McCoy 60.
Class III.—Mabel Garrard 50.

GRADE VII.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Lillian Hamilton 96, Elsie Clark 93.
Class I.—Evelyn Hamilton 85, Muriel Clark 83, Edna Warwick 81, Kenneth Campbell 78.
Class II.—Blanche Smith 73, Ian Hay 68, Willie Cottingham 63, Matilda Strong 61.
Class III.—Clifford McPhail 58, James Hay 53, Arnold Scott 52.

GRADE VI.

HISTORY.

Honours.—Nellie Cowan 93, L. Cruise 91, Kenneth Elliott 91.
Class I.—Hilda Sutton 79, A. Cruise 78.
Class II.—Mina Paul 73, Lillie Paul 71, Alice Kirk 68, Gordon Cruise 63, H. Window 62, Evelyn Creswell, George MacCibbin 60.
Class III.—Myrtle Parker 63.

GRADE V.

FRENCH.

Honours.—Gaston Desjardins 97, M. Scott 94, Ubald Cusson 93, H. Dray 92, Eva Lemay 90.
Class I.—Charlie Miller 87, Ida Bannion 84, Inez McKiddie 82, Jean McQuat 80, Willie Miller 77, L. Armstrong 76, Donald Hay 76.
Class II.—Harold Calder 74, F. Scott 71, Howard Morrison 68, Harry Bull 62.
Class III.—Cecil Stanforth 53.

GRADE IV.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours.—Laura Dion 100, Edgar Burwash, Annie Lombie, Mary Elaine, Hazel Keitler, Ethel McQuat, Eleanor Vealand 99, Freddie Barker, Mariel McPhail, Neil Moffat, Hazel Morrison, E. Stewart, May Vealand 98, L. Alexander, Edith Jones, Loyd Morrison 97, N. Boyd, Robert Cunningham, E. McKimmie, Bessie Rodgers, Elsie Scott, H. Young 96, Florence Armstrong 94, K. Wilson 91, Russell Robertson 91.
Class I.—Lyla McKiddie 87.

GRADE III.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honours.—Amy Combie 95.
Class I.—Stella Scott 80.
Class II.—Violet Paul 61.
Class III.—Gordon Hay, A. Walker 59, Stella Miller 51, Chester Cruise 51.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute

CORRESPONDENCE.

Witley Camp,
Milford, Surrey,
Nov. 9th, 1917

To the members of the S.S.S. Club.

Lachute, Que.

Dear Katie,—

Just a line to thank you for the good and useful parcel which you sent me, everything you sent is just what a soldier needs (especially the Life Buoy soap). Howard Nicoll is on draft for France, so I gave him a bar of it as I thought he would need it more in France than I would here in England. I expect to be through my signaling course in January, sometime. I will get another six days leave and then I will go to France too.

The weather is getting quite cold over here now, especially at night but I don't think there is any of us suffering with the cold yet and I don't think we will after some of the winters in Canada.

I was sorry to hear that Eddie had been gassed but I guess if it was not serious he would be glad to get a rest from the front.

I was down to Dreput where the McGill Battery is stationed, and was glad to see all the boys again. They have a very nice camp and they all like their work very much. George Calder and I went down to Aldershot at night and I don't think I ever saw so many soldiers before, it is the Headquarters of the Imperial Army.

Well I guess this is all for now thank you again for your kindness.

Yours truly
JOHN A. MCKIMMIE.

Witley Camp,
Surrey, England.

Dear Mr. George,—

I received your letter and was very glad to get it I am sure it is the kind of letter every soldier would like to have.

We are glad that conscription is coming in Canada so as to relieve the poor fellows who have been over at the Front since the beginning of the war. We have a nice service here every Sunday morning, there is a V.M.C.A. which is doing good work. There is also a Salvation Army put here.

I hope this will find you well as it leaves me.

Yours Sincerely,
JOHN MCKIMMIE.

To the S.S.S. Club.

Dear Friends,—

Just a few lines to let you know I received the parcel O.K. and wish to thank you for it. We are having bad weather. The Tommies are all well and looking good. Well I must close. Thanking you all for your trouble and kindness. I remain

Yours truly,
(516042) PTE. C. E. FAUL.
B. R. F. France.

Miss M. McKimmie, Lachute, P.Q.

Dear Miss McKimmie,—

Mrs. Massiah tells me that your pupils made and filled the Christmas stockings from the Lachute Branch and also that they gathered leaves for the Christmas Cards. I want to extend to them and to yourself too the thanks of the Canadian Red Cross Society for helping us.

With kind regards, yours very truly,
MARY STUART
President Ladies' Executive Committee

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The regular quarterly meeting of the above Council was held in the Court House on Wednesday, December 12th at which were present: Wm. Dixon who presided in absence of Warden Stanforth and Counsellors Sidney Filion, D. V. Black, R. Dobbie, Thos. Morrison, Wm. Watchorn, G. F. Calder, D. Forgette and the Secretary-Treasurer G. J. Walker.

The valuation rolls not being all in they could not be taken up for revision.

The committee on Lachute Road proposed verbal of J. A. McKay on road leading from Lachute Road to Centreville reported progress.

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Allard spent Saturday in Montreal.

Mr. E. Byrne, of Chassell, Mich., is here on a visit to his brother Mr. D. J. Byrne.

On Friday afternoon last Mrs. T. Weir Jr. entertained at a "shower" held for the two prospective brides. Miss Grace Weir whose marriage to Mr. J. Stewart Kinnaird takes place on Wednesday of this week at Swift Current, Sask., and Miss Stella Hartley whose marriage to Mr. Dure Campbell of Quill Lake, Sask., will also be celebrated on Wednesday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley. Both young ladies have been very popular and were the recipients of a number of pretty and useful gifts. Our best wishes follow them to their new homes in the West. They will be much missed from our denigrating circle of young people.

O'Brien of Chatham whose death occurred on Sunday last was held on Tuesday afternoon and was very largely attended. Service at the house was conducted by Rev. Mr. Patterson of St. Munce's and interment took place at St. Andrews. The deceased who had reached the advanced age of 86 years was hale and active up to a few weeks before his death, he was the last surviving member of a large family formerly well-known in this vicinity. Another O'Brien brother was the late Mr. Geo. O'Brien of Lachute. To his bereaved wife and family we tender our sympathy in their bereavement.

We still have a few trimmed hats in stock that we are selling at very low prices to clear. Call and see our bargains. THE ELITE.
H. R. Burwash Regd.

Miss Margaret Walkers spent a few days in Montreal last week.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of Upper Lachute, wish to thank all friends for their kindness shown them during their recent sad bereavement.

Jr. & Mrs. Wm. Thompson & family.

Welcomed Home.

Private Henry King, invalided, was received by his Brownsburg friends on Tuesday evening. Despite the bitterly cold weather a large concourse of people met him at the Station and accompanied him to his home.

Private King had been expected for a week past and preparations were made to give him a characteristic Brownsburg welcome, but the storm of last week dissipated some of the decorations. However the arch was restored and the now familiar legend "welcome home" was in evidence, together with a good display of lags and banners. But the visible signs were as nothing compared to the evident sincerity of the welcome. Mr. King is well known. His enlistment at his age was quite an event when he joined up with the 148th, and it was truly felt that his example was a reproach to younger men staying at home.

He has had nearly two years overseas and his return was warmly welcomed, mingled with the regret that his health has suffered. Mr. King reports again that Montreal on the 20th, when it will be decided whether he will be detailed for his duties or have an extended leave.

THE LATE C. A. ALBRIGHT

The following letter has been received by Mr. Albright, of St. Andrews, bearing tribute from Captain Stuart, to the late C. A. Albright.

France, Nov. 19, 1917.

M. W. Albright, Esq.
St. Andrews East, P. Q.

Dear Sir,—

It is with great regret and the utmost sympathy that I write to you of the death of your son Lance-Corporal C. A. Albright, 841798, of this Batt. who was killed on Nov. 6th, at Passchendaele. As a matter of fact he was very badly wounded in the stomach, and I saw him in the regimental dressing station as he passed through. But he died before he reached the Field Ambulance. He was scarcely conscious when he reached us and we gave him some morphine to deaden his pain, and I said some prayers with him. But he was so badly wounded that he was scarcely conscious, and cannot have felt very much pain.

He is buried in the Potijze Military Cemetery, North East of Ypres, and I saw his grave there after we had come out of the line several days later.

It is a great loss to us all. He had been with us for so long, and was one of the few reminders of the magnificent draft of men from the 148th Battalion, that we received last winter. His comrades feel his loss very much. He was always such an example to them all. Brave as a lion under fire, and always cheerful in the face of difficulties, he was just the sort of chap who would inevitably be popular with his comrades.

Now he has paid the supreme forces and I cannot but feel that all is well with our lads who die over here for the good cause of right in this world—the same cause for which Jesus Christ himself suffered and died on the Cross. Surely all the suffering and the endurance and the pain a man's life out here is laid up to his credit with the just and merciful God whom we worship.

Indeed I like to think of our Lord as being very close to our men in their hours of danger, and when he calls them to himself, one can almost hear his words of welcome: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Now it was good and faithful service that your son rendered, and we believe now he has entered into the joy of the kingdom of Heaven.

His personal effects are being sent to you through the ordinary channels. These are however exceedingly slow, and it may be some months before anything reaches you.

Praying that God will comfort you all in your grief, and with my deepest sympathy believe me

Yours faithfully,

Captain C. STUART,
Chaplain, 24th, Canadian Battalion.

Lakefield.—Holy Trinity Church Morning prayer every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Christmas Day there will be morning service at 10.30. Christmas Eve Monday, Dec. 24th, there will be a Christmas Tree entertainment in the Gibb Hall.

The young people of the parish will favour us with songs, dialogues, recitations, etc. Mr. Geo. Montfort, of Montreal, who entertained us so speedily at our Harvest Home entertainment, will also be with us at this time.

Dunham.—St. Paul's Church, evening service, Sunday, Dec. 16th, at 8.00 p.m. Christmas service will be held Monday morning Dec. 24th, at 10.30. Christmas Tree entertainment will be held in the School House, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22nd. There will be a splendid programme and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

Stewiack.—St. John's Church Christmas service, Sunday, Dec. 23rd, at 2.00 p.m. It is hoped that we have Christmas Tree entertainment this year.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till 10th January next for 20 cords of wood (2 ft. 6 in. or more) to be delivered at the Court House.

G. J. WALKER, Sec. Treas.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

Delinquent 1 year at 9%ts. Order at once. This order will be withdrawn shortly.

W. BANFORD & SON.



Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the state may be adequately sustained, it is essential that the country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

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

Aux Electeurs du Comte d'Argenteuil.

Cédant à une forte sollicitation j'ai accepté d'être mis en nomination comme candidat à la prochaine élection fédérale, pour représenter ce district à la Chambre des Communes.

Tout observateur intelligent des conditions politiques actuelles doit maintenant comprendre que Sir Wilfred Laurier, malgré l'élévation de son caractère et l'attrait de son programme, ne peut rallier à sa suite la majorité des divisions électorales du Canada.

Je crois que la présence dans la Chambre des Communes, à Ottawa, d'un député de langue anglaise, qui devra en grande partie son mandat à des électeurs d'origine française, est de nature à rendre à cette Province un réel service en aidant à dissiper les préjugés injustes, et les soupçons qui existent apparemment dans l'esprit de nombreux citoyens des autres provinces en ce qui concerne les aspirations politiques et l'idéal des Canadiens Français de la Province de Québec.

Ces préjugés, vous la savez, j'ai toujours, soit dans la presse, soit à la tribune, cherché à les dissiper. Jamais je n'ai hésité à exprimer mon opinion ouvertement et franchement, convaincu que je suis et que j'ai toujours été, que ce n'est qu'en respectant les croyances et les droits traditionnels de chacun, que nous pouvons espérer maintenir et développer cette grande confédération.

Durant ces trente dernières années, j'ai eu l'honneur de connaître personnellement et intimement les représentants les plus éclairés et les plus patriotes de la race Canadienne-Française. Quelques-uns d'entre eux m'ont inspiré une vive affection, tous le respect le plus sincère. Je suis fermement convaincu qu'en agissant ensemble, liés par l'amitié et la bonne volonté, et en continuant une politique de compromis et de conciliation, nous pouvons surmonter toutes les difficultés que nos différences de race peuvent faire surgir entre nous.

J'approuve sans restriction le désir bien naturel des Canadiens-Français de conserver leur langue et leurs droits civils; j'ai toujours insisté et j'insisterai toujours pour que l'engagement solennel pris par les représentants des Provinces qui formaient originellement le Canada, soit scrupuleusement respecté. Cet engagement est la base sur laquelle la Confédération canadienne fut érigée par ses fondateurs; c'est le seul moyen efficace de conserver l'entente cordiale et la co-opération entre tous les éléments du peuple canadien, qui sont si essentielles pour le maintien de la paix, du progrès et de la prospérité de ce pays.

Je suis convaincu que nous ne pouvons respecter les droits des minorités et maintenir d'un façon satisfaisante l'unité d'un pays, qu'en suivant la méthode constitutionnelle d'obéir à la voix suprême du peuple exprimée par les représentants qu'il s'est choisis.

Nous, Canadiens, sommes un peuple pacifique et ami de la paix. Jusqu'à présent, nous n'avons été que des citoyens paisibles. Nous ne nous sommes jamais préparés à faire la guerre; mais des événements inattendus ont précipité presque toutes les nations civilisées du monde dans la tourbillon d'une bataille à mort entre la civilisation et l'autocratie militaire, et nous et nos enfants sommes directement intéressés dans le résultat de ce conflit.

Parmi les habitants du Canada, ceux qui étaient nés et avaient été élevés en Angleterre ou en France ont été les premiers à entendre l'appel de la race et du sang comme ils ont été les premiers à obéir. Pour ceux d'entre nous qui depuis des générations avaient pris racine dans ce sol canadien, ce cri n'a pas résonné aussi puissamment, et n'a pas été obéi aussi promptement. Néanmoins le peuple canadien comprit bientôt que ce pays est directement intéressé dans le résultat de cette guerre, et depuis le commencement de la guerre, des milliers de canadiens d'origine anglaise et française ont combattu côte à côte sur la terre de France pour la cause de la liberté.

La question est délicate; nous savons tous que quelques uns des partisans de l'ancien gouvernement fédéral du Canada n'ont pas fait preuve d'un haut degré de tact et de considération dans la manière dont ils ont présenté la cause des Alliés au peuple de la Province de Québec. Bon nombre d'entre vous, d'origine française, avez été blessés par des critiques inspirées par l'ignorance et quelquefois par la malveillance. J'en appelle à vous comme à des hommes à la fois fiers et tolérants; pour vous joindre à moi dans un effort pour faire disparaître les causes de dissension qui malheureusement menacent notre vie nationale.

Je ne suis pas plus partisan de la guerre que vous ne l'êtes. Je connais trop les douleurs et les souffrances qu'elle amène. Beaucoup d'entre vous avez aussi souffert, car vos fils et vos frères ont enduré la maladie, les blessures et même la mort pour la cause à laquelle ils ont offert volontairement de sacrifier tout ce qu'ils possèdent. Le sol de la France sera éternellement sacré pour nous, car il couvre les restes de trente mille de nos morts.

C'est précisément parce que nos frères et nos fils ont combattu avec tant d'héroïsme pour repousser les envahisseurs de la France que nous devons de notre côté chercher encore à mettre fin à l'ambition de la nation qui a voulu dominer le monde par la terreur et à imposer à son Gouvernement une paix honorable pour nous et pour nos Alliés.

Les plus âgés d'entre vous se rappellent combien poignante a été notre douleur, en 1870, quand on apprit que l'Angleterre se tenait à l'écart et permettait à l'Allemagne d'envahir la France. Je crois que tous ceux d'entre nous qui se souvenaient de cette guerre soudaine et désastreuse ont applaudi quand l'Angleterre a décidé, dans ce nouveau conflit, de porter secours à la France.

C'est alors que le Canada a promis, avec l'approbation unanime du Parlement, de consacrer à cette guerre toutes ses ressources disponibles; et maintenant nous sommes irrévocablement engagés à poursuivre notre participation avec vigueur et succès.

L'enrôlement sélectif des hommes d'âge à porter les armes, pour assurer l'organisation et le maintien d'une armée canadienne susceptible de défendre efficacement le Canada par-delà les mers, aussi bien que pour assurer un regain d'activité à l'agriculture et à l'industrie du Canada, aurait dû avant aujourd'hui être un élément dans une organisation efficace de nos ressources matérielles, industrielles, économiques et financières. Cette organisation était nécessaire non seulement pour poursuivre avec succès la guerre dans laquelle nous sommes maintenant engagés, mais encore pour mieux sauvegarder et conserver l'intégrité politique, industrielle et commerciale de ce pays.

La prospérité actuelle du Comté d'Argenteuil dépend dans une large mesure, du développement des industries considérables qui y sont établies. Nous devons tous comprendre que des moyens exceptionnels devront bientôt être pris pour assurer que sa prospérité continuera après que la guerre aura cessé et que la vie des populations industrielles et commerciales de l'Est du Canada dépend dans une large mesure, du développement ininterrompu des immenses ressources naturelles de ce pays.

Le Parlement du Canada aura à considérer avec soin et à décider avec intelligence beaucoup de questions nationales d'une importance vitale. Dans la considération et la solution de ces problèmes primordiaux, il est manifestement important que le district électoral d'Argenteuil soit efficacement représenté.

Je suis prêt, si je suis élu, à consacrer mon activité et mon santé, à la défense de l'intérêt bien compris du Canada, qui, d'après moi, ne fait qu'un avec l'intérêt bien compris du district d'Argenteuil.

C'est dans cet esprit que je me présente devant les électeurs d'Argenteuil confiant en leur patriotisme et leur attachement sincère aux intérêts du Canada, je sollicite l'honneur de vous représenter à la Chambre des Communes.

Votre bien dévoué,

H. SLATER.

Lachute, 5 Décembre,

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. LEP NE, Sub-Agent

Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

BIRTHS.

BRYANT.—On December 8th, at 660 Durocher Ave. Outremont, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Bryant, a son.

DEATHS.

CARLETON.—At the Women's Hospital Dec. 7th, 1917, infant son of Sergt. Major and Mrs. J. F. Carleton.

COOKE.—At the Alexandra Hospital, Montreal, on Dec. 5th, 1917, at the age of 49 years, Margaret E. Mac-Dougall, beloved wife of Frederick Wm. Cooke, 51 Ash Ave.

O'BRIEN.—At Chatboro Sunday, Dec. 9th, 1917, James O'Brien Sr. in his 86th year. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon the service which was held at his late residence was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Patterson. There was a large attendance of sorrowing friends and neighbors who held the aged gentleman in high esteem. The remains were laid to rest in St. Andrews Cemetery.

HILLS.—On December 10th, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. P. MacLaurin, 317 De l'Epee Avenue, Outremont, E. A. Hills, widow of the late F. W. Hills, and a former resident here. Funeral service was held in Wednesday afternoon and interment made in Lachute on Thursday morning.



Canada

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A Session of the Court of King's Bench, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others, that they must present them and their respective capacities.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in, and for the said district, that they must present with their records, roll, indictments and other documents in order to do the thing which belongs to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
St. Scholastique, Dec. 7th, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Mis en cause, Joseph Gignère, is hereby ordered to appear within a month in a case of the District Court, in and for the County of Terrebonne, District of Terrebonne, No. 785, in which Paul Emile Forget, merchant of Lachute, District of Montcalm is Plaintiff, against Marie Louise Lalonde, of the town of St. Jerome, District of Terrebonne, is defendant, and the said Joseph Gignère, is Mis en cause.

Saint Jerome, November 28th, 1917
CHAS. ED. MARCHAND
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(Signed) S. MAGNAUT,
Clerk of the said Court.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence up and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of the three years after earning home land patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not at Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—No fee is charged for publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR ANYONE-ANYWHERE



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

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

We have had Delco-Light for about three months now and we cannot begin to tell you how well it pleases us. There are lights all over the house, porch, wash house, tool shop, in the barn and one on the wind mill for the yard. Delco-Light furnishes power to run our washing machine and heat for the electric iron. Figuring the expense for the three months we have had the plant, we figure that Delco-Light has cost us about \$1.25 per month to run. Very truly yours,
Mrs. Mary A. Wollensick,
Cook County, Nebraska.
(Specimen testimonial letter.)

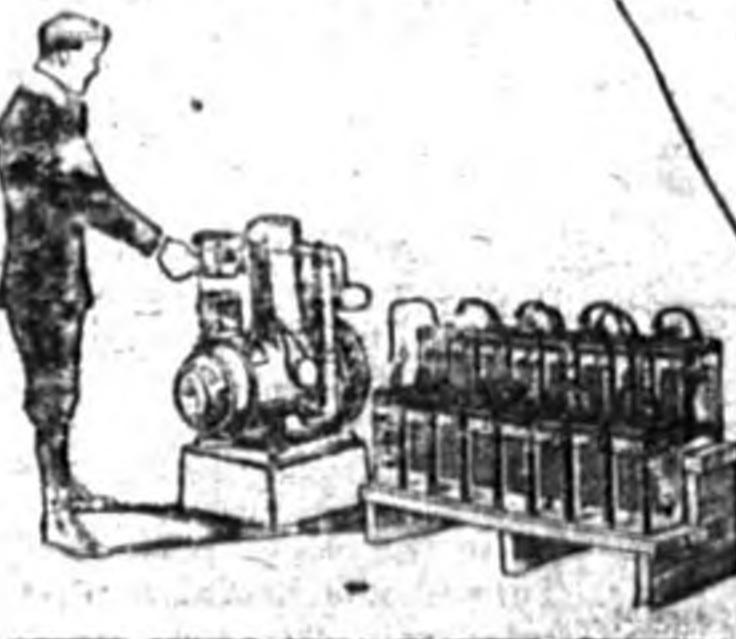
DELCO-LIGHT

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.

APPLES ARE GETTING DEARER EVERY YEAR.

Less work and more money than anything else. Now is the time to plan your new Orchard or renovate and fill in your old one. I have in stock ready for Spring Delivery all the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES and all the different Small Fruits and Shade Trees suitable for your locality.

A copy of the BLUE BOOK of useful information and hints will be sent to this interested free. Send me your requirements and I will quote you, address VICTOR FELLER,
500 New Birk Building,
Montreal.

12-21

"La Caisse D'Economie des Cantons du Nord."

Notice is hereby given, that by judgment of the judge Superior Court of the District of Terrebonne, the undersigned Joseph Bigras, Accountant of Montreal, has been appointed liquidator to the Commercial Partnership heretofore existing between Dame Georgiana Gauthier, wife of Hon. W. B. Nantel, R. Deschambault and the late Horace H. Ethier, doing business under the firm name on "La Caisse d'Economie des Cantons du Nord."

St. Jerome, Dec. 7th, 1917.
J. I. BIGRAS,
Liquidator.

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

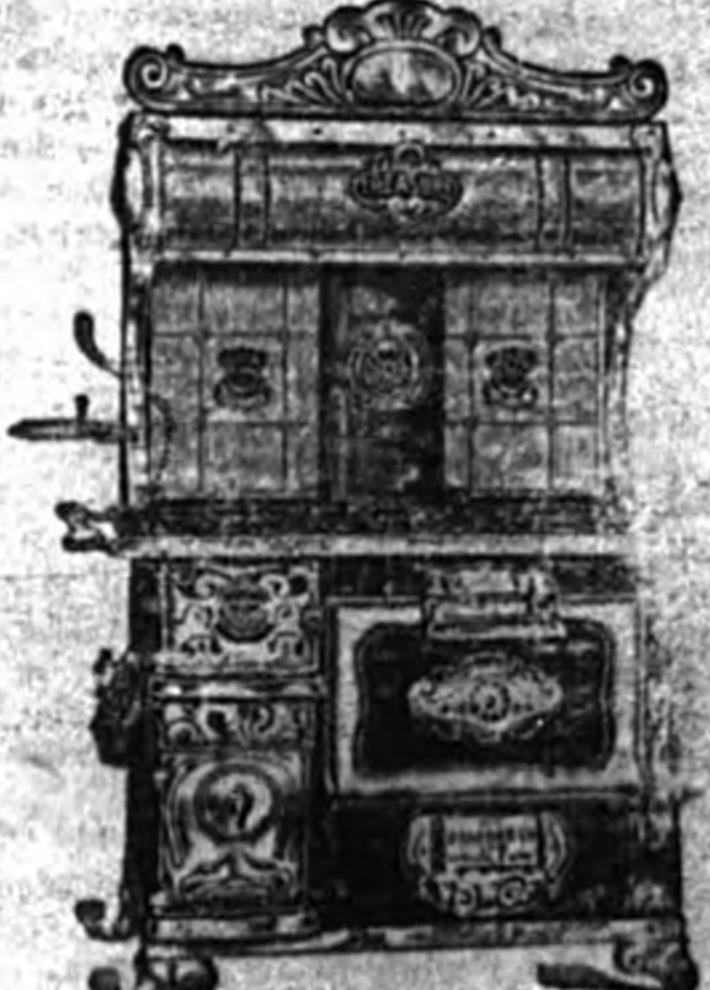
Notice of Sale.

In the matter of GODFREY J.A. L. NDE Insolvent, Shawbridge, Que. Sealed tenders will be received at my office, 83 Craig St. West, Montreal until Monday, December 31st, 1917, for the purchase of the immovable property of the insolvent, to wit:

A lot of land being part of lot No. 338 of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of St. Jerome containing 50 feet in width, by 175 feet in depth, bounded in front by the public road, in depth on one side by the rest of the lot No. 333 and on the other side by No. 337 with a house and other buildings thereon erected, with also the active and passive servitudes affecting this immovable. With another lot annexed to this first one being part of lot No. 337, containing 50 feet in front, more or less, by one acre in depth, bounded in front by the public road, in the rear by the rest of lot 337, on one side by H. R. Lachute and on the other side by the School Commission, without buildings. This sale will be made for cash only and each tender will have to be accompanied with a certified cheque by the Bank of \$300.00.

V. LAMARRE, Curator.
Office, 839 Power Building
Montreal, December 6th, 1917.

RANGES AND COMFORT



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

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

Buy where Prices are lowest on . . .

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

T. McQuat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

Macdonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds

Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 28.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

To wilful men the injuries that they themselves produce, must be their schoolmasters.—Shakespeare.
"NOTHING BUT A COLD."

The common cold leads to, predisposes to many diseases, by weakening the body and by destroying the protective properties against germs, inherent in the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. To two diseases the common cold leads pre-eminent—consumption and pneumonia. The captain of the men of death and his first lieutenant, pneumonia, account between them for more than half of all human mortality.

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Remember that although this period is very difficult for the parents, it is worth while to be patient and affectionate. It leads into adolescence and unless mothers and fathers have held their boys and girls close to them all through their previous development, it will be impossible to establish

It is not lost even then! Love can accomplish wonders when will to do better goes hand in hand with it. A child is like a plant and responds quickly to improved treatment.

Along with bookkeeping study out-of-debt keeping.

Catarrh and the Nasal Duct.

Answer—I could not of course be sure in the circumstances; but the trouble is probably globus hystericus as the doctors call it—a symptom of hysteria. Better be examined however and be sure.

Along with bookkeeping study out-of-debt keeping.

buries the productive field at its mouth and greatly increases the damage by brooks at flood conditions.

Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in 1563; and into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS.

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES

4 FOLD BACK

4 FOLD FORWARD

While was surprised to see
His kitty high up in a tree;
But back to the house in fear he flew
When Kitty said, "Thoo-Thoo."

By Agronomist

to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid along with 1 per cent potash, if it is obtainable, will give this rapid start and vigorous growth. Successful bean growers apply this fertilizer through the attachment of the grain drill, either at seeding time or one or two weeks previous to planting. If you have no fertilizer attachment on the grain drill apply the fertilizer through a lime distributor previous to drilling, but be sure to work in the fertilizer by thorough disking and harrowing the soil before the beans are planted. The amount of seed to plant per acre depends upon the variety. Two to four pecks of the

Russia. 3. Grass seed may be sown broadcast in front of the disks, or the conveyers from the grass seed box may be attached so that the seed is sown with the grain seed, falling through the boot. On a sandy loam soil, if the grain is not sown too deeply, the latter method usually will give the best results. If the grain is being sown very deeply, however, it would be better to allow the grass seed to drop broadcast in front of the disks and to rely upon its being thoroughly covered by the chain drag which follow the drilling attachment, or if press wheels are attached, they will deposit the seed satisfactorily.

The Dairy

Glad to Hear of Promotion.
Private Smith, after serving three weeks with the forces had fallen beneath the avenging eye of the C.O. for some petty offense. Thereafter he sent this touching epistle to his mother: "Dear Mother—I am now a sergeant." His grief was too great to write more, so he got a comrade to mail it for him, and sat him down

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

FUNSTEN

S T **E S**

Ship your furs to Adams by express or parcels post.
No duty on raw furs into U. S.
Our armies need the furs and we are paying big for them.
Write for Price List 110.
W. R. ADAMS CO.,
Raw Fur Merchants
FREMONT, WY., U.S.A.

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

THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE.

Why the Needle of the Compass Points North.

Why does the compass needle point north? Because the earth is a magnet, not differing essentially in its magnetic properties from a bar of magnetized steel.

It has two poles of greatest intensity, and, like most large steel magnets, there are several supplemental poles of lesser intensity. Just as the pole of one bar magnet attracts the end of another, so the magnet poles of the earth behave toward poles of the compass needle, unlike poles attracting, and like poles repelling each other.

But it is not correct to say that the needle always points north; there are few localities where it does so, and these are constantly changing.

An irregular line drawn from the mouth of the Orinoco River through the east coast of Hayti, Charleston, S.C., and Detroit, Mich., represents very nearly the line in which there is no variation to-day.

In all places east of this line the north end of the needle swings slightly to the westward; in all places west of it to the eastward. At the mouth of the Columbia River the variation of the compass is about 22 degrees east; in Alaska it is from 40 to 60 degrees east; midway between New York and Liverpool it is about 35 degrees west.

The magnetic north pole is at present on or near the northwestern shore of Boothia Peninsula, in the northern part of North America. Its position is constantly changing, and 600 years it has moved half way to the geographical pole.

Prose Verse.

It was a pitiful mistake, an error sad and grim. I waited for the railway train; the light was low and dim. It came at last, and from a car there stepped a dainty dame, and looking up and down the place, she straight unto me came.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried; "oh, dear old Jack!" and kissed me as she spoke, then looked again and, and frightened, cried:—

"Oh, what a bad mistake!" I said, "Forgive me, madam fair, for I am not your Jack, and as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straightway give it back."

And since that night I've often stood upon that platform dim, but only once in a man's whole life do such things come to him.

Don't have an empty preserving jar in your neighborhood this fall.

"Tea and Coffee Interfere with Digestion"

says a well known authority.

Many who use tea or coffee, not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles, could still enjoy a delicious hot table beverage and escape harmful effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



An Autumn Design



© McCall

Youthful in every line is this smart frock of navy wool jersey. The large pointed collar is of white flannel. The pocket arrangement is quite novel. McCall Pattern No. 8026, Misses' Tunic Dress. In 3 sizes; 12 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

FIFTEEN YEARS USE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Thousands of mothers keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house as long as there are little ones about. Among them is Mrs. Marcel D. LeBlanc, Memramcook West, N.B., who says:—"For the past fifteen years I have never been without Baby's Own Tablets. Whenever any of my children are ailing the Tablets promptly relieve them. I have such faith in them that I never hesitate in recommending them to any of my friends who have little ones in the home." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In September, 1916, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
his
MATTHEW x BAINES.
mark

A critter's a critter and you can't beat human sense into its head with a club.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows IN ORCHARD AND FIELD.

We'd all be healthier if, instead of so many pork barrels down in the cellar, we had more apple barrels.

The wrapper you use does not sell your apples. It is the apple inside the wrapper.

A clean barrel or box makes apples look better to the buyer and may lead to a better sale.

In cold climates the ideal time to prune fruit trees is not in the fall or winter; wait till the severe weather is over.

An apple that has been well cured in an open outhouse will last longer than one put down cellar as soon as gathered.

It's all right to label young trees, but be careful not to have the wire so tight that it will girdle the wood and kill the tree.

Newly planted trees in exposed windy locations may need staking; but watch out that the ties do not chafe the bark and thus ruin the trees.

The fall orchard work will not be done until you have picked up all the decayed apples and put them out of the way. No man who loves his orchard will leave them to multiply worm pests.

A rat in the fruit cellar is fully as bad as a bull in a China shop. Make it a business to capture the pest and stop up the hole where he came in.

It may be that some suckers have started around the base of your trees since the last trimming. Cut every one of these out before snow comes.

Late in the fall plow a furrow down through the orchard between every two rows of trees if the ground is apt to be wet. The trees will do a great deal better for this surface drainage. Also, perhaps some tile drains are needed underground.

Ideal mulching materials—clean straw and marsh hay.

The right time to mulch the strawberry bed is immediately after the ground freezes.

Fall plowing is all right on some soils, and in some places, but hillside or sloping, washy fields should be kept in grass or in cover crops through the winter.

STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent in out-of-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and overstudy is a combination that brings on St. Vitus Dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

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

The Origin of Passports.

Passports, which are so much in evidence at present, began as sea-letters, guaranteeing a safe passage for ships. A form of sea-letter was appended to the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. The more familiar passport is simply a permit authorizing a person to pass into or out of a country. As such it would seem well within the province of any Government to refuse it to any individual who proposes to undertake a journey for an object that Government does not approve. In fact, "permission to circulate," as our Gaelic friends express it, is a favor and not a right.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

When new soil is broken up for gardening purposes cut the sod in squares, a foot wide and about two feet long. Pile the sods up, upside down, in a square pile. Layers of leaves can be placed between the layers of sod. This will make fine potting soil when it has rotted.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, for the medical care of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three times daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

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 frezone, 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 frezone 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 frezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

ISSUE No. 46—17.

HEMSTITCHING

On Blouses, Dresses, Table Linen, &c. Accordions and Knife Pleating. Covered Buttons made from your own material. Braiding and Embroidery. Our New Illustrated Catalogue is just in, and we want every lady in Ontario to have it.

Write For It—It Is Free
TORONTO PLEATING CO.
14 Broadalbane St., Dept. W. Toronto

'Tis time to light the evening fire,
To read good books, to sing
The low and lovely songs that breathe
Of the eternal spring.

The crops are in; the wood all cut;
I don't care how the wind may roar
Its winter threat. By cozy fire
I'll laugh or dose, nor ask for more
Than just to hear the good wife say,
"The table's set, come all you folk."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids

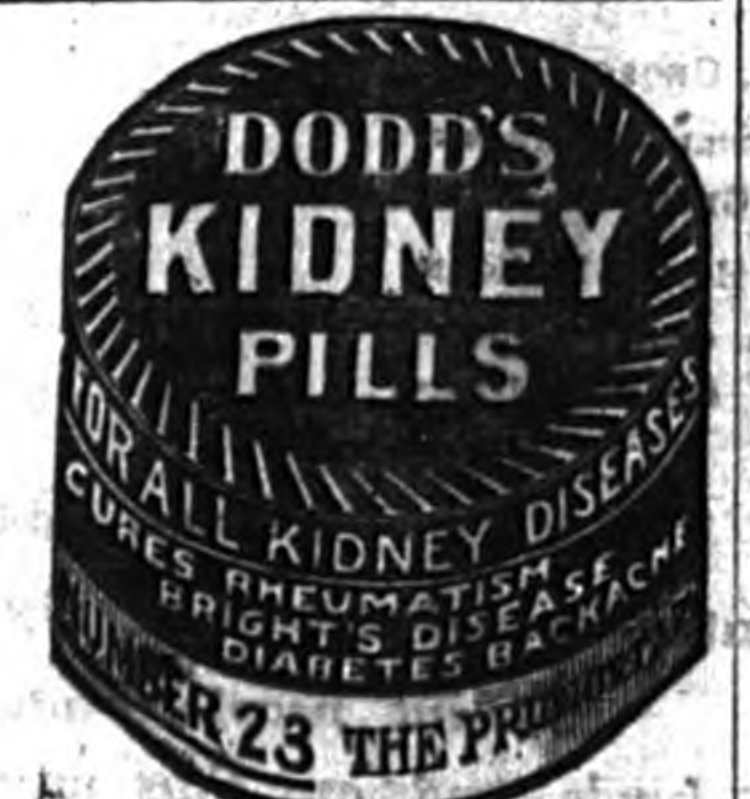
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, for per bottle, Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The skin of a whale is from two inches to two feet thick, that of a large specimen often weighing 30 tons.

MONEY ORDERS

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Practise pacing so that you can step as nearly three feet at a pace as possible. You will be in places many times where the best and perhaps the only measure you have is your stride.



THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

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

ABSORBINE

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

Doctors Tell Why They Prescribe Bon-Opto. Explain How It Strengthens Eyesight Remarkably In a Week's Time In Many Instances.



Has Seen Eyesight Improve from 75 to 100% in a Remarkably Short Time. Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using Bon-Opto: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The astigmatism seemed to disappear. I had worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye, the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again, to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/400 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Buphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agitation and of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis—and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

Dr. Jenkins says: "While house surgeon at a New England Eye and Ear Infirmary and during many years in general dispensary practice, I found oculists too prone to operate and oculists too willing to prescribe glasses, and both inclined to neglect the strengthening and developing of the eyesight. The success of Bon-Opto in strengthening the eyesight will soon make eyeglasses old-fashioned. The Director of Medical Inspection of Boston Schools in a report published February 24, 1917, states that only 14.95 pupils out of 19,174 examined need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon-Opto is hastening the eyeglassesless age in bespectacled Boston."

"Bon-Opto Is Hastening the Eyeglassesless Age in Bespectacled Boston." also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

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

BON-Opto is a city physician to whom the above article was submitted, with "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice as well as in the treatment of many patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or night glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from dust, wind, smoke or use of eye makeup. It is one of the very few preparations I feel justified in recommending for regular use in almost every family. Bon-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is a chemical preparation, the formula being given in the package. The constituent ingredients are of the highest quality and are obtained from the most reliable sources. I have used it in all cases of eye trouble, including general strabismus, also by J. T. Mackay and Dr. Bates & Co., Toronto."



The farmer can plow and sow the seed, but there his efforts cease. Unless Providence sends the early and latter rains, the husbandman's toil goes for naught.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

CHANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured with out pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How \$5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."

—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye, the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again, to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/400 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Buphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agitation and of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis—and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

Dr. Jenkins says: "While house surgeon at a New England Eye and Ear Infirmary and during many years in general dispensary practice, I found oculists too prone to operate and oculists too willing to prescribe glasses, and both inclined to neglect the strengthening and developing of the eyesight. The success of Bon-Opto in strengthening the eyesight will soon make eyeglasses old-fashioned. The Director of Medical Inspection of Boston Schools in a report published February 24, 1917, states that only 14.95 pupils out of 19,174 examined need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Bon-Opto is hastening the eyeglassesless age in bespectacled Boston."

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye, the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again, to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/400 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Buphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agitation and of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis—and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye, the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again, to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/400 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Buphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agitation and of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis—and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of a young girl aged twelve, decided that to save the sight of her right eye, the left must be removed. A friend advised her father to try Bon-Opto before permitting the operation. Within three days a decided improvement was noticeable, within a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks all danger was past and the eye saved. I saw the case again, to-day. The eye ball has perfect motion. When she began to use Bon-Opto it was in a fixed position. The conjunctival inflammation has disappeared. Her vision is now 20/20 (20/20 is normal as you know) as against 20/400 when she began the use of Bon-Opto. Another patient came to me suffering from Buphthalmia Marginalis with all the usual symptoms such as morning agitation and of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis—and epiphora. Her eyes had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. She used Bon-Opto and not only overcame her distressing condition but so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100 per cent."

G. L. MEIKLE & CO. Fall and Winter Specials

White Front

Prepare for Winter

We can help you prepare with the following:

Furs and Fur Coats of all Descriptions, Gloves, Mitts, Hats, Caps, Rubbers, Moccasins, Socks, Mufflers, Scarfs, also Saws, Axes, Files, Sleigh Bells, Skates, Shovels, Etc.

A nice assortment of Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Willard's Fork dip Chocolate.

Keep the Home Fires Burning with Sunshine Furnaces and Happy Thought Ranges

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

The Farmers Supply House

That is what we are now being known as, because it is in our Store you can secure your Harness and Harness Parts, Whips, Rugs, Halters, Sweat-pads, etc. Tudhope Buggies and Expresses. Page Wire Fencing, Binder Twine, Ropes Rennie's Seed Corn Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Axes and Saws, Nails, Bolts, Hinges and pails, Stewart Clippers and Clipper Plates, Washing Machines, Wringers and Churns, Massey Harris Machinery and Repairs, Bain Wagons and Verity Plows. Cedar Shingles. Agent for the Gould Shapley and Muir, makers of Brantford Ideal Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Saw Frames, etc.

Russell Rodgers, Lachute



Will there be a VICTROLA in your Home this Christmas?

Remember, listening to the Victrola fifteen minutes a day will alter and brighten your whole life!

Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it in time. Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

W. G. Staniforth

At the Sign of the Slate



727

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 Gearless Transmission Car 2 and 5 Passenger

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer, LACHUTE, QUE.

MALCOLM SMITH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Sales conducted in English and French. Phone No. 131 ring 3. LACHUTE, QUE.

R. A. DRAPEAU, ADVOCATE, PAINTER HOUSE, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. JOHN McO. DREW, B.A. Physician and Surgeon, Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store. Main Street, LACHUTE, QUE.

Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, Office over Banford's Store. Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Roby's Block. Main St., LACHUTE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L., NOTARY, Money to loan on security Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers. LACHUTE, QUE.

H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L., NOTARY, Main Street, Lachute, Que.

We have received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER 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 Fall.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE BLOCK

Main Street, - Lachute.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000

Rest..... 4,750,000

95 Branches in Canada

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. GEORGE BRVSON, President.

JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.

RUSSELL BLACKBURN

ALEXANDER MACLAREN

SIR GEORGE BURN

M. I. O'BRIEN

SIR HENRY E. EGAN

HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY

HON. GEORGE GORDON

E. C. WHITNEY

General Manager

Asst. General Manager

D. M. FINNIE.

H. V. CANN.

W. DUTHIE—Chief Inspector.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

Lachute, St. Andrews and Brownsburg

J. R. PARRIS, - - - - - Manager.

Grenville and Calumet

E. M. HOBEN, - - - - - Manager.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and Wilkinsons famous Plows, J. B. 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.

MAIN STREET - - - - - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1917.

No. 47

XMAS SPECIALS.

IN FRUITS.—Malaga Grapes, Cranberries, Grape Fruit, Sun Kist Oranges, Bananas and Lemons, Apples of many varieties and the choicest of goods.
All vegetables in Season.

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

Bell Telephone No. 105.

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 10th January next for 20 cords of wood (2 ft.) birch or maple, to be delivered at the Court House.

G. J. WALKER, Sec. Treas.

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

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE.

All in arrears for Municipal or Dog Tax that are not paid by January 1st, will be charged interest, dating from November last and same will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Municipal Council
JAS. W. GALL, Secretary.

We still have a few trimmed hats in stock that we are selling at very low prices to clear. Call and see our bargains.

THE ELITE.

H. B. Burwash Registered.

NOTICE.

Don't fail to attend the meeting on Dec. 21st, in the Albert Hall, Lachute. One Prof. Barton, of McDonald College and others will be present and discuss the most important topic of the day Meat Production.
As this is a national interest it is the duty of every one to attend.

DALESVILLE

Mr. Robert Kennedy spent the week end here.

Mrs. A. Hall and daughters spent last week in Calumet.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell and family visited Mrs. D. A. McQuat last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Forrester and family were visiting Mrs. D. A. McQuat on Sunday last.

Messrs. John and Wm. Graham have purchased Mr. D. D. McGibbon's mill and intend to sell flour and feed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy and daughters Muriel and Lillie were visiting Mrs. W. J. Tomalty on Monday.

A Christmas Tree will be held in the Church on Saturday Dec. 22nd, 1917. The young people are preparing a good programme and a good time is expected.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Theophilus Jousse who passed away on Dec. 13th 1916. Deeply lamented.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Gertrude Walker spent this week in Montreal.

Mrs. (Dr.) Drew spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Jas. Cottingham spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. A. Beers and Mrs. W. Ball spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. Ewing, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. T. Christie this week.

Mr. Bert Mitchell, of North River, spent Thursday in Montreal.

Rev. Mr. Forsythe, of Carleton Place, spent a few days in town this week.

Miss Gladys Moseley, of Brownsburg, is spending this week in Toronto.

Rev. Mr. McGowan, of Ottawa, was the week-end guest of the Misses McGibbon.

Miss M. Keys, of Grenville, spent the week-end in town and vicinity visiting friends.

Miss M. Allan Bethany St. is open to receive pupils in piano instruction, Terms moderate.

Councillors C. Tremblay and G. Valois are in Quebec this week in the interests of Lachute Town Council.

Mrs. White (eldest daughter of Mrs. Reid) and son Carl of Brownsburg, left on Monday for their home in Quebec.

A very successful tea and sale of work was held in the Presbyterian School room on Wednesday last, and the proceeds of \$75 made.

Mr. Jas. Westgate who has been spending a few weeks in town, returned to Hazenmore, Sask., on Tuesday, accompanied by his father Mr. Geo. Westgate.

The Anglican Sunday School at Brownsburg purpose holding their Xmas Tree entertainment (D.V.) in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, Dec. 28th.

A good time is anticipated.

St. Aidan's Church congregation Louisa will hold their annual Xmas Tree Entertainment and supper (D.V.) in the Orange Hall on Thursday evening Dec. 27th.

Supper begins at 6 p.m. Entertainment at 8 p.m. Admission to both, only 35c.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Reid and family of Brownsburg, wish to thank sincerely their many friends for the kind expressions of sympathy shown to them on the death of Leo, who was killed in action on the 11th Nov. in Belgium.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, and Miss Myrtle Cottingham, of Ottawa, Miss Pelton, of Montreal, Mrs. Pope of Cookshire and Mr. Geo. Cottingham, of Ormstown, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Cottingham this week attending the funeral of the late Miss Grace Cottingham of Ottawa.

The Services at Christ Church St. Andrews on Christmas Day will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. The Hymns will be "See Amid the Winter Snow," "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," "Blest are the pure in Heart," and a special Anthem "The First Christmas Morn."

The Ladies of the Grenville Mission Circle held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. John Heatlie, on Tuesday the 18th, when it was decided to hold a tea-meeting in the Grenville Church on Friday, Dec. 28th. A programme is being prepared also a good supper will be given. Admission 40 cents.

The regular Christmas services, with sermons appropriate to the season will be held (D.V.) in Lachute parish on Sunday 23rd inst. in St. Simeon's Church Lachute at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. at Brownsburg 3 p.m. and in St. Aidan's Church Louisa on Sunday 30th inst. at 3 p.m. Celebration of Holy communion will be held (D.V.) in St. Simeon's Church, on Christmas morning at 10 o'clock.

Now that the Country's Elections are all through we must turn our attention to things local. The work accomplished by our Town Council for the past few years has been hard and arduous, and the present council is composed of men who are competent and progressive. A. D. McGibbon, West Ward; W. J. Boyd, Centre; Jas. W. Gall and W. Scott, East Ward are the retiring councillors and if they cannot be prevailed on to run again it is to be hoped their places will be filled by men of the same progressive spirit.

Collections for Halifax Sufferers.

The ready response to the appeal for assistance to the sufferers in the Halifax disaster is gratefully acknowledged by the collectors who report through the treasurer, Mr. Jno. McPaul as follows:—

Mrs. Painter and Mrs. B. McQuat, West Ward, Lachute \$28.60

Mrs. H. Giles and Mrs. R. McPaul, Centre Ward, Lachute 20.50

Mrs. W. Scott and Mrs. Dr. Patterson, East Ward Lachute 108.75

Mr. Hoag and Mr. J. D. Campbell, Upper Lachute and N. Side River 34.20

Mr. Wm. Hume, Hill Head 4.00

Mr. R. Hamilton and Jno. Rice, East Settlement and Vide Sac, 100.00

Lachute Academy 40.54

587.59

There are several sections yet to hear from which will be published in our next issue. A goodly amount of clothing etc. has also been despatched to the assistance of those who were rendered so destitute and the little assistance Argentia has been able to give will be duly appreciated.

Xmas and New Years Excursions.

Part one third. Xmas:—Good going Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1917, returning until Dec. 26th, 1917.

New Years:—Good going Dec. 29th, 30th, 31st, 1917 and Jan. 1st, 1918, returning until Jan. 2nd, 1918.

For further particulars apply to nearest C.N.R. agent or write to: Jas. Morrison, A.G.P.A., 230 St. James St., Montreal.

S.S.S. Report.

Amount of work done during Nov. and Dec.

Socks.—Misses A. and G. Catton 9 prs; Miss Baldwin 6 prs; Mrs. J. W. Rodgers 5; Mrs. Jas. McKimie, Mrs. Baldwin 3 prs each; Mrs. Deacon, rs. J. Armstrong 2 prs each; Miss M. Goldsworthy, Miss M. Garrard; Miss W. Brill, Mrs. T. Barley, Mrs. H. Kettyle, Mrs. G. Thompson, Mrs. W. Miller, Miss L. Morrison, Mrs. McFarlane, Miss L. Moore, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Winch, Miss McKay, Miss K. Jones, Mrs. Noble 1 pr each.

Trench Caps.—Mrs. Winch 26; Mrs. M. Jones 5; Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Jas. Armstrong 4 each; Miss Shepherd 1.

Vesties.—Mrs. Winch 18 prs; Miss L. Todd 6 prs; Mrs. Beckham, Miss M. Kuy, 4 prs each; Miss L. Morrison, Mrs. M. Rodgers, Mrs. Sutton, Miss Shepherd, Miss M. Garrard, 3 prs each; Mrs. A. Elliott, Mrs. Deacon 2 prs each; Mrs. Velland, Mrs. M. Jones 1 pr each.

Towels.—Grace McTavish 8; Miss H. Sutton 6; Miss M. Brill, Miss I. Cunningham 5; Mrs. Miller, Miss M. (a) rad, Miss H. Cunningham, Mrs. McKimie 4 each; M. Jones, E. McCallough 2 each; Miss M. Rodgers, E. McKimie 2 each; Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. J. S. Giles 1 each.

Handkerchiefs.—Miss A. McQuat 18.

The following are the names of boys to whom parcels have been sent:—Wm. Read, Roy Carpenter, L. Hooker, Wm. Doig, E. V. Lackey, A. J. Kerr, M. Beauchamp, F. Bernier, W. Calder, J. Drennan, T. Foster, J. Golden, H. Hanmond, L. H. Richards, J. C. Jones, O. H. Messiah, Wm. McIntyre, H. McIntyre, M. McIntyre, D. Campbell, R. C. Evans, T. McIlhenny, A. Curran, F. Chapman, B. A. MacQuaig.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE LEO GALLERY.

A very large number of sympathizing friends attended the memorial service of the late Private Leo Gallery, in the Presbyterian Church of Brownsburg on Sunday afternoon last, when the Rev. J. L. George preached befitting the occasion, paying tribute to the loyalty and devotion that had prompted the call of Leo, to stand by his Country's Need.

THE LATE MISS G. COTTINGHAM.

The death occurred suddenly in Ottawa on Thursday last, of Miss Grace Cottingham, daughter of the late Wm. Cottingham of Ormstown. The remains were brought here and the funeral service conducted on Saturday last from the home of her brother, by the Rev. J. L. George, who spoke of the love and devotion of the departed lady to her two orphan nieces, surrounded by her loved ones and with many beautiful floral tributes, she was laid to rest beside her brother in the Lachute cemetery. She leaves to mourn her loss, one sister, Mrs. Pope, of Cookshire, and 3 brothers, Mr. Jas. Cottingham, of Lachute, Geo. of Ormstown, and Chas. of El Paso, Texas.

THE LATE Mr. JOHN ROGERS.

The sting of death has caused a deep shadow of gloom to pass over this community, and has taken as its victim on Monday evening Dec. 18th 1917, one of the oldest residents of this place in the person of Mr. John Rogers, of Lakefield, Que., he was born in St. Andrews East, in the year 1825, where he afterwards moved to this place where he has resided for the past ninety years.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning last from the residence of Mr. T. Hodge, where he had stayed for the last nine years, to Lakefield Trinity Church where the service was conducted by the Rev. A. B. Lupton and was largely attended by friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The pallbearers were Messrs. George B. Rogers, Matthew Scott, Thomas Dawson, John Gain, Addley Sherritt and George Evans.

BIRTHS.

LAMB.—At Buckingham, on Dec. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lamb, a son, MACVICAR.—At Dunany, on Dec. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Phineas MacVicar, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RILEY.—MARRIAGE.—On Thursday, Nov. 22nd, 1917, Sergt. R. Riley, of Merritt B. C. to Dolina Miller, of Rissgill, Lynden, Scotland.

DEATHS.

MORELL.—At 254 Waverly St. Montreal, on Dec. 18 John Morell, (formerly of Lachute) in his 62nd year.

Holiday Gifts.

We have a great variety of useful things for gifts at holiday time.

Large assortment of handkerchiefs in pretty boxes.

Just in stock a choice lot of ladies collars in chiffon and lace at low prices.

A choice lot of Boudoir caps variously priced.

Ladies white, cream, corn coloured and black silk and chiffon blouses.

Blouse lengths for silk blouses in newest stripes.

Kid gloves in brown and cream.

Wool sweaters for ladies and men, at all prices.

Fine boots for ladies. Fine boots for men (Neolin Soles.)

Ladies coats, we have a few yet in stock in good warm lines, latest styles.

A few silk and serge dresses, medium and small sizes.

A lot of low priced nippon china, and heaps of other things.

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.

The Nip of Winter

Is now here and being keenly felt, but we have prepared for it by stocking up with a large assortment of Heavy Winter Goods that will keep you warm and comfortable. Notwithstanding the High Cost of Living we have endeavored to keep our Prices down to the lowest possible notch, and comparing our Prices and the quality of Our Goods, you will find the Best Bargains obtainable at

R. McFAUL,

MAIN STREET. - - - LACHUTE

Buy Your Holiday Presents AT JOUSSE'S, MAIN STREET

Never before have we had such a choice line of goods from which to select your Holiday Presents. Our stock includes such variety that we will not enumerate, but ask you to kindly drop into our store when we know you will not be disappointed.

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

STORING THE CAR FOR WINTER.

The time has about arrived when many motorists will be thinking of putting up their cars for the winter. Persons who live in the city are not troubled greatly by Boreas' icy blasts, for they have the street cleaning departments and heavy traffic to keep the ways open. But motorists who reside in the country or where the winter is long and the snow deep prefer that their cars hibernate when November has slipped by.

In order that the car may be in the best of shape when it emerges from its winter quarters in the spring there are important things that the owner must do preparatory to the final locking of the garage door, according to B. M. Ikert, in Motor Age. If they are not attended to, the careless one will regret it when the spring winds blow and he finds his mount unresponsive to the throttle, finish destroyed, battery ruined or the like.

In spite of all that has been said and written about winter storage there are still owners who let their storage batteries remain in the car in an uncharged condition, allowing the electrolyte to freeze, breaking the plates, jars, etc. The two most important things to look after if you have made up your mind to store your car are the storage battery and cooling system. Therefore it is well to get these in shape first.

How to Proceed

The first thing to do is to disconnect the wires at the terminals of the battery. This is a precaution to keep it from discharging, as any slight leak in the wiring would discharge the battery, and it is very detrimental to let it stand in a discharge condition for any length of time in cold weather. Do not run the engine when the battery is disconnected, for you might burn out the generator if you run it on an open circuit.

If you are not going to take the battery out of the car, arrangements must be made to charge it periodically, either by running the engine and sending a current through it from the car's own generator or by charging from an outside current supply. In any event the job must be done about every six weeks. Before putting the car away see that there is plenty of water submerging the plates of each battery cell. Having added the water, run the car for a mile or so to mix the newly added water with the electrolyte. The solution should be at a gravity of about 1.280 to 1.300 when the car is put away, which insures that it will not freeze under any condition.

Put Battery in Service Station

If the battery is taken from the car store it in a dry place that is free from dust. Dampness will cause corrosion on the terminals and other parts. One of the safest things the owner can do with his battery, if it is not to be used for several months, is to leave it in the hands of a battery service station where it will not be neglected. Here it can be given an occasional charge and kept in condition to resume its work in the spring.

In storing a car select a place that is well protected, offering an even temperature and free from humidity. Never store a car in a barn where horses are kept; the ammonia fumes are detrimental to the finish. Drain off all the water from the radiator and water cocks and put in a hot soda solution. Leave this in for several hours and drain it off. Then flush the whole system with clean water. To make sure that all the water gets out, run the engine for about two minutes to dry up every particle of moisture. If the hose connections are old, take them off and stuff rags in the radiator openings and jacket flanges.

(Concluded next week.)

Food Control Corner

Ninety per cent of the food consumed in Canada passes through the hands of our women. There is, then, a great responsibility resting upon them to conserve supplies needed overseas and to utilize perishable foods. Waste in all its many forms should be regarded not only as a sin but as actual disloyalty in war-time. It is important that sufficient and nourishing food should be provided, suited to the needs of the different members of the family.

Arbitrary rules in this case are of little value but the principle is of general application, that the women in the homes can do no more important patriotic service than by guarding against waste. The question of substitution is very largely in their hands. A little saving in every home, multiplied by all the homes in the Dominion, would mean a very large amount of food products saved for the soldiers. You may feel that you do not need to sign the Food Pledge—that you will save all you can without it. But how about your neighbor? The actual pledge may help her to remember the duty of food service. The housewives of Canada, pledged to food service, and living up to their pledges, will be a powerful factor in the struggle against Germany and against starvation.

Announcement is made by the Food Controller that applications for licenses to manufacture oleomargarine in Canada or to import it should be made to the Office of the Veterinary Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Further regulations in regard to the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine are being prepared by officials of the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Food Controller. Until these are adopted it is impossible to set a date when the licenses will be operative, but notice will be given in the newspapers.

Late pullets are not good. There are a lot of pullets that fall too late hatched to keep for laying, at the present price of feed. Any pullet that is not nearing maturity by November will not pay to hold.

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

French Airman Finds Them at a Height of 6,500 Feet.

An officer of the French Flying Corps has taken exceptional opportunity to record observations on the flight of birds and the height at which they fly, especially when migrating. Some of his notes are published in the Pall Mall Gazette.

Swallows, he says, seem to prefer an altitude of 2,000 feet, whereas the wild duck usually flies at 5,000 feet. They are remarkable also for the marvelous uniformity with which they follow their leader. The turns and twists are taken with such simultaneity that a flock appears to turn and wheel automatically, so extraordinarily together do they move. When climbing they fly at about sixty-five miles an hour, and are good for seventy once they have got their height and have spread out to let themselves go.

Last March he met some plovers at 6,500 feet, which is the highest altitude that he has seen a company of birds.

Red Tape.

McDowell had just passed the doctor, and was entitled to be called Pte. McDowell. He was having a look round the camp, which was to be his home for some time. He wanted to enter one of the tents and "pal up" with some one, and he moved towards one of them, and was about to enter when—"Halt!" cried the sergeant. "You can't go in there!" "Why not?" asked McDowell. "It's the colonel's tent!" "Then, what is it marked 'Private' for?"

The present British Parliament has lived longer than any of its twenty-nine predecessors since the Act of Union.

Fish Chowder.—2 cups potatoes (sliced), 1 cup onion (sliced), 1 cup fish. Cook separately potatoes, onion and fish. Combine. Season and reheat with white sauce.

A Canadian forestry officer in France says that every particle of a tree which is cut down is utilized, even to the small limbs, which are made into charcoal and the roots into firewood.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

A New Report on Problems of Vital and Current Interest in Canada.

The latest report of the Commission of Conservation deals with the important subject of the planning and development of rural districts and small towns in Canada. It has been prepared by Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning Adviser of the Commission, who has made a close study of the problems of rural development in this country during the past three years, following twenty-five years' experience in farming, land surveying and town planning in other countries.

The report deals comprehensively with the social conditions and tendencies in rural areas and the prevailing systems of land settlement and development. It indicates the rural problems requiring solution in order to secure the proper development and economic use of land for purpose of efficiency, health, convenience, and amenity. The great injury which land development in Canada suffers, from speculation, neglect of public health, and want of expert business administration of land settlement, is considered. Incidentally, the problem of returned soldiers is dealt with, and the connection between land development and such questions as taxation, unemployment, and high cost of living is clearly shown.

Having regard to the need for more attention being given to production in Canada; to the extent to which production is impaired by speculation in land, by neglect of public health, and by haphazard systems of development; to the importance of increasing the supply of human skill and energy and of capital derived from production instead of by borrowing; the problems dealt with in this report are of vital and current interest to the people of this country.

There are five appendices by competent authorities, and the concluding chapter gives an outline of proposals and makes general recommendations to cover the conditions as presented.

CHILE DEATH RATE HIGH.

Healthful Country, But Little Attention Paid to Hygiene.

If due attention were given to the most ordinary sanitary principles and hygiene the death rate in Chile would be extremely low in comparison with that of most countries in South America. In physique the Chileans are the most sturdy race on the continent. Lying by the seashore or mostly in the open air in the rural districts, a fine, hardy manhood has been developed. The highest death rate is in the towns and cities, where dwelling houses lack the most elementary appliances of sanitation. Smallpox and typhoid are very prevalent, and some years fearful epidemics break out. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are also prevalent.

But Chile's high death rate is mainly accounted for by the heavy infantile mortality from contagious diseases. The birth record of Chile is one of the highest in the world, but the mean rate of increase in population by excess of births over deaths reduces it to one of the lowest in the world. Thus, one of the most healthful countries in the world reduces its increase to a minimum through ignorance, carelessness in the treatment of children and the bad sanitary conditions in the dwellings of the working classes.

Danger of Gasoline.

The increasing use of the automobile has caused many out-buildings to be converted into private garages. This conversion, in many cases, carries with it the storage of more or less gasoline. In almost all municipal regulations this storage is held to be objectionable. It is highly dangerous and constitutes a risk, not only to the garage itself, but to adjoining property. Gasoline will give off 180 times its bulk in vapor, and, when vaporized, will convert 1,560 times its volume of air into an explosive mixture, which will ignite from a blaze or spark. Five gallons of gasoline will generate 8,000 cubic feet of gas, or enough to fill a room 20 by 40 feet and 10 feet high. When ignited, it immediately expands to 4,000 times that space. In a built-up area, this would cause a most destructive explosion, with probable loss of life. The temptation to keep a rather large supply of gasoline on hand is great, and garages should, therefore, be inspected by local fire departments for dangerous conditions.

TANKS WERE USED CENTURIES AGO

RETAIN SOME PRINCIPLES OF BATTERING RAMS.

Combination of Fort and Cruiser Made Possible by Development of Tractors.

One has to be inside of a tank and feel that strange, gliding motion with which it goes along before he can realize what a tremendously effective war machine it is. And as the slightest stoops within those steel walls he perhaps has a queer feeling of reminiscence, for some ancestor of his hundreds of years ago may have gone to attack walled cities or to bridge the intrenchments of the foe in just such an engine of destruction as this.

The tank, as we call it to-day, retains some of the principles of the battering rams of ancient days. It is not unlike those armored and protected platforms used by armed men of old in overcoming fortress and castle.

Mobile land forts have been used from time immemorial. The tank is fort and cruiser, a combination made possible by the tremendous development of tractors in the last few years.

Development of Tractors.

The English had for years before the world war been using caterpillar trucks in their farming. These machines were first built at Peoria, Ill. They were intended primarily for hauling over rough fields and came to be utilized in harvesting and similar operations.

The caterpillar wheels and belts used in driving these machines were so simple in construction and withstood the impact of shock so well that even before they were used as war machines they were put through stunts of various kinds. Occasionally one would get out of control and crush over fences, thus demonstrating what they could accomplish if such proceedings were necessary.

When the British War Office was casting about for effective weapons for use against the Germans the ingenuity of experts first struggled with devices for silencing machine guns in short order. Col. E. D. Swinton, who is credited with being father of the tank, has had the help of both ancient and modern inventors in designing this most efficient type of armored automobile.

Surprised the Enemy.

The chief value of the tanks at first was the fact that they dawned upon the Germans as a surprise. They were so terrible in aspect and so near to being invincible when they got well started that the boches fled before them like so many frightened sheep. The veil of secrecy was kept down so tightly that even when the machines were being shipped across the channel no inkling of their existence reached the enemy, as far as is known.

The entrance is through a small door in the lower part of one of the sides. The visitor has to crouch down and crawl through on his belly, much in the same way that the tank gets into action. When he is inside he cannot stand up unless he is very short.

The first impression made upon the beholder is that he is in the hold of some kind of condensed battleship. All about him are pipes and engines and strange appliances. He might think of himself as a dwarf who had got under the hood of a giant's automobile. When the vision clears somewhat he finds that a tank is a model of orderliness. Everything is in its proper place and ready for instant use.

Tanks will stand a prodigious punishment. When they start after a machine gun which the Germans have placed with great care they proceed with ease and comfort through a rain of bullets and in short order get close enough to even the most deftly concealed guns to silence them. A direct hit from an eighteen inch shell would put a tank and all its crew out of commission for keeps, but even "whizz bangs" do not make any great difference.

Efficient War Device.

The men who do the fighting have little to bother them, for it is barely possible even to hear the patter of the enemy bullets in the front part of the tank. The driver sits in the fore part of this landship peering out through a narrow slit and directing the progress with ease. Once a driver

becomes accustomed to the surrounding he is as comfortable almost as he would be in one of the sedan automobiles.

The Germans often hurl bombs at tanks, but without much effect. Occasionally they run up over it looking for trouble and if one of them happens to get too near a loophole he is likely to be picked off by a revolver handled by a British officer within, but such excursions over the top are harmless as far as the tank is concerned.

The tremendous power of the tanks can drive them through barbed wire fences, knock down light walls and send them through frames of ordinary houses. It would be an unusual kind of ground indeed on which its caterpillar treads could not find some leverage.

Riding in a tank on level ground gives the occupants the impression that they are gliding softly along inside some kind of dragon. There is hardly any jerky motion on a level road and men who have been in action in the tanks declare that there is not so much vibration as to obtrude itself upon them after everything is warmed up for the fray.

It is always more or less hot inside of a tank in action, for the more speed the greater heat. It is necessary to make the land cruiser go at top speed so as to prevent her from being too easy a mark for the heavy artillery.

THE DOGS OF FRANCE.

Perform a Most Dangerous War Service.

The pound has no more terrors for the dogs of France. For no longer is the stray dog despised and unwanted. The dog army needs volunteers and any intelligent loyal little bowwow may offer his services to his country. At the beginning of the war only certain breeds of dogs were used and those mostly for searching out the wounded and scenting out the enemy. But now all kinds of dogs are being pressed into service and every regiment has its training camp for these brave soldiers.

Theirs is the most dangerous service of all, that of carrying messages from the front forces that are attacking to the artillery and officers in the rear. It is, of course, the practice for the enemy to direct a regular curtain of fire just back of the advancing troops, to cut them off from their officers and guns.

The little four-footed messengers have, to a degree, solved this difficulty, and after being trained and accustomed to shell-fire, they seldom if ever fail to deliver the messages. Many have fallen on the field of honor, and many have received the Croix de Guerre. Every dog who risks his life in these dangerous missions takes the place of a soldier, and every dog who is killed saves the life of a soldier for France. No wonder the country honors and is proud of her war dogs. Theirs is service without understanding of issues, hope of honor or glory; a service that gives all and asks nothing but a little love.

POTASH FROM SEAWEED.

Plant For This Purpose Has Been Erected in British Columbia.

When the war broke out, the fertilizer supply, especially that of potash, was badly disrupted. Until then, Germany had been the principal source of supply. Attention was immediately directed to several possible materials from which potash might be obtained. Among these was kelp, a water-plant growing in great profusion along the sea-coast. Especially is this the case on the British Columbia coast, where, owing to the many indentations, the kelp beds are of large area.

After careful investigation a plant for making potash from kelp has been installed at Pacific, on Moresby Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group. It will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of wet kelp daily, and will get its supply from Cumshewa inlet. The kelp is reaped by knives suspended below scows, which cut the standing growth as they pass over the beds. The kelp then rises to the surface, where it is gathered.

The company, in addition, proposes to extract oils from non-edible fish and to make fertilizer from the fish refuse.

Rye is harder than wheat and will produce a good crop on land too poor to produce oats, barley, corn or potatoes. Rye and buckwheat are good crops to raise on poor land.

"HURRY ALONG TOMMY"

REFLECTIONS OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

In Khaki He Feels His Self-Respect Secure and Finds Life Agreeable.

"Last evening, upon a wet and lonely road, I saw approaching a figure in oilskins. As the figure swung past me it said: 'Good night, Tom!' To which I made reply: 'Good night, Jack!' My name is not Tom. As far as I am aware, the gentleman in oilskins was not christened Jack. But I was in khaki—a soldier. And he was a sailor. Hence our familiar interchange of greetings.

"I confess I find that sort of episode very pleasant," writes Ward Muir in the London Spectator. "A trifle! But—candidly—flattering. I admit it: these are trifles which make a man vain. To be called 'Chum' by a fellow-soldier on top of a tramcar; to be hailed casually as 'Digger!' by an Australian who wishes to borrow a match; to have a lift-girl in the tube shout 'Hurry along, Tommy!' and favor me with a grin which I should never have won when in civilian garb; to behold a van-driver slow down to offer me a lift; to sleep in a Y.M.C.A. hut for sixpence, after receiving a cup of tea from the jewelled hands of a Real Lady; to be intercepted by a greybeard Volunteer desirous of directing me through an Underground station whose geography I know rather better than that of my own garden: these occurrences are curiously agreeable.

The Correct Dress.

"Even were I able, like some of my privileged superiors, to move about in mufti, I should not do so. Never! My clothes are far from comfortable, at times. The tunic is stuffy. It's continually tarnishing—and therefore continually to be repolished—buttens are an outrage; the hours wasted on metal buttons must stagger the gods. The puttees are (for home-service wear) idiotic. The belt is nonsense. The swagger-cane—without which one is 'improperly dressed'; which nevertheless is not supplied by the authorities but must be bought out of one's own pocket—is a silliness. The cap is ill-designed. And yet I am sorry for any man of military age—nay, for any man of any age—compelled to tread the streets in other rig than this, or than its naval counterpart.

"I couldn't show myself in the streets." This is what the soldier says. He envisages the sheer, cowardly iniquity which would be his lot were he forced to walk the world in a dress other than this safe and calmness-giving khaki. His self-respect is now secure. Without the label which khaki attaches to him he perceives that he would be eternally wanting to stop the passers-by and explain. . . . Besides, no one would hail him as 'Chum' and 'Digger'—and when he went a journey he would have to sit up straight and prim in an ordinary compartment and be debarré from the cosy comradeship of the one with 'Troops Only' pasted on its window. We long—oh, how we long!—to get out of khaki. But not yet."

Walking in a Circle.

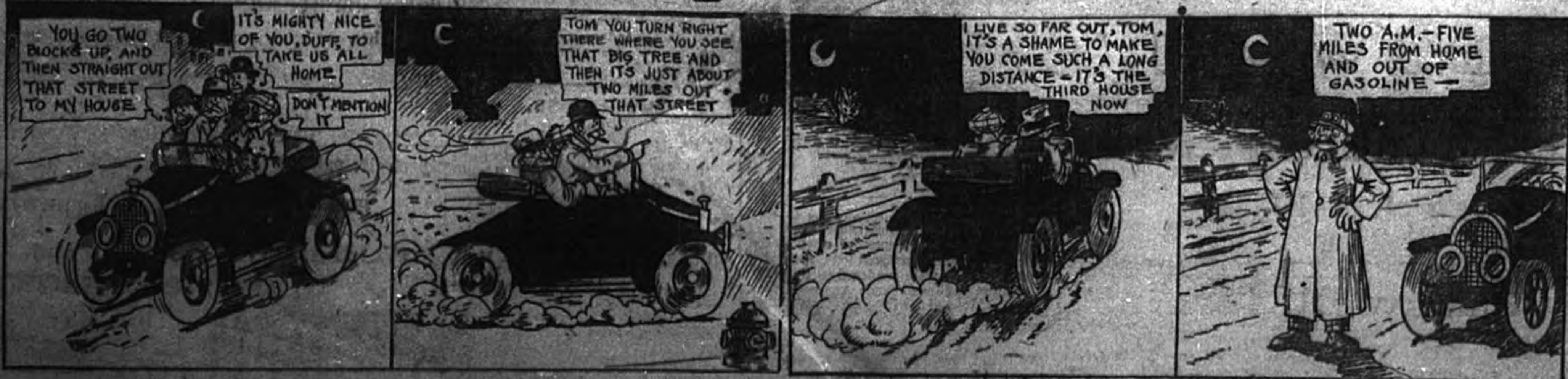
The reason we cannot always walk in a straight line with our eyes shut is because when we walk naturally the steps taken by our right and left feet are not of equal length. This difference in the length of steps is due to the fact that our legs are never exactly the same length.

We think of them generally as of the same length, but they are not, and this will be proven if you measure them accurately. Now, then, the longer of the legs will always take a longer step than the shorter one, and so if our eyes are shut, we walk in circles, unless we have something to guide us. When we walk with our eyes open we are able to overcome the difference, but with closed eyes this is impossible except with considerable practice.

Parsley and sweet herbs should be gathered on a sunny day when full grown if they are to be dried.

Teacher: "There are three kinds of poetry. You have mentioned two, lyric and dramatic. Now what is the third?" Pupil: "Well—epi—epidemic."

The Doings of the Duffs.



Don't say "Breakfast Food"—say "Shredded Wheat" for while you no doubt mean Shredded Wheat, you may get one of those mushy porridges that are a poor substitute for the crisp, delicious shreds of baked whole wheat—that supply all the nutriment for a half day's work. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents.



Made in Canada.

THE CRUISER'S BEAR.

Government Surveyors Encounter a Full-Grown Bruin.

In The Log of a Timber Cruiser Mr. W. P. Lawson gives a striking illustration of the dangers that the hardy government surveyors not infrequently face. The crew was running the line down a narrow ravine at one side of the forest boundary. It was late afternoon, says Mr. Lawson—nearly time to knock off work. Conway walked fifty yards or more in advance of the others. Wetherby, at the moment, was helping Wallace with the plane table.

At a sudden, unusual sound in the brush to the left, Wallace turned aside to investigate. The next instant he came back at full speed, with his eyes popping and his legs working wildly. Ten yards behind him, snarling and fighting the brush, lumbered a full-grown cinnamon bear. The bear was in a towering rage, caused by a steel trap and eight feet of heavy chain that trailed from his prisoned hind foot. Had it not been for this drag he would doubtless have caught Wallace before he had run twenty feet. As it was, Wallace reached an oak tree a few strides ahead of the bear and "shinned" up the trunk.

When Wetherby saw Wallace with the bear in his wake he at once followed a natural and compelling impulse to climb a tree. Conway, warned by Wetherby, also sought a convenient oak.

But the infuriated bear began to climb after Wallace. Wetherby, the only one of the trio who carried a revolver, immediately left the limb on which he sat and called out to his beleaguered chief, "Sit tight, Wally! I'll be over in a minute!"

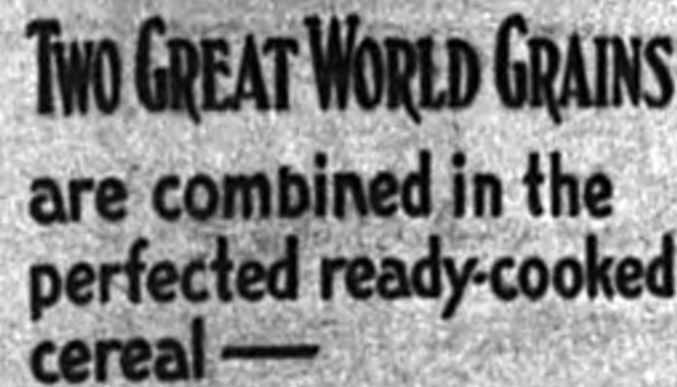
To go gunning for an angry bear with a thirty-eight caliber pistol is a risky business. Wallace as well as Conway endeavored to turn Wetherby from the attempt.

"Go back, Wetherby!" yelled his superior, as the axeman approached. "Shoot him from the tree. He'll get you sure now if you wound him!"

"I haven't enough cartridges to waste any," was all that Wetherby replied as he ran under the tree and took careful aim at the bear above.

A shot sounded, and the bear's head snapped to one side as if it had been struck sharply with a club; his great muscles relaxed and he slid scrambling down with his heavy claws ripping long, deep grooves in the bark of the tree.

Wetherby circled about, excited but alert, waiting to put five more soft-nosed bullets into the wounded animal. A moment later he saw that they were not needed. The first ball, entering behind the ear, had penetrated the thin coating of muscle there, broken



TWO GREAT WORLD GRAINS are combined in the perfected ready-cooked cereal—

Grape-Nuts

This appetizing blend of Wheat and Barley is over 98% Food.

**ECONOMICAL
HEALTHFUL
DELIGHTFUL**

through the skull and pierced the brain. It was a perfect shot. "Good shooting, old boy!" cried Conway, as he slapped the delighted marksman on the back.

Wallace's way was different: with a silence more eloquent than a torrent of thanks, he grasped Wetherby's hand and wrung it fervently.

A PENNY PROBLEM.

Uniform Currency and Coinage Throughout British Empire.

Financial experts are concerned about the English penny, says a London paper. Experts in currency reform contemplate an alteration in its value; but the problem is whether the penny is to be worth more or worth a little less.

It is by no means an easy affair to decide. Railway and bus people want a new penny which will be worth more, so that they will thereby secure additional revenue without increasing penny fares. If the penny is decreased it will upset their arrangements, for they will lose money unless they increase fares, and they can hardly put on a farthing, and an extra half-penny would place much of their traffic in peril.

As is known, the Dominions Royal Commission advocates a uniform currency and coinage in the Empire, based on the decimal system. The general view is that the sovereign must remain the essential unit, and divided into a thousand parts or mills. This would allow the present half-sovereign, florin, shilling, and sixpence to remain, but the copper money would have to be altered. Here comes the point. The penny must either be a four-mill piece, which is 96d., or a five-mill piece, which is 12d.

It is a nice problem for financial experts. As a matter of fact, not very long ago the British Government was seriously thinking of minting three-halfpenny pieces.

RHEUMATISM CURED

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers rheumatism was thought to be the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Almost every elderly person had rheumatism, as well as many young people. Medical science did not understand the trouble—did not know that it was rooted in the blood. It was thought that rheumatism was the mere effect of exposure to cold and damp, and it was treated with liniments and hot applications, which sometimes gave temporary relief, but did not cure the trouble. In those days there were thousands of rheumatic cripples. Now, medical science understands that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and that with good, rich, red blood any man or woman of any age can defy rheumatism. It can be cured by killing the poison in the blood which causes it. There are many elderly people who have never felt a twinge of rheumatism, and many who have conquered it by simply keeping their blood rich and pure. The blood making, blood enriching qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the more general use of these pills that has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. At the first sign of poor blood, which is shown by loss of appetite, palpitations, dull skin and dim eyes, protect yourself against the further ravages of disease by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured thousands of people—if you give them a fair trial they will not disappoint you.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WAR AND GARDENS.

Horticultural Products Not Always Indicative of Peace and Quiet.

The Bible tells us that all the trouble of the world was hatched in a garden, and certainly more than one war has sprung from the same peaceful retreat. In English history the most famous garden in this connection is the Temple Garden, between Fleet Street and the Thames. There the first act of the famous Wars of the Roses took place.

This war, which lasted thirty years, and included twelve pitched battles, was between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. One day in the Temple Gardens the Duke of York plucked a white rose and called on his supporters to do the same. The Duke of Somerset, who stood for the reigning king, Henry VI., of Lancaster, plucked a red rose and commanded his supporters to do likewise. Thus did these badges become the symbols of contending forces, and when they were combined in the Tudor Rose it became the symbol of unity.

The Man of Sarajevo, whose death is costing millions of lives in the present world war, was a poseur of the Kaiser type and reckoned to be very aesthetic. He was supposed to dote on roses, and it was actually in a gorgeous rose garden that, shortly before his tragical death, he met the Kaiser, and amid the perfume of the roses these two arch-scoundrels plotted their war.

And we have it on Mr. Gerard's authority that the seed which grew into the entrance of America into the world war was sown in the shape of a telegram written by the Kaiser, "in a little garden, seated under a big umbrella at a small table." So from Eden to Potdam gardens have not always been fruitful of rest and quietude.

COMMUNICATION DURING ATTACK

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

How Miscalculation on the Part of Range Finders Meant Loss to Attacking Troops.

Communication during an attack is maintained by signal flares, runners, aviators and the telephone, says Captain David Fallon, M.C. Each officer before he goes into action is provided with a Very pistol and colored lights. If the attack is successful and an entrance has been made into the opposing trenches the officer in charge of that particular sector will fire two green lights in quick succession. This signal, seen by the artillery observing officer, tells him that the attack has been successful and that he has now to lift his barrage fire ahead of the advancing troops and so cut off any reinforcements which the Boche commander might contemplate sending up. The gunners then raise their sights a few hundred yards and concentrate their fire on the Boche reserve lines.

Signals of Distress.

Should the attack fail, as often was the case in the early part of the war, when we were outnumbered in arms, men and guns, the officer in command would send up two red lights in quick succession and try to get in touch with the observing officer through runners and the signallers operating the telephone.

During the attack on Moquet Farm in the great Somme battle our artillery was sending over a hurricane of fire and was supposed to be playing its hymn of hate on the Boche lines. But when we reached the opposing front lines we were met with a terrific hail of bullets from machine guns and rifles. Our barrage had failed to reach the Boche trenches through faulty observation and we found the Huns standing in the trenches with their rifles pointed at us. I sent up my two red lights, which were then the distress signal, or S.O.S., and sent back two runners to tell the forward observing officer what had happened, since the signallers carrying the telephone wires had been killed. A shell had fallen among them.

An Unsuccessful Attack.

Most of my men in this attack were killed or dangerously wounded, and how I escaped is still a marvel to me. Seeing the hopelessness of my position I gave orders for my men to change direction half left and man by man to fall back into a disused trench not far away.

Of the sixty men I had taken into that action only two and myself escaped unscathed. Eight had slight bullet wounds, fourteen were dangerously wounded and the remainder were either killed outright or taken prisoners. At night time those that could be moved were sent back to the field dressing station. With a couple of men who had escaped hurt I crawled over the battlefield and rendered first aid to those needing assistance and removed the identification discs and letters from those who had paid the great price for the cause.

PECULIAR IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

Opinions Regarding Feminine Loveliness Vary Greatly.

It is amazing how ideas of beauty vary with latitude and longitude. In Japan, the professional beauty loves to appear with golden teeth; in India she prefers them stained red, but in certain parts of Sumatra no lady who respected herself would condescend to have any front teeth at all. They are removed the moment they appear, and strictly suppressed if they should try again.

In Persia, anything but an aquiline nose is "off." Even quite a decent snub-nose is out of it. But in Uganda a lady is chiefly sought on account of her India-rubber nose. In Japan it must be "tip-tilted," have a heavenly direction, and in Britain any sort of old nose will pass so long as it is not overlastingly poking itself into other people's business.

In eastern countries red hair and warts are in the same category; but coming west as far as Constantinople, where red hair is very uncommon, we find it just as greatly admired, and henna used to make it red if it isn't. In England "Titian red," as it is called, is greatly admired now, and any woman novelist who wants to be among the "biggest sellers" must give her heroine Titian red hair.

Yet in Africa a crop of the blackest, curliest, closest hair imaginable makes a girl the belle of the kraal, especially if she be plump, with piggy eyes, thick lips, a nose like an India-rubber shoe, and a skin that shines like a cooking stove.

In many instances the clearing of trees from a slope has encouraged a washing of soil that not only ruins the slope, but also buries the productive field at its foot, and greatly increases the damage done by brooks at flood conditions.

Scientists have counted 270 spoken languages and dialects in Africa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Disasters.

HOW THEY DIG TRENCHES.

Steam-Driven Ditching Machines Will Be Introduced.

The trenches on the battle fronts in Europe have been dug almost wholly by hand labor. The work, of course, has been of an extremely laborious description. In the aggregate it has doubtless far exceeded the labor that would have been required to dig the Panama Canal with pick and shovel. It is now proposed to use steam-driven ditching machines, and conserve energy for the business of fighting.

A GRAND MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a grand medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe; easy to give and never fail to cure any of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jas. S. Hasty, Gleason Road, N.B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them perfectly satisfactory for my little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Butterfly Sounds.

There are species of butterflies that produce sound during certain movements. The "whip" butterfly, when it is surprised, opens and shuts its wings in quick succession and makes a noise like the snap of a lash. Some hibernating butterflies, when disturbed, make a faint hissing sound by slowly depressing and raising their wings. The noise thus produced resembles that made when you blow slowly through closed teeth. Other sounds resemble the friction of sandpaper. A large number of caterpillars make sound by striking their heads against the leaf on which they are resting or by swinging their heads from side to side and catching the mandibles in the roughness of the leaf or on the silken threads spun upon it. It is said that a certain kind of chrysalis, when disturbed, emits a slight, sharp chirp or clicking noise.

If you have more preserving jars than you can fill, lend them to a neighbor who will make them work for the nation.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The Prince on Leave.

When the Prince of Wales gains a few days' leave from the Front he leads a strenuous life in London.

Early in the morning, with one of his brothers or another friend, he walks from Buckingham Palace to a West End club, where a game of squash racquets is indulged in. Then comes a rub-down and a swim in a plunge-bath. A walk back to the Palace finds our soldier-prince ready for a hearty meal, to be followed by a series of social engagements.

In a Bond Street tobacco-shop is a line of cigar-boxes marked "Reserved for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." The smokers are used as gifts to intimate friends.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Clock Has 52 Dials.

On Beauvais Cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world, as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides, as well as considerable other information.

Pack glass and china in hay that is slightly damp. This will prevent the articles from slipping about.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN

WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is held, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juices of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quart jar of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost, and the grocer has the lemons.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Calves infested with lice do not thrive. Lice are difficult to get rid of when once the barn is infested. Washing the calf thoroughly with a two to five per cent. coal tar disinfectant such as zenoleum or creolin is effective.

MONEY ORDERS

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

Chrysanthemums potted up from beds in the garden should be placed in a shady place for a few days after potting.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids

FOR YOUR EYES

Relieves Eye Inflammation, Redness, Itching, Swelling, and all Eye Troubles. Murine Eye Remedy is the only eye medicine that is safe for all eyes. It is sold by all druggists and by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Soils plowed in fall become finer by the action of freezing and thawing during the winter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Orange juice is a preventive of scurvy among children who use pasteurized milk.

WITH THE FINGERS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT
WITHOUT ANY PAIN

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

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

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACCHIC

DR. J. C. DODD, THE PRINCE

This Concerns Maple Syrup Makers

Better be on the safe side and place your order now instead of risking disappointment during the March rush. Write for free booklet giving particulars and prices of our "Champion" Evaporator and all up-to-date supplies for which we are headquarters.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO. LIMITED
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than musky plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness.

Generous size bottles at all druggists, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

The largest walnut grove in England is at Kempston, near Bedford. It contained at first three hundred and sixty-five trees, one for each day of the year, which were planted about a century ago by the then owner of the farm, who remarked that wars would never cease and the timber would always be wanted for gun-stock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Feed and eggs will probably be higher this winter than they have ever been known. More than ever then it will be necessary to make every pound of feed tell in eggs or flesh. To do this, it will require vigorous culling of the flock, good housing and care, and business methods in buying the feed and selling the product.

NEW LAID EGGS, POULTRY, PHEAS, geese, honey, onions wanted. Highest prices given. J. D. Arsenault, 1198 St. Catherine East, Montreal.

HEAVEN AND HELL!—Swedenborg's great work on a real world beyond and the life after death: 490 pages; only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 4860 Euclid Avenue, Toronto.

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

How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots," long known as Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store. Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

SKIN TROUBLES THAT TORTURE

and Disfigure Quickly Healed by CUTICURA SOAP and OINTMENT

Such as eczemas, rashes, pimples, dandruff, sore hands and most baby skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N., Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides and periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me the only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. Thos. McGonigal, 3432 Hartwell Street, Phila., Pa.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

Circular Letters of Credit
Bank Money Orders

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate.

Lachine Branch
VERNON BARRY, **L. J. MATHIEU,**
Manager Accountant

IMMIGRATION After The WAR

By Col. J. S. DENNIS

CANADA'S greatest need is agricultural producers. Out of her population of less than 8,000,000 people, only slightly more than half are from the rural districts. Nature's most bounteous bequests to Canada were in our rich farm lands. She should not only raise all her own food products, but should be an exporter of those products upon a large scale. The balance of trade in favor of Canada is now piling up at the rate of half a billion a year, as compared with a reverse balance of some \$275,000,000 in 1913. To maintain this balance of trade on the right side of the ledger is the great problem that Canada must face during the reconstruction period after the war.

During the ten year period previous to the war, some 2,500,000 immigrants came into Canada. Of this total, Great Britain provided, roughly, 1,000,000; the United States 900,000; the balance coming from other countries. Only a small proportion of the immigration from Great Britain settled on our farms, while most of the settlers coming here from the States went on to farms in Western Canada.

Our problem will be, how we can obtain settlers for our vacant farm lands, and at the same time care for the unskilled labor which is quite sure to flock to our cities after the war.

The United States at the close of the Civil War practically threw open her doors and levied immigration from most parts of the world. A comparison of conditions prevailing in the United States then, and Canada now, however, shows a number of important differences. The urban population in the United States was only about 15% of the total at the start of the Civil War. A large proportion of the enlistments in the Union Army came from among the farmers, as against only 12% of our enlistment from among farmers and ranchers. When the Civil War ended there was a wave of industrial development that called for a large quantity of labor. The returning soldiers for the most part turned back to their farms, or moved with their families to the newly opened homestead lands in the Central West. This made it possible to absorb the unskilled labor from Europe as rapidly as it came to the States. In the meantime, the agricultural production soon was brought back to a normal basis and then started to increase rapidly. The opening of the new lands in the West created a demand for extensive railways and about 15,000 miles were constructed in the Central and Mississippi Valley States during the half decade following the Civil War. This return added to the demand for labor and helped to absorb the flood of immigration.

A survey of labor conditions in Canada indicates that there will be employment for about 300,000 more men after the war than are needed at present. This would take care of the returning soldiers but for the fact that when the manufacturing of munitions ceases, probably 200,000 persons now employed will be seeking other jobs. Perhaps of this number 25% will not require positions; still this leaves fully 100,000 to be cared for even after the returning soldiers are placed.

This situation indicates that we should restrict our immigration to the cities as much as possible and encourage our agricultural development to the greatest extent possible. We cannot hope for the railway construction boom that absorbed the surplus labor in the U. S. States. Canada

already has a greater fall mileage per capita than any other country in the world—some 35,000 miles for a population of 8,000,000, while the U. S. boasted only 24,000 in 1870 with a population of 38,500,000. Our industrial development must come in manufacture and mining backed up by as large an increase in agriculture as possible.

It will not be patriotic or good business to invite unrestricted immigration from the Mother Country after the war. Great Britain will need to look to her own agricultural development. There will be a demand for labor there to rehabilitate British industry. It has been the desire of economists to develop a larger portion of the British population into farm workers. It would seem that the reconstruction period will afford this long sought opportunity.

Canada must look to the United States and to the northern European countries for agricultural immigrants. In the United States alone, there are a large number of young men each year who leave the farms and flock to the cities because of their inability to obtain cheap farm lands. Every effort must be made to interest these men and by placing the inducements of Canada before them, attract them to this country.

There is every reason to suppose that the tide of immigration that flowed to Western Canada from the United States before the war can be started again through the proper direction. But most of this immigration was from experienced farmers, whose training had been under practically the same conditions of climate, soil, government, language, money and society, as they found in Canada. Failure among this class of immigrants has been the exception. In large numbers of cases these immigrants came from European countries originally having merely passed a period of acclimation to American continent conditions during a stay in the United States.

Canada will continue to attract numbers of agricultural immigrants from the northern countries of Europe in spite of the rigid laws. In many of these countries, against emigration. Sweden, Norway, Denmark have sent many valuable farm producers to our borders, and we may expect many more. Even Russia, in spite of the broadening democratic development there, should be a source from which a large number of good agricultural settlers can be obtained.

Special homestead provisions for British soldiers have been proposed as a possible means of colonization in the Dominion. Canada's experience with such a plan after the South African war was anything but satisfactory. The objective of providing liberally for the men who have fought for the Empire by granting farms through the issue of land scrip was reached in only a small percent of cases. Instead, the plan made it possible for land speculators to obtain the choicest of the Government lands through the purchase of the soldier scrip at a heavy discount. And it has been the experience of the west that speculators have held back the development of large areas of excellent land. In our Western Provinces, drastic measures have been taken for forcing this unoccupied land, held by speculators, into the hands of producers by the imposition of a sur-tax on unimproved land.

As previously stated, the crying need of Canada is greater agricultural production. Colonization by our returning soldiers that will increase the number of our producers will help us

solve both the labor and immigration problems, but we know from experience that the men from the cities, the stores and the trades, will seldom make good on the farm unless they are given some sort of special training in the principles of agriculture or have had some experience in this line of work. One way to successfully place soldiers upon the land would be to organize them into military colonies after they have been given one year's instruction at a district agricultural school.

It would be an excellent investment for the Government to even support the families of such soldiers through the same separation allowances that was given soldiers' families during overseas duty, while they were attending the agricultural camps. Agriculture is a business requiring special knowledge, just as store-keeping, or any of the trades.

The Civil War veterans were allowed a rebate in time equal to the period of their service in the army in obtaining title to their homesteads. A similar provision has been adopted in Canada. Due care should be taken in the other regulations surrounding the homesteading of soldiers as well as civilians, so as to be sure that every entry comes from a man who has a sincere desire to engage in the business of farming. It must be remembered in this connection that almost 90% of our Canadian soldiers, and even a higher percentage of those of Great Britain, have had no experience in farming. As against this, the predominance of farmers among the Civil War veterans, and the population of the country, was almost 2 to 1. Yet the history of the Central Western States during those reconstruction days is filled with stories of hardships endured and ultimate failures of those veterans who were not familiar with conditions attending farm life.

Canada has been wont to consider that all her farm problems are located west of the Great Lakes; that the Eastern Provinces are sufficiently settled. We have now to face quite the same problem that the United States faced a decade after the Civil War. Again the repopulation of the farms in the older sections, left vacant during the rush to the prairie lands in the West, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other States were for years dotted with vacant farms. The same situation is to be found in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to-day. Our Provincial and Federal Governments have only recently come to realize this fact and are now putting forth a concerted effort to bring about a betterment of these conditions.

And again we have large areas of new lands in both Ontario and Quebec—lands tributary to rail service even—which are yawning for occupation and production.

Canada's immigration problem, concerned as it is with the economic foundation of our future prosperity, should receive the most careful attention of our Government and the deepest thought of our statesmen. Canada's greatest economic need is, more farmers. This need translated into other terms means a necessity for a prolific immigration of the sort of settlers who have the inclination to go on to our lands and the knowledge of how to make these lands produce the utmost, so that Canada may at least feed herself, and finally develop a surplus to sell abroad. This selected immigration can only be secured through an intensive campaign under the direction of the very best experts.

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. Wolters,
Clark County, Nebraska.
R. R. No. 3.
(Specimen testimonial letter.)

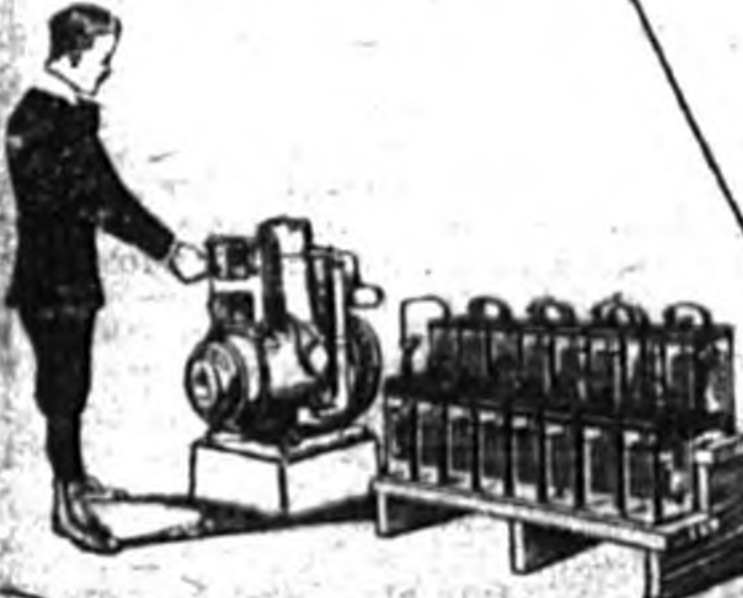
DELCO-LIGHT

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.

APPLES ARE GETTING DEARER EVERY YEAR.

Less work and more money than anything else. Now is the time to plant your new Orchard or renovate and fill in your old one. I have in stock ready for Spring Delivery all the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES and all the different Small Fruits and Shade Trees suitable for your locality.

A copy of the BLUE BOOK of useful information and hints will be sent to those interested free. Send me your requirements and I will quote you, address

VICTOR FELLER,
500 New Birks Building,
Montreal

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



Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne

A Session of the Court of King's Bench, holding criminal Jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at St. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common goal of the said district and all others, that they must present them and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in, and for the said district, that they must present with their records, roll, indictments and other documents in connection to do the thing which belong to them in their respective capacities.

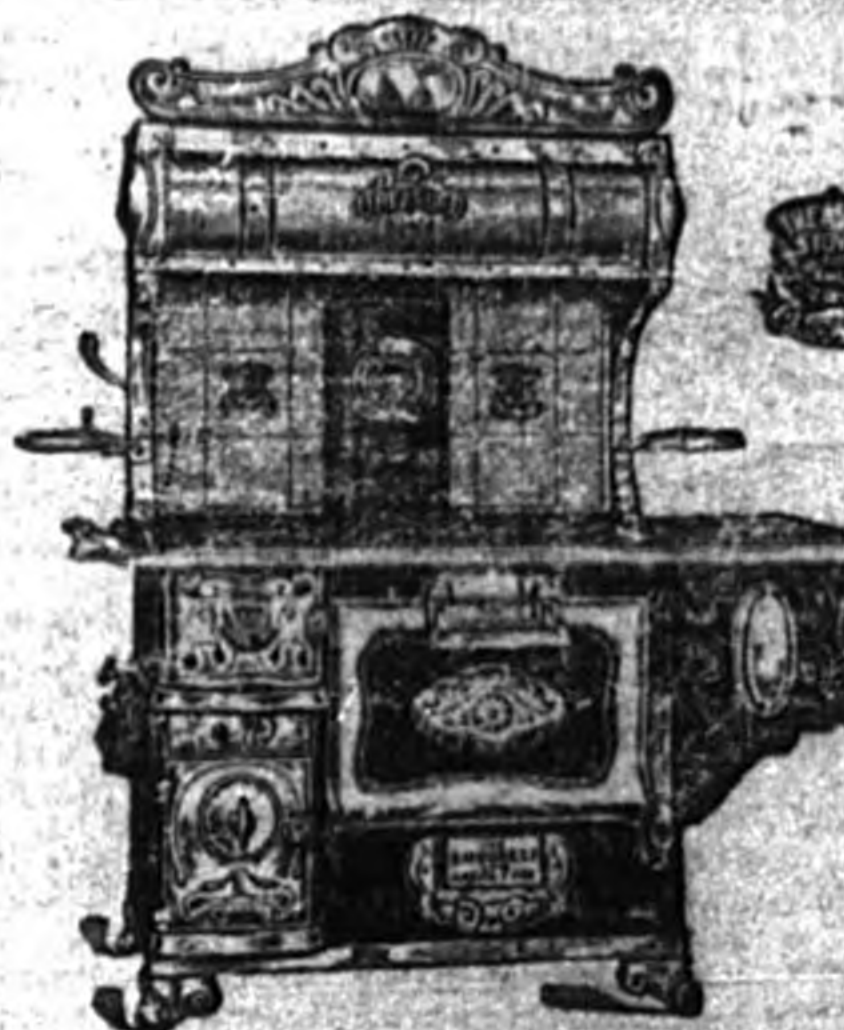
J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff,
St. Scholastique, Dec. 7th, 1917.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q.

Mo. et L. et. Fa. m. fo. St. e.
At Lachute on the M. in
Street every Tuesday from 10
a.m. to 3 p.m.

We are well stocked in Dress Goods and Costume Cloths. In Navy Blue, Brown and Black.
W. B. SANFORD & SON.

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, 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,
- Guitors and Flashlight batteries,
- Nails, Felt and Builders Supplies,
- Tools, Tin and Enamelled ware,
- Stoves and Ranges.

T. McOnat & Son, Lachute Mills.

Argenteuil Marble & Granite Works

MacDonald and McColl Proprietors

Headstones and Monuments of all kinds
Estimates Given on Application. Satisfaction Guaranteed

We are also General Contractors and can quote you on all brick and Concrete work. Cement floors and sidewalks a specialty. Our many years of experience ensures good workmanship. Phone No. 28.

Macdonald & McColl, Contractors

Main Street, Lachute

New Harness Shop!

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

Prices Right. See our goods
Pierre Alfred Boyle,
Rue du Bloc.
Main Street, - Lachute



XMAS & NEW YEARS HOLIDAYS.

FARE AND ONE THIRD
Good going December 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1917. Returning until December 28th, 1917.

NEW YEARS Good Going December 29th, 30th, 31st, 1917 and January 1st, 1918 returning until Jan. 2nd, 1918
J. S. GILES, Agent.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of the three years after earning home-lead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COLE,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Ladies' Fine Foot Wear High and low on prices. L. J. J. goods \$4.75 up.
W. B. SANFORD & SON.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: \$2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: \$1,687,873.48

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. LEFINE, Sub-Agent,
Lachute Branch, J. R. McQUAT, Manager.

Sign Your Application for a Victory Bond

with your
**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

MANUFACTURER'S OVERSTOCK

To be cleared out at

WHOLESALE PRICES

500

Phonographs

Reg. \$50 to go \$36

An exceptional opportunity to get a first-class machine at a bargain. Equipped with A-1 Motor, Universal Tone Arm that plays all makes of records and Tone Control for full or modulated volume. Has, in fact, all the features found on the higher priced machines. The case is in mahogany finish, 41 in. high.

One year guarantee with each machine. If not as represented return within 10 days and get your money back.

Price while they last \$25 cash with order or C.O.D.

G. D. ROBERTSON,

Manufacturer's Agent

77 BAY ST., TORONTO

GET THIS REMARKABLE WAR PICTURE

ON RECEIPT OF 70c Money Order, we will forward to any address in Canada, our new stirring war picture "VICTORIOUS CHARGE OF THE CANADIANS AT THE BATTLE OF COMMERCEVILLE," size of picture 11x14 inches. EXACT REPRODUCTION from original oil painting by E. P. Galt, done in nine colors of oil. Picture portrays vividly the heroic charge of the Canadians, and brilliant hand-to-hand action. We are now almost through with our third edition of this remarkable picture. Get one while there is yet time. This is an exceptionally low offer direct from publisher to you—HARRINGTON & HARRINGTON, Publishers of Historical, Patriotic and Religious Pictures, No. 46 St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Que., Dept. W.

The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Guard

Novelized from the Motion

Picture Play of the Same

Name by the Universal Film

Mfg. Co.

SIXTEENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

There was a desultory attempt made to subdue the fire in the debris of the wrecked cabin, but the absence of any equipment, and the scarcity of water, made the undertaking hopeless from the start. So the tinderlike wood burned and the embers smoldered. Shortly after the call had been turned in for an ambulance, the chief of the secret service operatives began to show signs of recovery, and by the time the hospital attendants arrived he had shaken off the effects of his sudden collapse. He refused to enter the ambulance, and Pat alone remained to require medical attention.

Make Your Own Bread

Save your Money
Enjoy good Health

Domestic economy is going to win the war against the Hun. Satisfactory home methods of food preparation will win the war against disease. Victory in both instances is assured by using the

**"Canuck"
Bread Mixer**

Four loaf size \$2.75
Eight loaf size \$3.25

The "Canuck" is quick, clean, efficient and economical. Buy from your local dealer, or order from us direct, all charges paid.
E. T. WRIGHT CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA.

The Jordan Valley

In Jordan's Valley is a beautiful, fertile stretch that you ought to know. It is a place where the sun is shining, the air is pure, the water is sweet, and the land is fertile. It is a place where you can find everything you need for a happy life. It is a place where you can find everything you need for a happy life.

Let us for authentic information, write today.

E. T. WRIGHT CO. LIMITED, Hamilton, Canada.



A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS

Lesson XIX. Yeast.

Fermentation, which is an important factor in the making of bread, is produced by the presence of yeast. It has been known for thousands of years that many organic bodies, when exposed to certain changes, will ferment. The dust in the air contains much fermenting organisms; also the air contains molds and bacteria, such as stale bread mold and a damp atmosphere mold, as on leather. Wine, beer and milk become sour when exposed for a certain length of time to the atmosphere above fifty-eight degrees Fahrenheit.

Ancient history shows us that early Egyptians obtained their wild yeast from the air and so started their dough. They also retained a portion of each bread-mixing to start the next. Yeast plants can be gathered and cultivated from the air by exposing a dish of fermenting sugar to the atmosphere.

Yeast is a plant of the simplest structure consisting of a chain of single cells, growing very rapidly and multiplying a thousandfold, if given proper food for immediate assimilation. This food must contain protein, sugar, mineral ash and starch.

Yeast is divided into two classes—wild and cultivated yeast. Wild yeasts have no bearing upon this subject. Cultivated yeast is now furnished in the form of compressed cakes.

These cakes must be of a reliable character and of uniform goodness, so that they will produce a healthy, active fermentation. A low-grade yeast will give an undesirable ferment and cause certain changes to take place before the proper time; this will cause the bread to lose in weight and flavor and also lower its nutritive value. The process of fermentation of an alcoholic nature creates a carbon dioxide gas, which when the dough is baked in an

oven of 325 degrees Fahrenheit, produces a light, porous loaf of bread. That the yeast cells may have successful growth, it is necessary that the flour be of good quality, that a temperature from sixty to eighty degrees Fahrenheit be maintained and that the dough have active manipulation at the proper periods.

The various degrees of fermentation are known as the alcoholic, the acetous and the putrefactive. Therefore, the process of fermentation which has for its object the making of bread, must be of an alcoholic nature.

Acetuous fermentation, when present in the right amounts, gives a good flavor to the bread, but if it is permitted to ferment too strongly, it will check the alcoholic fermentation, which will cause a dull, heavy loaf.

The putrefaction stage is the last stage of fermentation, which results in a damp, smelly, sticky loaf of bread that is unfit for use.

Alcoholic Fermentation

The carbohydrates and sugars play an important part in alcoholic fermentation, changing the sugar to a gas called carbon dioxide, and alcohol. This fermentation is produced by yeast which feeds upon the malt matter in the flour and other ingredients added to the dough.

Salt

Salt plays an important part in the action of the yeast upon the dough. Salt which is soluble in hot and cold water, quickly absorbs the dampness from the atmosphere. For successful results use a high-grade salt, which will give the best results. The amount of salt added to the dough controls the action of the yeast. Too little permits fermentation to progress too quickly, while too much has just the opposite effect. It will delay the action of the yeast beyond its proper time.

when the ambulance failed to return to the hospital in reasonable time, the story of the adventure with highwaymen was soon told. The hospital attendants who had been captured at the time Pat was kidnapped related their experience in detail and told in which direction the anarchists had gone.

Kelly was among the officers who went to the rescue of the detained hospital employees, and he surmised at once that the anarchists would retreat to one of the many spots on the waterfront where the girl might readily be detained. Taking with him three of his own operatives, Kelly hired rowboats and sent his men to comb the waters under the rocks.

It was rare stroke of fortune that piloted Kelly past the pier on which Pat was held prisoner. He saw the life belt and read its message. In all haste he rowed under the dock, and began a close investigation.

The ladder leading up to the room in which Pat was imprisoned attracted his attention. He pulled his boat to the foot of the ladder and climbed up. In his eagerness to proceed, he neglected to make fast the rowboat and when he stepped out of the craft it floated away.

Cautiously he moved about, seeking the girl. A movement under what looked to be a roll of canvas attracted his attention. He discovered the girl, bound hand and foot and then tied inside the canvas. The anarchists had come back to see if their prisoner was safe and then decided to tie her in the canvas.

Pat had heard them say that it was their purpose later on to row her out to a motor boat, anchored some distance down the bay and then proceed to sea. What her ultimate fate was to be she had not heard.

Kelly was immeasurably delighted in the success of his search and soon had Pat freed from the ropes that tied her. Then the two decided that he should take her place in the sack-like canvas, while she was to make her escape by swimming from under the pier.

With the rope ends tied inside where Kelly could manipulate them, Pat left her rescuer in the canvas and proceeded down the ladder. Reaching the water the daring girl plunged in and began to swim for safety.

She had barely reached open water at the edge of the dock when three men pulled a rowboat up to the foot of the ladder, and climbed up. They proceeded at once to take their prisoner in the canvas bindings down the ladder, and put him into the bottom of the boat.

The men rowed away, fortunately taking a different course than the one which Pat was following in her desperate swim.

Good fortune further attended the girl, when a harbor tug, slowly steaming along, passed near her as she swam. The lookout discovered the girl in the water, and soon the boat was alongside the swimmer. They quickly hauled her on board, tired but not particularly the worse for her adventure.

Pat quickly explained her unexpected presence in the water and told her rescuers of the plot against her. Likewise she informed them that Kelly had been left tied in the canvas, and gave the tug boatmen a report of what she had overheard when the anarchists were rendering her helpless in the tarpaulin.

The tug quickly changed her course, the captain intending to lay near the anarchists' anchored boat until the anarchists should bring Kelly on board. But it was not necessary for the tug to wait. As they were steaming down the bay the sailors saw a rowboat pull alongside of the craft, which was anchored at some distance from the shore.

The heavy burden in the canvas covering was lifted on board. Putting on all steam the tug plowed through the water, and was soon hearing the anchored motorboat.



It is hard to break the chains of habit. It took one man six months to stop saying "Gee Whiz."

Perhaps habit has kept you ordering "the same tea as before" when you had intended to buy Red Rose.

This will be a reminder. So next time you will order Red Rose.

You will be pleased, we are sure.

**Kept Good by the
Sealed Package**



and promise to engage in no more adventures," said Kelly. "And if I refuse?" the girl questioningly replied, with a mischievous twinkle in her beautiful eyes.

"You'll be detained and tried as an accomplice in the attempt that was made at Frenchman's cottage to kill the secret service chief by exploding the nitroglycerine."

"But I went there to help the police," said Pat, "and not as an accomplice of the anarchists."

"Very good to say—but rather hard to prove, I'm afraid," was Kelly's comment.

Pat looked out of the window and remained silent for a few moments. Then she suddenly turned to Kelly and said:

"I have finished. My mind is made up. I'll stop all this foolishness and act sensibly hereafter. There are a good many reasons why I should stop all this nerve-racking work."

"I'm so glad," said Kelly. And at the instant he spoke, the Sphinx reached over and took the girl's unresisting hand in his.

"It has always been a mystery to me why you have done these things," said Kelly.

"There is no explanation. I guess it's because I am a woman—I can

think no other excuse to make." And when they reached headquarters Kelly was prepared to give his personal pledge that Purple Mask would pass out of the records of the authorities.

Pat kept her word but her love for adventure was satisfied in somewhat different manner. The passing years found her deeply concerned in Phil Kelly's detective agency—for she had surrendered to the Sphinx and, as Mrs. Phil Kelly, she worked to her husband's interest instead of thwarting him.

And the little girl they treasured in their happy home liked nothing so well as to be dressed in the cape and tights that duplicated the Purple Mask.

(The End.)

Window Washing Simplified.

A pan of hot water with a little kerosene in it is excellent for washing windows. Wash in the usual way, polishing with a soft lintless cloth. This leaves the glass clear, and a high polish. This solution is also good for washing woodwork, as it does not dull the varnish as the soap does.

Cloth Weavers Wanted

Wanted experienced weavers for plain and fancy woolen cloths and blankets. Good wages. Steady work.

Apply, Employment Office

THE BARRYMORE CLOTH CO., LIMITED

1179 King Street West,

Toronto

When you think of

Cleaning and Dyeing

Think of PARKER'S

Let us restore to seeming newness your Lace Curtains, Carpets, Blankets and other household and personal effects. The Parker process is thorough; the charge is very moderate, and we pay carriage one way.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS LIMITED
791 Yonge Street : Toronto



Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California
Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS,
BAY AND SURF BATHING,
FISHING AND BOATING.

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN,

Manager

Machinery For Sale

- 1 WHELOCK ENGINE, 18x42. New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.
- 1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C. Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.
- 1 LARGE LEATHER BELT. Double. Endless. 24 inch x 70 ft. Will accept \$300 for immediate sale, although belt is in excellent condition and new one would cost about \$600.

PULLEYS, Large size. 25x88—\$30; 12x60—\$20; 12½x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.

2 BLOWERS OR FANS, Buffalo make. One 10 inch, other 14 inch discharge—\$30 each.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.

60 Front St. West, Toronto

FIELD CASHIERS

PAYMASTERS

IN FRANCE

CASH

DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES

THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES



Toronto's Famous Hotel

for the Walker House (The House of Plenty) as soon as they arrive in Toronto. The meals, the service and the home-like appointments constitute the magnet that draws them there.

Noon Dinner 60c.
Evening Dinner 75c.

THE WALKER HOUSE

Toronto's Famous Hotel

TORONTO, CANADA

Rates Reasonable
Geo. Wright & Co., Props.

Many
People
Make a
B-Line

Used in Millions of Tea Pots Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

"SALADA"

Black, Green } Sealed Packets only.
or Mixed

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

What avail the largest gifts of Heaven, when drooping health and spirits go amiss.—Thomson.
BABY'S CLOTHES.

At the first year. At about the first year the child will begin to stand, and he must have shoes to support his ankles. Rompers will give him freedom and save on the laundry. As soon as he is sufficiently trained (about eighteen months) drawers should be worn.

Laced shoes are best for a walking child; but cannot be produced for a small baby. When out of doors in winter the child should have his ears well covered, and a bonnet with an interlining should be used. A thin sweater is a very convenient garment to use under the coat on very cold days. The child should never go out when the thermometer is under 15 degrees F. A fine piece of cheese cloth may be made to fit the baby carriage, fastened on the hood; and this will guard against dust and high winds.

The out-of-door clothing is dependent entirely upon the season of the year and with the sudden changes which take place in the climate definite rules cannot be laid down. Mothers are obliged to rely upon their own judgment, or that of experienced friends. As a general proposition it may be said that infants are very apt to be overclothed, particularly during the hot weather.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Appendicitis.

I have seen 2 doctors; both tell me I have appendicitis and one tells me I must be operated on. Can I be cured without an operation? It pains only at odd times and generally at night. I drink 9 or 10 cups of tea a day, besides about as much water. I have also varicose veins. Am constipated all the time.

On Winter Nights.

Don't close your window top nor bottom at night because you are cold, but learn to keep warm with it open. First arrange your room so that you do not sleep in a direct draught, but if that is impossible, a simple device may be used. Cut a heavy piece of cotton six inches longer than the width of the window frame and eighteen inches wide. Tack it along its lower edge to the window sill and hook the upper corners to the window frame. The window may then be opened wide, but the current of air will be directed upwards. In the day time, the shield may be unhooked and dropped.

Equally important is the bed. A thick mattress and pad should be sufficient under the sleeper, but if the mattress is thin, place heavy wrapping paper under it. Flannelette sheets may be used in preference to cotton. The lighter the top cover the better. If down or lamb's wool are too expensive, a quilt made of two layers of flannelette with an interlining of newspapers will prove an excellent covering over the blankets.

For the outdoor sleeper a Klondike bed or a sleeping bag is necessary. The Klondike bed is made by tucking the blankets under the mattress-pad

at foot and sides, and binding the whole securely by tucking the top covering twelve inches under the mattress at foot and sides. For stormy weather a horse blanket or quilt with a canvas cover makes an excellent protection. Sleeping bags may be bought at any department store, but a satisfactory one may be made at home from a large quilt or blanket, or from a quilt made from flannelette with newspaper interlining. The bed should be heated by hot water bags or hot water bottles before entering it, and the covering must not be so tight that the feet are uncomfortable. Place two pillows in the form of a V, allowing the head to rest in the angle. The pillows will protect the shoulders. Do not pull the covers over the head. Sleeping helmets may be bought, but a good imitation can be made from a wide toboggan cap pulled out to its double length. Open one end, allowing the cap to pull down over the head, and cut an opening large enough for the eyes, nose and mouth. A comfortable hood may be made from any soft woollen material cut after the style of a sunbonnet.

The British naval boot is of a light pattern, owing to its being chiefly used for deck duties.

Poultry

How To Make Successful Hatches

Weak chicks are caused by the same things that cause a poor hatch, says a successful poultry woman. I keep my tray filled with hatchable eggs by testing them before putting them in the machine. There are many imperfections on the inside of the shells, and in the egg itself, which are impossible to detect without the magnifying lens. I test again in thirty-six hours, taking out all infertile eggs before they are injured. I try to keep my lamp clean and well trimmed, and use the very best oil. I keep the temperature at from 102 degrees to 103 degrees the first two weeks, from 103 degrees to 104 degrees the last week, and never exceed 104 degrees at any time. No moisture is used, except that which the incubator provides, until the hatch is well advanced. Then a wet, warm towel is laid over the eggs if necessary.

I am constantly on the lookout for dead germs which, if permitted to remain, will spoil the hatch by poisoning chicks that otherwise might have been strong and healthy. A dead chick in the shell will have a same effect

on the good eggs in the incubator that a decayed apple would have in the midst of good ones. They throw off a poisonous gas which is responsible for many chicks being dead in the shell at hatching time. This also causes bowel trouble, so common with incubator chicks, for which the incubator is not to blame.

I fill every vacancy made by testing out unhatchable eggs, by setting a couple of hens at the same time I set the incubator, to draw from when eggs are needed; or, when I have as many as 500 eggs set, I fill a small machine just to draw from.

At hatching time, I take the chicks out every hour or so, covering them lightly, but never allowing them to get hot enough to sweat, which is always fatal. I am very careful about letting cold air into the incubator, as it chills the unhatched chicks.

In about forty-eight hours I feed cracker-crumbs or bread-crumbs, placing bran, cold water and grit before them all the time.

Infertile eggs in the tray do not poison the air, but they are very misleading. Since they are colder than other eggs, they will bring down the mercury when the thermometer touches them.

MAKING BUTCHERING EASIER

Methods That Take the Drudgery Out of Hog-Killing Time.

By Mrs. L. E. Armour.

When we butcher hogs we prefer a clear, cool day, with the wind from the north. All necessary preparations are made beforehand as much as possible. If a number of hogs are to be dressed, they are not all killed at the same time, as standing seems to impair the flavor, but to make good time we aim to have one ready for scalding as soon as the one before it is finished. A small amount of lime added to the scalding water will not injure the meat in any way, and it makes the hair slip much more easily and the skin is whiter.

The carcasses are pulled from the scalding barrel and put on a long platform which is a little lower at the end farthest from the barrel. This lowering of one end gives the water a chance to drain off, and the hair and scurf is more easily cleaned from the platform. The best procedure in removing the hair is to begin on the head and feet. These are the hardest to dress properly, and when they become cold they are an almost impossible task.

Avoid Heavy Lifting

Every advantage of heavy lifting is taken. We do not try to lift a heavy hog on the pole in the old way. Our method is simple. The carcass is rolled from the platform on to a strong chair. Two men can carry a very heavy hog in this manner. The hog may now be taken with a minimum of effort to the place where it is to be hung. A number of devices may be employed to save the heavy lifting. The gambrel stick may be slipped out of one leg, put around the pole, and reinserted in its proper position. Then it is easily possible to push it up to a notch cut in the pole, which is used as an inclined plane. A block and tackle may be tied to the limb of a tree and the gambrel stick tied to the lower pulley. If a pair of pulley-wire stretchers are handy, they are the best, as they have a patent grip that holds the hog securely at any height. Now we are ready to dash cold water over the body.

We remove the entrails next, being very careful all the while that they be drawn intact. We place a stick between the ribs to hold the sides apart, rinse out with cold water, and we continue with the others until they have been brought to the state of the one described.

It is time to begin cutting and trimming the first when the last hog is dressed. Hams, sides, and shoulders are trimmed to the desired size and carried to the smokehouse, where we spread them singly on shelves and sprinkle them with salt. Heads are soaked in water to remove the blood, and handled in the same manner.

Skins should be cut from the pieces that are to be used for lard, and all lean taken off for the sausage. The skins are cooked alone. The lard fat is cut into small pieces and the sausage meat into chunks for grinding.

Recipes For Brine

Here is the brine we use for 100 pounds of meat: Salt, eight pounds; saltpeter, pulverized, two ounces; brown sugar, two pounds. Dissolve in six gallons of water.

This brine is placed in the kettle and brought to the boiling point, and cooled overnight. Then when the meat is placed in a clean barrel, joints first, the solution is poured over it and a clean cloth tied over the top of the barrel.

The lard fat is placed in the kettle with just enough water added to keep it from sticking. Stir it constantly, and add fire sufficient to keep it cooking. We bring our sausage out by the fire and grind it while we render the lard. Use only a good grade of pork for sausage. Three pounds of the lean to one of the fat is near the right proportion. The combining should be done before the grinding, as the grinder gives a much more thorough mixture than can possibly be made by hand. Most good sausage makers put the meat through the cut-

ter the second time. At the second grinding the seasoning may be added. For four pounds of meat the following is the proper amount of seasoning, although it will be best to add or subtract to make it suit your own taste: One ounce fine salt, one-half ounce of black ground pepper, and one-half ounce of powdered sage. If the red color of the meat is desired a little saltpeter will keep it.

Making Sausages.

Sausage for immediate use may be packed in crocks and jars. A very good method is to pack the jars tightly and set in an oven and heat until enough lard has run out to make a covering over the top. Expert sausage makers advise covering the jar with cheesecloth and pouring melted paraffin on the cloth to fill up the pores. It is no trouble to keep the sausage for months this way. Always keep in a cool and dry place.

Then the casings may be used as a container. They are the small intestines of the hog, and have been thoroughly cleaned, washed, and scraped. A special stuffing machine is used to pack the sausage in them. My own favorite way is to pack the sausage in muslin bags. It seems better if it is dried a while, and after the drying we pack it away in crocks and cover with lard. Mixed sausage is made by allowing one pound of lean beef and one pound of fat pork to two pounds of lean pork. It is handled the same as pure sausage.

In making soups or hog-head cheese, one head should be used with about twelve feet. Boil them together until they are perfectly tender, and remove the bones. Mash the meat thoroughly, and season with salt, pepper, and sage. Store in a deep pan or crock until well cooled, and then it may be fried, or sliced and served with vinegar, as desired. Liver cheese is made in the same way, using three livers, one head, and eight feet.

To Prepare Livers

At butchering time there is so much fresh meat and "bones" that we seldom eat all of the livers. The French in Louisiana have the following way of taking care of it, and it is an extremely appetizing food when rightly prepared and served: Cook as many livers as desired, boiling until perfectly tender. Mash well, add salt, pepper, sage, minced onions, or garlic to suit the taste. Add one third as much rice that has been thoroughly cooked and seasoned. Stuff it in well-cleaned paunches and hang to dry. It should be smoked a little with cobs or hickory wood. After the smoking operation it is sliced and fried.

Backbones and ribs, if unsalted, can be hung in the smokehouse in fly-proof sacks, and will not taste old for several days. After we have left our meat in the brine from three to five weeks—the colder the weather the longer we leave it—we smoke it over a hickory fire and pack it in rat-proof receptacles, placing corn husks between the layers.

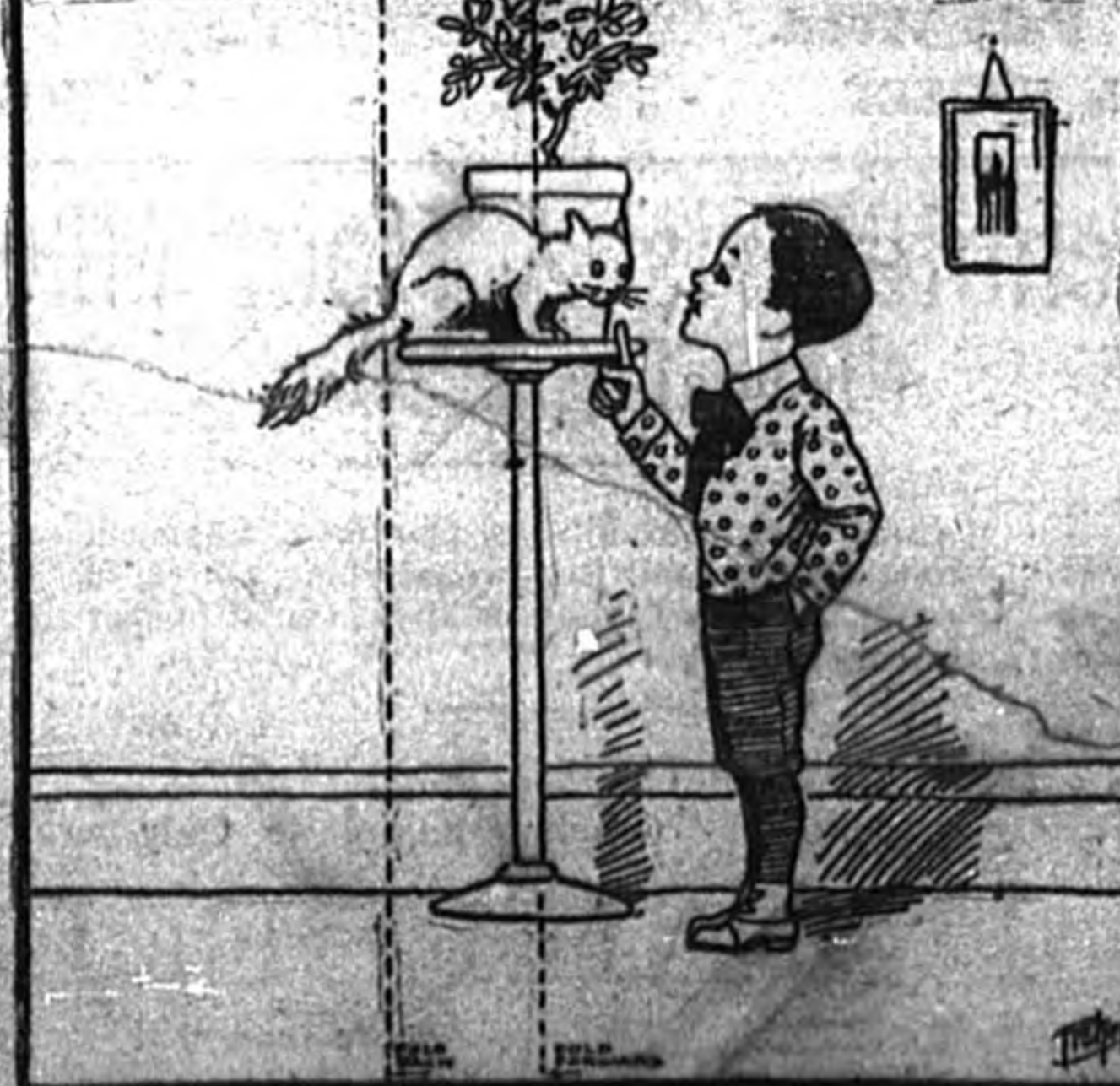
Preserve Your Shoes.

Shoe trees will help to keep the shoes in shape. Frequent cleaning and shining will help keep the new finish. New laces every now and then or fresh buttons will help to keep the nice new look. Don't sit on your feet and don't scrape your toes. Wear rubber heels and change them when they get run down. Never dry your shoes in an oven or on the radiator—this makes them stiff and unshapely and uncomfortable, and you run the risk of burning the leather.

A simple remedy for worms in hogs is a mixture of wood ashes, salt, and air-slaked lime, mixed about equal parts. It will not do the hogs any injury if allowed to eat all they wish. This mixture will also help to tone the system.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Now, Kitty, you must see the mark, And act with dignity; Or I will take your bushy tail, To make a long contee.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelopes are enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

C.B.—1. Is it possible to treat seed corn so as to keep crows from destroying it? 2. How can one exterminate wild carrots? 3. What would be the best seed to sow in the spring to produce a small crop of hay next year?

Answer:—1. In order to control the attack of crows on young growing corn, it is well to dip the corn in tar, by putting it in a kettle and then applying the tar to the corn, keeping the corn stirred. Just enough should be used to make a very thin covering of tar over each kernel. A tablespoonful should be sufficient to treat six or eight quarts of seed corn. It is good practice to dry the excess tar by the addition of some dry road dust or lime. This will prevent the seed sticking. 2. Wild carrots can be exterminated by cultivation. This weed yields readily where care is taken to prevent its seeding. 3. Probably the best you can do to get a hay crop from spring sown seed, would be to sow a mixture of peas and oats, a bushel of each to the acre. These should be cut just before the oats begin to turn color, at which time the pea pods will be fairly well filled, and the mixture should make nutritious hay.

Reader:—I wish to plant an acre in strawberries in the spring. Can you give me advice regarding cultivation as this work is new to me. Soil is good clay loam.

Answer:—In preparing a strawberry patch next spring, the ground should be worked as early as possible, and the plants set in rows three to four feet apart, and from one to two feet apart in the rows. Successful strawberry growers apply from 300 to 600 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre, in preparing a suitable bed for the strawberry plants. This can be sown broadcast over the ground and worked in by carefully harrowing or raking the ground. Fertilizer, on a fairly rich clay loam soil, should analyze about 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia and 8 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid, and possibly 1 per cent. of potash. During the first season the blossoming stalk should be pinched off and the runners should be trained along the row, not spreading more

than a foot wide on either side. During the first season the strawberries should be frequently worked, rather deep at first, but shallower as the season advances, rarely exceeding a depth of 2½ inches. After the ground has frozen it is good practice to cover the plants with straw or other mulch which can be removed in the spring.

R.S.—1. Will you give me particulars for treatment of barley for smut? 2. If I sow sweet clover with a nurse crop next spring, how long will the plants last? It is a biennial, I know, but does planting with a nurse crop make a difference? 3. Should a wooden silo built of yellow pine be painted on the inside as well as the outside? Is it necessary that silos with cement floors have a hole left in the centre for drainage?

Answer:—1. In order to treat barley to control smut, take a barrel holding about 50 gallons of water. Add one pint of formalin to approximately 40 gallons of water. Mix this thoroughly, then dip the bag of barley seed into this mixture until it is completely submerged. Raise the bag until it has drained out and then re-submerge. Afterwards lift the bag up so that the solution drains back into the barrel and empty the sack onto a clean floor, covering the barley so treated with sacks or covers. Leave these on over night so as to keep the formalin gas in among the kernels as much as possible. In the morning remove the bags and the gas will quickly escape. 2. If sweet clover is sown with care and the ground is well prepared and rich, it will last for several years. Planting it with a nurse crop makes no difference as to the longevity of the clover plants. 3. Painting the inside of the silo will tend to preserve the wood. This painting is not as necessary as that of the outside, since the outside painting protects the silo from weathering. It is good practice to have a hole at the bottom of the cement floor silo. This hole should lead off into a drain, but of course should be closed before the silo is filled. Otherwise air will get into the silage by this avenue and destroy much of it. The drain at the bottom of the silo will allow thorough cleaning out of the silo.

The Dairy

Less Grain For Live Stock.

It is time to do away with extravagance in feeding grain to stock. The fact that grain is commanding enormous prices is sufficient reason why its use should be limited. Profitable production of meat and economical wintering of breeding animals without the necessity of a large amount of grain in the ration, is an added reason why its use should be curtailed.

In the dairy barn, roots, or forage crops such as alfalfa, clover, soybeans and cow-peas, may partly take the place of grain. The best feed to use as a partial substitute for grain is silage. For all practical purposes, a balanced ration for an average cow giving fifteen to eighteen pounds of milk is about fourteen pounds of alfalfa hay and thirty-five pounds of corn silage. No grain is necessary for that production. A pound of cot-

tonseed-meal fed on the silage will furnish the necessary protein. A cow producing more than eighteen pounds of milk will need grain, the amount depending on the quantity of milk.

In the feed lots the most economical gains on steers and lambs are secured when silage and alfalfa or clover hay are used largely in the ration. Swine being fitted for market can not consume any large amount of roughage, but brood sows relish alfalfa hay, and its use insures strong, healthy litters. Fillies and weanling colts utilize alfalfa hay advantageously, while mares in foal may be wintered on that ration alone. Breeding ewes that enter the winter in good shape can be carried until lambing time without grain, provided they have a good supply of well-cured alfalfa or clover hay and some silage for succulents. It is imperative to feed neither moldy silage, nor silage made from corn cut too green.

Hooose

Pork Without Corn.

Corn is not absolutely essential for pork, and other feeds may be profitably substituted for corn. Their use must be determined by their availability, cost per pound, and relative feeding value. Crushed oats can be substituted for corn to the extent of two-thirds of the ration, when the cost per pound is two-fifths less than that of corn. Barley will take the place of corn altogether when the cost is the same per pound. Rye, at nine-tenths the cost of corn, and frosted wheat at the same price, will take the place of corn. When ground and fed as a meal, the grain sorghums will displace corn in the ration if a trifle lower in price. The same is true of millet when one-fourth cheaper, hominy feed when one and one-seventh the price of corn, and wheat shorts when one and one-tenth the price of corn per pound. Millet can not be fed alone, but with a protein supplement. Rice bran can be used when one-tenth cheaper than corn, no protein being needed. Barley feed, which has about the same feeding value as a mixture of wheat bran and shorts, can replace corn-meal when costing the same. Millet, cull beans and rice bran tend to produce soft pork if fed too extensively.

To stop leakage through concrete, such as tunnel walls, clean the wall thoroughly and paint with a solution consisting of eight and three-quarter pounds of zinc sulphate dissolved in a gallon of water. The zinc sulphate will act on the lime in the cement, forming insoluble calcium sulphate and zinc hydroxide, which fills up the pores in the concrete.

The stockman who, in a panic, sells out at this time will not only lose money on the disposal of farm roughages, but will lose in soil fertility and will eventually be compelled to restock at prices as high, or higher than now existing.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
For POULTRY, GAME,
EGGS & FEATHERS.
Please write for particulars.
P. FOLEY & CO.,
38 Bonaventure Market, Montreal.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
For RAW FURS
and GINSENG
SILVER.
220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.
Reference, Union Bk. of Canada.

Ship To FUNSTEN To Day

Get Highest Prices From the World's Largest Fur House. The fur season is now in full swing. We are buying all kinds of furs, including mink, fox, ermine, and all other valuable furs. We pay the highest prices for quality furs. Write for free price book. FUNSTEN & CO., 417 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

White Front

:: Prepare for Winter ::

We can help you prepare with the following:

Furs and Fur Coats of all Descriptions, Gloves, Mitts, Hats, Caps, Rubbers, Moccasins, Socks, Mufflers, Scarfs, also Saws, Axes, Piles, Sleigh Bells, Skates, Shovels, Etc.

A nice assortment of Fresh Groceries always on hand.

Willard's Fork dipt Chocolates.

Keep the Home Fires Burning with Sunshine Furnaces and Happy Thought Ranges

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. Trench 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 Outfits, Saw Frames, etc.

Russell Rodgers, Lachute



Will there be a VICTROLA in your Home this Christmas?

Remember, listening to the Victrola fifteen minutes a day will alter and brighten your whole life!

Leave your order now and you will be sure to get it in time.

Records double sides 90c. and upwards. Needles of all kinds. Repairs promptly attended to.

OMER PAQUETTE - Agent

For the Montreal Berliner Gramophone Co'y, Limited.

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

Fall and Winter Specials

We have received a large assortment of FALL & WINTER 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 Fall.

GEOFFROY BEDARD

THE TAILOR.

Main Street, - Lachute.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000
Reserve 4,750,000

95 Branches in Canada

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President. JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.
RUSSELL BLACKBURN ALEXANDER MACLAREN
SIR GEORGE BURN M. J. O'BRIEN
SIR HENRY K. EGAN HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY
HON. GEORGE GORDON H. C. WHITNEY
General Manager Asst. General Manager
D. M. FINNIE H. V. CANN.
W. DUTHIE—Chief Inspector.

Interest added half-yearly to Savings balances.

Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

Lachute, St. Andrews and Brownsburg

J. R. PARRIS, Manager.
Grenville and Calumet

E. M. HOBEN, Manager.

ROBERT MILLER

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery, Deering and McCormick also Fleury and Wilkinsons famous Plows, J. B. Dore & 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.

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

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

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding guaranteed. Grinding Saturday's Only.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.

W. G. Staniforth

At the Sign of the Slate



727

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.

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Sales conducted in English and French.

Phone No. 131 ring 3.

LACHUTE, QUE.

R. A. DRAPEAU,
ADVOCATE,
PAINTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
LACHUTE, QUE.

DR. JOHN MCG. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store,
Main Street,

Phone No. 6. LACHUTE, QUE. Main Street, - Lachute, QUE.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Here Every Day.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Raby's Block,
Main St., LACHUTE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.
NOTARY
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.
LACHUTE, QUE.

H. J. CRESWELL, B.A., B.C.L.
NOTARY,
Main Street,

MISSING