The St. Lawrence News

AND DUNDAS COUNTY ADVERTISER

VOLUME 31. NO 47 IROQUOIS, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1918, $1.50 PER YEAR

Bouck Wm Oct 18

Your Rubbers

Are now in at Seely's

The kind that gives you a DOLLAR'S WORTH every time or will be made good to you. Our stock of

Overshoes, Heavy Rubbers and Felt Shoes

will surprise you. Come in as usual and get good goods at Right Prices.

Seely Bros.

Seasonable Goods!

Fresh Cape Cod Cranberries, 18c lb., 2 lbs., 35c.
Finest Maryland Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. for 25c.
Matthew's best Pork Sausages, 1 lb bunches, 25c
New Codfish by the whole fish, per lb. 20c
Boneless Codfish in packages, 22c lb., 2 lbs. 44c
Large red Labrador Salt Salmon by the lb. 18c
Salt Herring, fine and bright, a limited quantity at 50c dozen

Stone & Fisher

IROQUOIS - - ONTARIO

25c. Grocery Specials

5 bars Laundry Soap	2 boxes Lux
2 boxes Kellogg's Cornflakes	2 lbs of Package Raisins
2 boxes Starch	1 can Salmon
3 cans Sardines	1-lb. can Baking Powder
2 boxes Matches	2 cans Soup
2 cans Gillett's Lye	2 plugs Tobacco (any kind)

Hardware

A full line of Axes, Axe Handles, Cross-cut Saws, Buck Saws, Hand Saws, Curry Combs, Horse Blankets, Coal Sifters, Coal Scuttles, Oil Cans, Stable Shovels, Manure Forks, Ensilage Forks, Tarred Felt, Heavy White Felt, Roofing Felt and everything in Hardware. Try our **Roofing Cement** at 18c, per lb. for Repairing Roofs, leaking Cisterns and Chimneys.

L. W. BELL, General Merchant, BRINSTON, Ont.

Auto Tires of Different Makes

At the Old Price for 2 weeks starting Sept. 20th. Also a large assortment of Horse Blankets that we carried over at the Old Price. Winter Robes from $17 up. Fur Coats, Eddy's Felt Nails and **One only Improved Perfection 3-burner Oil Stove with Oven,** which we will sell for **$22, cash.** Auto Chains and Accessories of all kinds. Now we are going to reduce our stock and will sell at a discount for this month. All kinds of

Oil Heaters for the Bedroom

Just what you need in any home. Give us a call before buying.

W. F. BELL = Iroquois

Victory Loan Organization

Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

The following officers and committees have been appointed for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, for the Victory Loan Campaign, which opens on Monday, Oct. 28th :

Chairman — His Honor Judge O'Reilly.

Vice Chairman—O. D. Casselman, M. P., N. J. Fraid, Hugh Munro, M, L, A.

Secretary—F. D. McLennan.

Division Organizer—D. J. McDougald.

County Organizers—E. D. Gates, J. G. Singer.

Honorary Committee—His Honor Judge Liddell, Chairman ; F. D. Brunet, Moose Creek ; M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg ; Nathan Copeland, R. R. No. 1, Cornwall ; D. Courville, Alexandria ; D. Danis, Cornwall ; George H. Davy, Iroquois ; David Dunbar, R. R. No. I, Newington ; John A. Farlinger, R. R. Cornwall ; Frank Fraser, Moorewood ; Wesley Hamilton, Chesterville; I. Hilliard, M. L. A., Morrisburg ; P. J. Lally, Cornwall ; W. B. Lawson, K. C. Chesterville ; W. R. Mack, Cornwall ; John A. McDonald, R. R., Greenfield ; Donald D. McLeod, Moose Creek ; A. W. McIntyre, R. R. Finch ; William T. McMartin, R. R. Chesterville ; Robt. Mulholland, South Mountain ; R. T. Nicholson, Lancaster ; A. H. Robertson, Maxville ; James A. Saugster, Bainsville ; R. A. Shearer, M. L. A., Cornwall.

Employees, Committee—W. V. Boyd, Chairman ; Fred H. Gray, P. J. Lally, T. McGill, George E. Smith, W. J. Wallace.

Team Members' Committee—John A. Chisholm, Chairman ; George A. Milden, William Pollock, George A. Stiles.

Publ[illegible] ; Farrand Hall, John A. [illegible] holm, J. E. Chevrier, N. J. Fraid, W. Gibbons, C. U. Peeling.

Special Subscriptions and Names Committee—George A. Stiles, A. L. Smith.

Team Members

Town of Cornwall—W. A. Craig, Captain ; George A. Milden, James E. Tallon, Wm. Pollock, M. D. Cline.

Township of Cornwall—J. W. McLeod, Captain ; R. A. Shearer, M. L. A., Peter A. Nolan, Frank Quinn, D. J. McIntosh.

Finch—D. A. McNaughton, Captain; J. A. Robinson, J. A. Coons.

Osnabruck—D. H. Meikle, Captain ; F. Warren, W. A. Edwards, David Dunbar.

Roxborough—W. O. Wert, Captain ; O. S. J. McDonnell, D. H. McDermid.

Charlottenburgh — H. M. Grant, Captain ; P. H. McDermid, J. A. B. McLennan, A. Dougal Cameron.

Kenyon—John A. Welsh, Captain ; Murdock McRae, Roderick McQuaig, Peter Kippen,

Lancaster—D. D. McQuaig, Captain ; R. C. McDougall, Arch. John McDonald, F. Ouimet.

Lochiel — M. J. Morris, Captain ; Peter Chisholm, Allan Campbell, Edgar McRae.

Winchester—W. J. Fisher, Captain ; James F. Ault, J. G. Tate, James R. Weir.

Williamsburg — George Challies, Captain ; Frank Empey, James Clement, Ed. VanAllen.

Mountain—John S. Anderson, Captain ; Clayton Robertson, Joseph Thompson.

Matilda—Thomas Johnston, Captain; Eli Merkley, Peter P. Everett, J. J. Payne.

A correspondent states a purse was lost in a neighboring village some days ago, containing a sum of money exceeding $50 and some valuable articles. The purse was found by two small boys, who, being honest, returned it to the owner and received the reward of three cents.—Cornwall Standard.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

What Allies Will Demand

Reported Terms Under Which Armistice Will be Granted

Washington, Oct 24th — Marshal Foch and the Allied Commanders have agreed upon armistice terms tantamount to Germany's unconditional surrender if they are accepted.

From an authorative source it was learned today these terms are essentially as follows :

1. The evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine.

2. The evacuation of Prussian Poland.

3. The cessation of all munition making to be insured by committees of Allied officials, who will be installed in all factories at Essen and all other points.

4. The surrender of the submarine fleet.

5. The occupation of all German battleships by Allied nayal officers.

The provisions of the armistice have been drafted to embody the foregoing points and to insure completely against any resumption of warfare by Germany, either on land or sea.

Precautions were included to prevent Germany utilizing the armistice for the manufacture of war material with a view to continuing the fight should peace negotiations fail.

British despatches today laid particular emphasis on the naval requirements of an armistice to limit German sea power and guarantee against future naval outrages.

Belgium, France, Rumania, Serbia and all other occupied land must, of course, be evacuated.

It is suggested that other armistice terms will include Allied occupation of a portion of Germany, with Entente and American troops in Berlin, at the Krupp Works at Essen, in Metz, Strassburg, Coblenz and all key forti[illegible] render Germany harmless, the Allies will demand the possession of Heligoland before Germany is given an armistice and will require the bulk of the enemy cannon and munitions surrendered to custody of the Allies, and the German army disbanded,

In addition, there is a belief that some of the Allied Powers will demand that Von der Lancken, slayer of Edith Cavell, and other perpetrators of the more revolting German atrocities, be held as hostages. The disposition of the Kaiser would also figure in the arrangements. He is under indictment in England for first degree murder, the indictment having been voted after an air raid in which a number of children were killed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, recently returned from Europe, declared today that Britain and France would fight to a finish rather than see Germany escape. With the United States pouring first-class soldiers into France, Germany appears doomed to one of the most crushing and devastating defeats of history if she tries to continue the war until next year.

What Causes a Town to Die

More towns die for want of confidence on the part of business men and lack of public spirit than for the rivalry of neighboring towns or adverse surroundings, says a writer in a Western paper. This is true. When a man in search of a home or a business location goes to a town and finds it brimful of hope and enthusiasm over the prospects of the place and earnestly at work to build up the town, he soon becomes imbued with the same spirit, and as a result he drives his stakes and goes to work with the same interest. When, however he goes to a town, and everyone expresses a doubt and apprehension of the prosperity of the place, moving about and indulging in mournful complaints about imaginary evils which are likely to befall the town, he feels that it is no place for him, and shakes the dust from his feet, while he departs with town. Try to make a live, enterprising, progressive town out of the one in which you live. When you are working for or saying a good thing for your town you are accomplishing a good thing yourself.

NOTICE !

The Iroquois High School will reopen on Monday, the 28th of October at 9 a. m.

News "Want" advts. never fail to bring results.

"The Store of Satisfaction"

LADIES' SOLTS PLUSH COATS

A new stock of these coats expected next week, our first shipment being entirely sold out, which proves the quality of these goods. A full line of cloth coats in stock. See us before buying as we can save you money.

SATURDAY SPECIALS !

Bananas, per dozen, 40c
Lemons, best quality, per dozen, 45c
Oranges, large size, per dozen, 65c
Surprise Soap, Comfort Soap and Gold Soap, 2 bars for 15c.

The Store of Satisfaction

Max Rabin

'Phone 33 : : IROQUOIS

Canada Food Board License No. 8-31858

Northway's



New Fall and Winter Coats

In all the Leading Fabrics Developed in all the most desirable styles.

Duplication carefully



We have in stock the leading styles in

Monarch and Shetland Floss

Kavanaugh & Hyslop

"The Leading Home Furnishers"

Iroquois - Ontario

Advertising !

The biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what was happening ? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods ? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have. : : : : : :

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising. : : : : :

HUN AIRMEN ARE NOT CHIVALROUS

IS THE VERDICT OF FLYERS WHO KNOW

No Truth in Assertions That German Aviator is a More Honorable Foe Than the Other Huns.

Once a Boche always a Boche.

Chivalry is an unknown quantity in a Hun, whether he is an ordinary soldier or an aviation officer. Fair play and fair fighting are things he cannot understand. One must not expect them in any circumstances, for they are simply not in the nature of the beast. So boys, when you go overseas and begin flying against the German aces, remember that the Hun aviator will try to foul you just as he has fouled every allied aviator who has ever given him a chance. Dont give him any opportunity to "strafe' you with any of his efficiency," for that is what he calls his fouling. Don't trust him to fight squarely, unless you wish to suddenly depart this life. Fight fair yourself, but get the Hun first!

Those may not be the exact words, but they are the purport of what young Canadians are hearing in aviation training schools all over the country. Instructors who have fought air battles against the Germans have story upon story to illustrate the fact that chivalry is non-existent in the German aviators. Tales are being brought back every day from the front to prove the Huns absolutely lacking in any sense of fair fighting in aerial duels. The legend that the Germans recognized such a thing as chivalry in air combats has been smashed.

Testimony of Three Aviators.

Chivalry in a Hun? Bah!" said a French aviation captain. "Can you find warmth in a block of ice? Can you get milk from a stone? How then can there be a spirit of chivalry and fair fighting in a people who look upon treaties as mere scraps of paper? There has been much printed in the American newspapers of the chivalry and 'knighthood' common among aviators of all races, but nothing like that has seen print in the French and English journals. Why is that? We French and English are too near the front for such a lie to gain any credence. We know too much about what actually has taken place in these aerial fights.

"While the French, British and Italians have been willing to fight chivalrously, not only in the air, but tory. They care nothing for honor or fair play. Those are but empty words to soldiers of the Kaiser, whether they fight on land or sea or in the air."

"The Huns don't know what the word chivalry means," said a Canadian aviator. "Furthermore, they don't care to know. One mustn't judge them too harshly, you know, for they haven't any chivalry or sense of decency or fair play in them, and so, of course, they can't understand anything about these virtues."

But the bitterest speech of all—the most ironically bitter—was the one made by a sturdy young Italian aviation captain.

"Yes," said he quietly in perfect English as he folded his arms across his chest and his dark eyes flashed ominously. "Yes, I shall most certainly accord all the chivalry of modern warfare to the next German or Austrian I fly against. You see, one chivalrous Boche surrendered in mid-air to my younger brother when the Gotha's machine gun jammed. My brother accepted his surrender, and as they planed back to the Italian lines the German pilot, who was in front, of course, suddenly dropped a hundred feet or so, came up behind my brother's machine and opened fire with the rapid-fire rifle, which he had fixed after his surrender. I saw my brother fall. He was shot twice thro' the chest, but he was not quite dead when we reached the wreckage of his machine back of our lines. He lived long enough to tell the tale. Yes, signor, I shall most certainly extend all the chivalry I can to the next Hun I fight—in the air, on land or on sea."

Other Stories of Hun Treachery.

The story of the Huns' trick to kill Guynemer, the famous French ace, was told by an aviation officer recently. Guynemer, runs the story, had downed his thirty-fifth German plane, and was a marked man for Hun flying machine gun bullets. To kill him would be to shatter the morale of the French flyers, thought the Huns, and as man after man had been slain in aerial duel by the terrible Frenchman, the Germans plotted his destruction by foul means, since they could not get him any other way. They sent him a challenge to fight their champion in single combat. It would be a duel between two aces, they said. Dared the Frenchman accept?

Of course Guynemer accepted. On the day appointed he shook hands all around with his companions, mounted rapidly and circled about, waiting for the German to appear. Back of the French lines Guynemer's companions watched. But the Hun flyer seemed wary. He darted about his adversary never seeming quite willing to fight at close range. Suddenly he turned and headed back for the safety to be had behind the German anti-aircraft guns. After him sped the Frenchman, and almost instantly there swarmed into the air a whole squadron of German machines, bent on killing the French ace. But Guynemer saw his plight and flew to safety, to fight again for many another day.

There is another tale of a British youth who recklessly tackled a circus of Hun planes. He might have flown from them and saved his life, but he darted into the middle of the flying ring, where the Germans hardly dared fire at him for fear of hitting one of themselves. The daring youth had dropped two planes when he broke for home. Smash! His right wing was crippled by a shot, and down he dropped. Out on the unharmed wing crawled the English boy, striving to balance his machine. Did the German honor his bravery and let him sink to earth behind the German lines, a prisoner? They did not. Two of them swooped down on him like hawks upon a wounded bird. They shot him off his wing tip.

That is but one of many records of allied aviators being shot off wing tips. There are others of allied aeronauts who have leaped from punctured observation balloons and who, as they dropped softly earthward in parachutes, have been riddled by German machine gun bullets.

An English newspaper tells of a Belgian aviator who, in a short duel with a German, found his supply of machine gun bullets gone. He held up his hands in token of surrender, and, obeying the Boche airman, began planing toward the German lines. The Hun shot him in the back.

CROSSING THE CANAL DU NORD

British Built Bridge of Tanks in Drive Near Cambrai.

in their drive north-west of Cambrai in September. The waterway is a formidable obstacle 125 feet wide and forty-five feet deep and could be crossed at only three points.

The Canadians, since early in the month, had held a bridgehead at Marquion. The British acquired a second bridgehead at Havrincourt. It remained to find a method of crossing the canal in the center of the attack in the direction of Mouvres, where there was no bridgehead.

The artillery by dawn had destroyed the masonry banks of the canal. Then several superannuated tanks, on the top of which was necessary gear for the construction of bridges, were launched into the chasm. Fighting tanks crossed the canal over the backs of tanks in the big ditch.

At Marquion and Mavrincourt the canal was crossed in the most gallant manner as the bridgeheads were under fire. The whole operation made necessary days of preliminary work in order to make it a success.

Picked men intrusted with the delicate and dangerous task included Canadians, a naval brigade, the Scots and Guards. Enemy forces confronting them consisted of nine divisions.

Referred to Foch.

Irate Lady—This clothes-line as I bought last night you said was a all-British line.

Shopkeeper—Yes, madam.

Irate Lady—Well, it broke twice an' let me washin' down. A 'Indenburg line I calls it.

Rice pudding can be made with honey for sweetening.

Apples can hardly be eaten too often.

Cheese is one of the best substitutes for meat.

"SOMEWHERE IN PALESTINE"

HEADLINES THAT ONCE WOULD HAVE SEEMED SACRILEGIOUS

Now Teem With Memories and With Suggestions of an Even More Splendid Sequel to the War.

It is fitting, it is dramatic that the "triumph of justice" should find a special field for fighting in the Holy Land. "Somewhere in Palestine!" A few years ago and the newspaper headlines of to-day would have seemed not only inconceivable, but sacrilegious. Now, they merely assure us that in letter, as in spirit, this is a Holy War.

Galilee, which the British "took" the other day, is the most precious bit of geography known to history. If the River Jordan, which we are told the British now "hold," is rich in hallowed association, what of Nazareth, lately "captured"?

A headline, which at first blush, seemed to have something to do with steel, announced not long ago that Bethlehem had "surrendered." The entry of the British into Jerusalem is now an old story, but it is one that Richard the Lionhearted would never tire of hearing. The dear old lady who said she found such comfort in just saying over and over to herself the blessed word Mesopotamia has plenty of company these days. The very syllables of such headlines sound like incantations. They cast a spell and we are never done with the wonder of it all.

Making New History.

So short a time ago and Palestine stood for all that was finished and done with. It was as dead as its own Dead Sea. Having once enacted the most sacred, the most far-reaching in its consequences of all events, history was through with the region. Or so we thought. But the Allies have changed all that. Foch has turned crusader and the dream of the ages has come true. And Von Sanders, who held Nazareth for the Germans, has fled at the approach of the British troops to Berlin, where they are saying (according to the headlines) that the Holy Land campaign is part of Foch's strategy.

There was another who once journeyed over this small country. Born in Bethlehem, it was to Galilee, and especially to the shores of the Sea of Galilee called in the communiques the Sea of Tiberias), the He confined His labors.

"His ministry, continued, to the valley of the lake of Tiberias, and even in this valley there was one region He preferred."

The text books tell us that the Sea of Galilee is fifteen or sixteen miles long and ten broad. Its shape is almost a perfect oval, but it forms a kind of gulf commencing from Tiberias up to the entrance of the Jordan, the curve of which measures nine miles.

From many authorities we learn that the locality has changed greatly since the time of Christ. "The lake, the horizon, the shrubs, the flowers are all that remain of the little district, only three or four leagues in extent, where Jesus initiated His divine work. The trees have totally disappeared. In this country where vegetation was formerly so luxurious travellers are now obliged to calculate a day beforehand the spot where they are next to find a shady resting place. The lake has become deserted. A single craft, in the most miserable condition, now crosses the waves that were once so rich in life and joy. The heat on the shore is now very oppressive. The lake lies in a hollow 650 feet below the level of the Mediterranean and thus shares the torrid condition of the Dead Sea. An abundant vegetation formerly tempered this excessive heat."

Palestine of Long Ago.

The same authority goes on to say that here, as in the Campagna of Rome, there has been a change of climate brought about by historical causes. Islamism, and especially the Musselman reaction against the crusades, has withered as with a blast of death the land beloved by Jesus.

The four or five large villages, which formed the little world of Jesus for the greater part of His life, lay at about half an hour's journey from each other. He does not appear ever to have visited Tiberias, a city inhabited by pagans and the usual residence of King Herod.

"Sometimes, however," says Renan, "He wandered beyond His favorite region. He went by boat to the eastern shore, to Gergesa, for instance. Toward the north, we see Him at Paneas or Caesarea Phillipi, at the foot of Mount Hern. And lastly, He journeyed once more in the direction of Tyre and Sidon, a country which must have been marvellously prosperous at that time. In all these districts He was in the midst of paganism."

The Lake of Tiberias is still one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The warm climate, tempered by the formerly luxuriant vegetation, made its shores a delightful dwelling place. There, unlike places of a severer temperature, even the poor have their place in th sun. In such an environment the Beatitudes were proclaimed; the "greatest short story in the world," the Prodigal Son was told for the first time; the Sermon on the Mount had its initial hearing. All th lovely stories of the New Testament sprang to life and throve in such a soil. The region, as it was then, accounts for the pastoral, the idyllic quality of the New Testament.

"Were Syria ever conquered by a European nation," says Renan, but he says it as though such a thing were inconceivable. He also says, concerning the life of Christ: "Each moment of this period is solemn and counts more than whole ages in the history of humanity." Again, "The principal movement in the history of the world is the revolution by which the noblest portions of humanity have forsaken the ancient religions which are classed together under the vague name of paganism for a religion founded on the divine unity and the Trinity and the incarnation of the Son of God. Nearly a thousand years were required to achieve this conversion; the newer religion took at least three hundred years in its formation. Jesus was not a founder of dogmas or a maker of creeds. He was one that infused a new spirit into the world. Here at the price of a few hours of suffering, which never touched His immortal soul, He purchased the fullest immortality. For thousands of years the world will depend upon Him. Banner of our contradictions. He will be the sign around which the fiercest battle shall be waged."

May Be Scene of War's End.

This last reads like prophecy. But even after this war started who could have predicted that Palestine would play a part in it? It may yet be that the decisive battle will be fought there. Life's great moments have a way of slipping on the scene unheralded—almost unnoticed. Only after long, long time do we recognize untheatrical. But life is not wonder trical. Our eyes have been fixed on the western front. To most of us it has seemed that the decision will be reached there. But Fate may have something up her sleeve, and the Holy Land may again play a great part in history. If so, there could be no more appropriate setting for the war's finale and for the spirit which animates the Allies. Once more we shall say with Swinburne:

"Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean!"

Food Conservation.

Two British soldiers went into a restaurant in Salonika and ordered the waiter to bring them "Turkey with Greece."

"Sorry, but I cannot Servia," replied the waiter.

"Then bring the Bosphorus," cried the soldiers.

The boss came, and after hearing the complaint, answered, "I hegret to Russia, but you cannot Roumania."

So the soldiers went away Hungary.

Cause for Thanksgiving.

An Irish farmer, waking up in the night, saw an apparition at the foot of the bed. He reached out for a gun and perforated the ghost with a bullet. In the morning he discovered that he had made a target of his own shirt.

"What did you do then " inquired the friend to whom he told the story.

"I knelt down and thanked God that I hadn't been inside it," said the farmer piously.

Such a variety of races are represented in the Philippine Islands that 31 languages are spoken.

The AUTOMOBILE



Lubricating Oils Should Be Changed.

"Do not neglect to overhaul the lubricating system before winter is far advanced," says an expert. "It is a job which the ordinary driver avoids because it is dirty. But serious trouble may follow if the work is not done in time. Winter, with its low temperature, brings unusual conditions and the various lubricants used must be adapted to the change.

"Doubtless the oil in the crank-case has been changed about every 1,500 miles during the summer, a rule which should be followed all winter. But frequently the motorist neglects to clean the crank-case when changing oils, and so the dirt and grit remain in the bottom of the crank-case to contaminate the new oil.

"To avoid this, empty the old oil and fill to the proper level with kerosene. Run the engine under its own power from half to three-quarters of a minute, in order to wash down all the old oil and the impurities with it. Then drain thoroughly and fill with fresh lubricant.

"Ordinarily the oil base should be removed and the strainer, pump and pipes thoroughly cleaned. A new gasket should then be fitted. This is more of a job than the average person wishes to undertake, so the kerosene method may be considered fairly satisfactory.

"Before installing the new oil, consider whether it is adapted to the new season or not. The working temperature may be the same, but the oil pump is exposed to every blast of cold air and the oil may be chilled to a point where it cannot flow.

"As soon as freezing weather arrives make a cold test of the lubricant as follows: "Place half a tumbler of the oil in some place where it may be exposed to the elements. Watch it from day to day. If it thickens and refuses to flow at any time it is hardly suited to your engine. Use a slightly thinner oil or one not too sluggish at low temperatures.

"If inconvenient to change the oil immediately, garage the car in a warm place and do not take it out until the engine has run several minutes and the oil circulation insured.

"If obliged to let the car stand any length of time with engine not running, you will, of course, blanket the radiator which not only protects the cooling system, but the oil as well.

"There is one danger which is frequently overlooked, and that is an accumulation of water at the bottom of the pump. This results from the products of combustion leaking past the piston and also from ocasional leakage of the colling system. If the pump is exposed to freezing temperature, this water will freeze.

"Change the grease in the gear-case and differential case to a heavy oil. A semi-fluid grease or gear compound will thicken in winter and will not penetrate where it should. Both places should be flushed with kerosene and the dirt and grit washed down with a long-handld brush.

"A heavy oil will thicken slightly, but it will soften quickly in use, and wil then flow to the places where it is needed, whereas a grease will be pushed aside and stay there, being useless as a lubricant."

SUPER-AIRPLANE A MIGHTY MACHINE

SUPER-DREADNOUGHT OF THE BRITISH AIR NAVY

Giant Craft Can Easily Carry Twenty People to Height of Seven Thousand Feet.

In giant hangars ranged along the side of an airdrome "Somewhere in England," are to be found a squadron of the super-dreadnoughts of the [illegible] been published, along with some details of their great size and weight, but it is safe to say that few people, even in England, have any very clear idea as to what these machines are like.

To be able to examine one at close quarters is naturally not a privilege open to many people, and yet it is only by such close inspection that one can grasp what a mighty thing this giant airplane is which has accomplished such feats as flights to Constantinople and Egypt and has taken more than twenty people to a height of 7,000 feet with the greatest ease.

The Associated Press correspondent reached the airdrome just as one of the big machines was preparing for a trial flight. At rest it suggested nothing so much as an enormous black grasshopper. It was impressive and yet almost uncanny merely by reason of its bigness.

Seated in the nose of the machine, the pilot looked extraordinarily small and insignificant, and it was hard to believe that he could control the great planes and machinery behind him. At his side sat a mechanic and around him in the cockpit were the many instruments for control and bomb-dropping.

How Bombs Are Packed.

To reach the front seats the passenger climbs up a ladder under the body of the machine and then scrambles through a trapdoor. There is plenty of room to move about inside, although much space is taken up with the store of bombs, all of which are securely fastened inside the machine. By keeping bombs inside the body no extra wind resistance is offered during flight, and this is said to be a notable advantage in a machine of this size and speed.

Behind the bomb cases is a space which might well be called a cabin, and here there is accommodation for several gunners and their guns. To convert this space in peace time to a passenger saloon seating a dozen persons would be a simple task.

Each engine has a little "house" to itself on either side of the main body, and the gasoline is pumped to the engines from two huge tanks fixed above the bomb cases. Searchlights are fixed on the tips of the wings and under the pilot's seat for night flying.

The whole craft is so large that to move it one the ground without the help of its own engines it is necessary to employ a special tractor automobile. Yet in the air this giant airplane is very easy to fly and no special knowledge of aeronautics is ful future before it. Its present model has, of course, been designed expressly for war purposes, but it has enormous possibilities for peace uses.

The Cafeteria System For Hogs.

Much of the drudgery is taken out of hog feeding by the use of the self-feeder. According to investigations carried on at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, hogs, after they have reached a certain age, do better when fed in this way provided the proper mixtures are used. Strange to say, when properly handled, dangerous and wasteful overfeeding is not so likely to occur with the self-feeder as when meals are given at stated hours. It has been shown that the hogs are the best judges of when they should take food. The feeder is fully described in Special Circular No. 15, obtainable at the office of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This bin-like receptacle is easily made at a cost of about $10, even when new lumber is used in its consruction.

Always Accurate.

Wadkins had once been whipped for inaccuracy during his boyhood, so was always very careful in his statements. He was a porter. An old gentleman approached him and asked:

"Is this my train, porter?"

"No, sir; it belongs to the railway company, sir," answered Wadkins.

"That's not what I mean," said the old man testily. "I mean do I take this train to Mudslush-on-Sea?"

"No, sir," said Wadkins, patiently. "The engine always does that."

Beets are good baked just as potatoes are.

The Doings of the Duffs.



For Autumn Days



Developed in serge this one-piece dress is just the last word in smartness. McCall Pattern No. 8539, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



A suit is an essential with the well-dressed woman, and here is an exceptionally unusual adaptation of one. McCall Pattern No. 8547, Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. McCall Pattern No. 8388, Ladies' Skirt. In 5 sizes, 22 to 30 waist. Price, 20 cents.

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

A Scanty Meal.

In a certain hospital the patients were very badly fed, and looking forward to an inspection, when they could lodge a complaint.

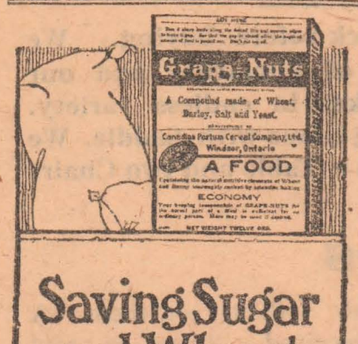
When one day the inspecting officer came round, one Tommy was determined not to miss this opportunity.

"What's your complaint?" asked the officer.

"Trench fever."

"Oh! And what is the diet?" continued the officer solicitously.

"Two sucks at the thermometer daily!" was the answer.



Saving Sugar and Wheat

is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

Canada Food Board License No 2-026

FOR THE AIR SERVICE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES



An immense R. A. F. machine ready to start with its load of bombs for Germany.

A Sitka (silver) spruce log cut on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board.

THEY are cutting spruce in British Columbia. The silver spruce forests, long neglected because of lack of market and transportation, have found their place. The straight, fine-grained, tough wood is the ideal material for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. The silver spruce grows only on the islands and ocean coast of British Columbia and the northwest United States. The American timber of this species is being used exclusively for war purposes of the States, the needs of the other allies in the great war are supplied by the wonderful forests of B. C., this supply being made possible through a splendid organization perfected during the past ten months by Major Austin C. Taylor, director of the Aeronautical Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Hundreds of camps, scores of tug-boats, thousands of men are at work on the forests, while scores of mills cut the logs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company tugs haul great rafts across the waters of the Pacific Coast and discharge the cargo at the mills and terminals. Hundreds and hundreds of Canadian Pacific Railway cars roll eastward monthly loaded with prime aeroplane lumber, bound for the aeroplane factories in the east. The wants of France and England, Canada and Italy are filled by the loggers of British Columbia, and the industry will grow even beyond its present tremendous volume.—L. V. K.

THE SIMPLE AFRICAN

How the Sights and Customs of Civilization Affect Him.

It is an amusing speculation to picture one of our remote ancestors suddenly transported through time from the homely days, say of the seventeenth century, to the hustling, bustling days of the present. "How his eyes would open at our marvelous inventions!" we say. The nearest we can come to bringing that to pass is to bring out suddenly to civilization some of the tribesmen who have never before left their jungle homes and who have never heard of engines or telephones or motion pictures. We imagine our remote ancestor as standing in awe before our wonderful devices. Perhaps we would laugh at them, too, as some of the West African tribes did on their way to the front in German East Africa. A writer in Blackwood's tells about them.

The wildest excitement prevailed on board, he says. Many of these natives had never seen the sea, and very few had ever sailed upon it. They believed most things their officers told them, but it was of no use to tell them that men built this great floating town. No. Allah must have made it! Pointing to the two steam tugs lying side by side in the harbor, they asked how soon it would take these lesser craft to grow to the size of the transport, which must be their mother. The tables and benches on the troop deck of the ship were an unnecessary encumbrance to the black men, who knew not whether to sit on the tables and rest their feet on the benches, or to sit on the benches, using the tables as a support for their backs. When the officers began to issue the usual hammocks there was the wild excitement of children with a new and wonderful toy. Climbing in at one side the black men fell out at the other, and thought it all the greatest fun in the world.

The navigation of the ship was a mystery to the Africans. The popular theory was that we were pulled along by a wire under the sea. Many attached considerable importance to the log line on the stern of the ship, supposing that it somehow enabled the skipper to find his way across the ocean, while a few maintained that it was a means of catching fish. Our many endeavors to convince the Africans that the earth is round were invariably met with ribald laughter. In vain did we expound the principles of wireless. They thought it all capital sport, and roared with laughter at these jokes of their officers.

When we reached Durban the people invited the Africans to a moving-picture show. The two hours we spent in that theatre are beyond my description. From beginning to end, no matter whether the screen was blank or displayed the most stirring scenes, the men gave themselves up to one frenzied tumult of laughter. The dignified inspection of a wrecked Zeppelin by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George provoked as great an outburst of mirth as the most extravagant Charlie Chaplin farce. The blank that follows the completion of a film was regarded as one of the best practical jokes in the world.

The rest of our voyage was uneventful, but the Africans will ever remember our arrival at Dar es Salaam, for their they saw their first airplane. It appeared high overhead above our head in a cocoanut plantation. It circled and came lower, and the Africans could see the two men and a machine gun that they had refused to believe were carried in the aeroplane.

"But how on earth," they asked "do those men get any food?"

"O fool!" came the answer. "Of course they catch birds!"

SEVEN BROTHERS KILLED

An Amazing Tale of the War Regarding An Australian Soldier.

The Agent-General for New South Wales issues the following remarkable statement regarding an Australian soldier's military career.

Staff Sergeant W. F. Payne, Australian Imperial Force, to whom a cottage at Darlington, N.S.W., has recently been erected by voluntary labor, and who has a wife and three children, has had an amazingly romantic career in the military service.

Five of his brothers were killed at Mons, one at Bullecourt, another elsewhere in France, and two in the Boer war, while his only living brother lost a leg at Mons. The father of this family of eleven fighters, now 78, is a Lieut.-Colonel in charge of Bisley rifle range.

Sergeant Payne enlisted in Sydney in August, 1914, the day after war was declared. He took part in the famous landing at Gallipoli, and was wounded. Later he was blown up by a shell, and was rendered blind for nine weeks, deaf for ten weeks, and dumb for four and a half months. He regained his speech in a Sydney theatre by the startling effect of a stage episode.

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

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

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



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

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

New Yorker: "And where do I go when this shelling business starts?" Sandy (late of the "Wee Kirk"): "Laddie, that a' depends on your releegious opeenions."

The City of Great Spires.

He wrote, brave boy, from out of France somewhere,
That "I can see a city of great spires,
And in between flash paths of deadly fires.
But still, please God, to-morrow we'll be there."
To-morrow came. He climber the cumbered stair
Of duty, and through danger's tangled wires,
Flung all his fighting, like an incensed prayer,
Upon the smoke of war's grim funeral pyres.
Not this life's crowded splendors to withhold
From furnace-trial; not content with less
Than Self sublimed to noble nothingness,
He gained the City of the Spires of Gold.
Close to our hearts his memory lingereth,
A Cross of Vict'ry pinned by the hand of Death.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

Two for a Nickel.

The quick wit of a traveling salesman, who has since become a vwell-known proprietor, was severely tested one day. He sent in his card by the office boy to the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting room by a ground glass partition.

When the boy handed his card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear it in half and throw it in the waste basket; the boy came out and told the caller that he could not see the chief.

The salesman told the boy to go back and get him his card; the boy brought out a nickel with the message that his card was torn up. Then the salesman took out another card and sent the boy back, saying, "Tell your boss I sell two cards for a nickel."

He got his interview and sold a large amount of goods.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Very Convenient.

Geraldine was staying with her aunt.

One day, as they were visiting the town's poorer districts, Geraldine noticed three rather untidy children playing in front of a house and remarked about it.

"There are ten children living in that house and only one mother to care for all of them, so she cannot always keep them as clean as mothers who have only one or two to take care of," said her aunt.

"Ten?" asked Geraldine. "Ten? Why, they can have a party without inviting anyone!"

A measured acre summer-fallowed at the farm of Lethbridge jail has yielded 55 buhesls to the acre. The thrashing from the whole farm will give an average of over 30 bushels.

Bereaved.

Let me come in where you sit weeping; ay,
Let me, who have not any child to die,
Weep with you for the little one whose love
I have known nothing of.

The little arms that slowly, slowly loosed
Their pressure round your neck; the hands you used
To kiss—such arms, such hands I never knew
May I not weep with you?

Fain would I be of service, say something,
Between the tears, that would be comforting.
But, ah! so sadder than yourselves am I,
Who have no child to die.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Newfoundland to Develop Resources.

The Reid Newfoundland Railway Co. has established a natural resources department under J. McNeil Forbes, to explore, inventory and develop the important mineral, timber, agricultural and water-power resources on the lands owned by the company. It is hoped to create a flourishing farming district on the western side of the island. A large staff of technical men will be employed on the work during the next four years.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Soldiers' Chances.

The actuaries have got the soldiers' war risks figured out to the decimal point. Based on the mortality statistics of the Allied armies the fighting man's chances are as follows: 29 chances of coming home to 1 of being killed; 49 chances of recovering from wounds to 1 chance of dying from them; 1 chance in 500 of losing a limb. And the soldier's life even makes for longevity. It is estimated that the average Tommy who survives the risk of battle adds five years to his life because of physical training, and is freer from disease than he would have been in civil life.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Domestic Dynamo.

A lady, who had a very slow servant girl, noticed that it took the girl almost half the day to scrub the kitchen, a piece of work that should have been accomplished in an hour. The servant always accompanied her scrubbing with a song, and one day the mistress was alarmed at the slow progress she made.

" 'Mid pleasures" (scrub) "an' palaces" (scrub) "tho' we may" (scrub) 'roam—"

"Jane!" called the mistress, sternly, "I am tired of hearing 'Home, Sweet Home.' Sing 'The Campbells are Coming'."

Nothing loath, Jane did so, and fell into the trap so cleverly laid for her. Her scrubbing brush flew over the boards with lightning rapidity.

The poetry of motion had made swift work.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The answer to the question, "Why should we save wool " is that a fully equipped soldier uses 13 times as much wool as does a civilian. Also that there are not enough sheep raised to meet the needed wool supply.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS and PASTES for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE E.T. DALLEY CORPORATIONS Ltd., HAMILTON, CANADA.



Autumn.

The whip-poor-wills are calling
And calling soft and low,
And back and forth a pheasant flock
Like frightened shadows go.
The highway beckons deep with dust,
And blue the skies and clear,
But the white-winged moth has told me
That Autumn draweth near.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried $1,500. Will go for $1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell $2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H., c/o Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box B61, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel'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.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't *rub* it in. Just let it *penetrate* naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows!

External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain



Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to healment in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

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

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are *quickly relieved* by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses. *All dealers or write us.* HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada. 35¢ BOTTLE



Wood's Phosphodine,

...the whole ...new Blood ...old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TOR... ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

IRA W. BECKSTED

PHOTOGRAPHER

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Becksted Block Iroquois, Ont.

ARTHUR FLYNN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC

CONVEYANCER, ETC.

MORRISBURG : ONTARIO

Money to loan on Farm mortgages.

Get your Business Training from the trained business man

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By experts experienced as stenographers and teachers

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G. H. DAVY, B. A.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY AND CONVEYANCER

J. W. Tindale

Iroquois Ont.

DEALER IN

Victor Gramaphones and Records

Latest Records received each week. Call and hear them played.

Eyes Tested

By the latest method known to Science.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Full line of Silverware, Jewelry and Watches.

Local Agent Wanted

For the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

Thousands of Orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, Asparagus, Rhutarb plants etc.

The demand for Ornamental stock in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying agency with liberal commissions, Experience not necessary.

Stone & Wellington

(Established 1837)

Toronto - Ontario

Sun Life Assurance Co.

OF CANADA

The business done by this company during 1917 was the largest yet done in any one year and still keeps the SUN well in advance of all Canadian competitors.

Forty years of careful and conservative management has won a standing and prestige for the company, which produces an increasing volume of business. Applications put in during the year just closed were as follows:

Canadian Agencies	14,157,110.20
Foreign Agencies	18,246,350.19
	$32,403,460.36

INCREASE OVER 1916

Canadian Agencies	2,482,473.96
Foreign Agencies	583,431.75
	$3,065,905.70

Of this large volume of business the Eastern Ontario Agency, to which Iroquois belongs, turned in $1,250,000.

Correspondence Invited. Information gladly given on application to

IRA J. CRAMER - General Agent

Aultsville, Ontario

T. E. CLELAND - Local Agent

Quality Printing !

Give us a trial with your order. All Work Carefully and Neatly Done. We solicit your orders, and at Reasonable Prices : :

THE NEWS : Iroquois

FOR SALE OR RENT

Comfortable dwelling house on Wilson St in a good state of repair. Will sell at a bargain to a quick cash buyer.

ALVA A SERVISS

44-3 Iroquois, Ont.

G. T. R. TIME TABLE

GOING EAST

No. 18,	daily, mail and express	4.13 a.m
26,	" ex, Sunday "	7.09 a.m
6,	" " mail & ex.	3.06 p.m

GOING WEST

No. 7,	daily except Sunday	1.09 p.m
25,	daily except Sunday	8.00 p.m
19,	daily, mail and ex.	10.25 p.m

M. S. CASSAN, Agent

WHITTEKER, the Optician, will be at the Central Hotel, Iroquois, Nov. 4, 1918, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon.

Town Topics

Renew.

Get ready for the tax collector.

Let the The News have the names of your visitors.

The few fine days we have been having this week is a very welcome change.

Mrs. W. L. Hogg and son of Waterloo, Ont., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fisher.

Harry Burnside, carter, is back at work again after being confined to his home for a few days, suffering from a slight attack of appendicitis.

Arnold Merkley, of Kingston, and Mrs. Wm. G. Covington, of Ottawa, spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Merkley.

The Misses Marguerite and Mary Werte, who have been very ill with influenza, are recovering we are pleased to report.

Miss Ethel McInnis, who is teaching at Bolingbrooke, is home for a few weeks. Her school is closed an account of the prevalent illness.

The Misses Martha and Emma Doran, who have been attending Varsity in Toronto, are home for a while, on account the college being closed.

The High School re-opens on Monday, Oct. 28th, after being closed for two weeks. It is also expected that the Public School will re-open on the same date.

Sunday, Oct. 27th, at 2 a. m, is the official date and time on which the daylight saving ends. All clocks in Canada as well as in the United States, will be set back one hour.

Miss Margaret Carman of the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, is home for a few days, the result of the Collegiate Institute being closed on account of the influenza.

Married at Dixon Corners, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22nd, 1918, Rev. D. O. MacArthur, B. D., officiating, Maurice Clair Wallace to Mary Luella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McIntyre. Congratulations.

Cadet J. H. R. Miller, of the Hamilton Armament School, R. A. F., is enjoying a short rest here with his mother, Mrs. G. J. Miller, of Regina, Sask., who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. A. B, Carman.

An old and respected resident of Matilda passed away at the home of his son-in-law, John Bouck, on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, in the person of Henry Sellers. The funeral was held on Friday afternoon, interment being made in Point Iroquois cemetery.

Word was received here on Friday of last week that J. W. Forrester, of Winchester, Inspector of Public Schools had died from Influenza. Mr. Forrester was thought out of danger but took a bad turn. His wife and child are also suffering from influenza.

The second squash donated by Mr. Tindale to the Soldiers' Aid Society and placed in C. Burnside's window and guesses sold on the same at 10c. each as to its weight was won by Messrs. Harry Merkley and Clarence Bouck, both guessing the correct weight, 63 lbs. Each one took half of the squash. $10 was made out of the two squash.

Marsden Kemp is pleased to inform his patrons and especially the very despisable creature, who for gain or spite is deceminating the usual old story, "Not coming any more," which is entirely false, and if he does not go up the Flu or to Spain will be here on his way to Cornwall. He is now finishing a four months engagement at Prince Edward.

The tug Mary with a tow of two barges, while coming around Pine Tree Point, just east of Iroquois, last week, hugged the shore a little too close and struck bottom, and tipped over on her side, the barges drawing her completely under water. The tug Frontenac and wrecking outfit arrived on Wednesday afternoon and it is expected to be only a short job to raise her.

Another barge load of coal was unloaded here last week for Thompson Estate. We understand that another barge load is also expected. Orders for coal now are to go through the local Fuel Controller, D. Fink. It looks now as though there will not be any serious shortage of fuel here this winter if the public will only do their part and conserve fuel as much as possible without endangering their health through insufficiently heated houses.

Mr. and Mrs Wm. Empey have received a cablegram announcing the safe arrival in England of their son, Gunner Stewart F. Empey, who enlisted sometime ago with the 72nd Queen's Battery, C. F. A., Kingston. After training for a time in Kingston he was transferred to Petawawa Camp, where he remained until volunteers were called for Siberia, Russia and France. He volunteered for Siberia, but was rejected on account of his age and height. He then volunteered for France and was accepted. Like thousands of other young Canadians he has nobly answered the call of King and Country and may be depended upon to do his "bit" without flinching. We hope for his safe and speedy return.

Town Topics

Herbert Lockerbie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson Lockerbie, met with a painful accident on Monday. It seems that they were killing hogs and he picked up one of the knives and went to stick it into a post when it slipped and in some manner struck him across the hand badly cutting three of his fingers. Two of the fingers required two stitchers a each, while we understand that part of one finger had to be amputated.

Mr. Molson, who for the past year and nine months has been teller in the local bank, has been transferred to Knowlton, Que,, and with his family left this week for that place. His place here is taken by W. J. Brett, of Toronto, who as soon as his effects arrive will move in the residence vacated by Mr. Molson. We are sorry to lose Mr. Molson and family, who were very desirable citizens and made many friends during their residence here. We also welcome Mr. Brett and family to our midst.

The number of cases of sickness in town seem to be on the decrease and we have been very fortunate so far in not having one death from the grippe or Spanish influenza, or whatever it is. The local pyhsician, Dr. Johnston, is indeed to be commended for his tireless efforts in both town and country, in successfully combatting the disease. He has been on the go continuously, sometimes driving all night. Dr. Johnston and Dr. Collison, of Brinston, are about the only two doctors in this district who have themselves not suffered from this disease.

A very sad case of Influenza victims comes from Dundela. A cheesemaker there named Gollanger was taken down and the next day his wife was also stricken down. A young man from Brinston Corners, who was also a cheesemaker, went to them, when he also was taken down with the dread disease. The three lay there helpless for several days without fire and without food, and the two men in delirum got out of their beds and wandered about the in the bitter cold. Both men are dead, one dying on Saturday last and the other on Monday.

DIED

BLAKELY—At South Mountain on Monday, Oct. 14th, Fern Blakely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blakely, aged 2 years.

THORPE—On Monday evening, Oct. 14th, at his home near Pleasant Valley, James Thorpe, aged 19 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thorpe.

MILLIGAN—On Monday morning, Oct. 14th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Milligan, of Pleasant Valley.

ROBINSON—At South Mountain on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16th, Nim Robinson, aged 36 years.

FOXTEN—At South Mountain on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16th, Mrs. Gordon Foxten, aged 22 years.

DORAN—At Hallville on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, Samuel Doran, postmaster, aged 80 years.

NESBITT—At Edmonton on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, Jay Nesbitt, of Winchester, in his 61st year, of heart trouble.

BRIGGS—At Hainsville on Monday, Oct. 14th, D, T. Briggs.

SCOTT—At Winchester on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, Mrs. T. A. Scott, wife of Postmaster Scott, in her 62nd year.

HOLMES—At Winchester on Friday, Oct. 11th, of Influenza, Mrs. Joseph Holmes, aged 38 years. She leaves a husband and one daughter, both suffering with Influenza. She also leaves one small son.

MASTERSON— At Chesterville on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, of influenza, Loretta Masterson, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Masterson.

District News

Rev. Father Corrigan has made many new friends since the outbreak of the influenza here. Having studied medicine at one time he visited all homes possible where he thought he could assist, irregardless of denomination, until he contracted the disease himself. He is now on the road to recovery.—Mountain Herald.

Antracite coal production for the week of August 31 was the largest recorded during the present calandar year, the output for the week reaching 1,806,121 gross tons. The increase over the preceeding week amounted to 100,000 gross tons, while the increase over the corresponding week of 1917 amounted to 214,389 gross tons.

Particularly sad is the death of Chas. Gemeroy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gemeroy. He had been a special subject of sympathy and consideration during his long and brave struggle against an affliction, the result of his service for his King, his Country and his God. Charles was among the first Winchester boys to offer his services when the war broke out, and he spent two years in the firing line, when he contracted an ailment that left him an almost helpless invalid for many months. He was making a brave struggle to overcome this affliction when he was taken down with influenza and only lasted a few days, his tired and pain-racked body parting with his soul on Sunday night last. He was buried on Monday afternoon, the funeral being private. What makes this case extremely sad is that his devoted mother and six members of the family were stricken down with influenza at the same time. After the epidemic has ceased no doubt a public memorial service will be held for Chas. Gemeroy.—Winchester Press.

SUGAR FOR CANNING SEASON.

Sufficient Supply Will Be Available, If Economies Are Exercised.

The sugar situation so far as Canada is concerned is largely in the hands of the public itself. Transportation conditions have been bad, but with the restrictions which have been imposed by the Canada Food Board on bakers, confectioners, eating places, candy manufacturers and on private households, so far as the use of cane sugar in icings on cakes and the making of candy for private consumption is concerned, a very large saving will be effected. If this saving be increased by all possible economics in private households and by curtailed consumption of candy, it is certain that there will be a sufficient supply of sugar for the canning and preserving season. The Food Board has been successful recently in securing ships to carry raw sugar to Canada and these supplies have definitely improved the situation. With continued care, there is now no danger of anything in the nature of a sugar famine and, if the public will do its share, there will be no shortage for the canning and preserving season. Continued economies are necessary, however, and the Food Board's regulations must be strictly observed.

The International Sugar Commission of New York and the Royal Commission of London, working in co-operation, virtually control the raw sugar of the world. The International Sugar Commission allocated to Canada this year 320,000 tons, as against 400,000 tons last year. Our exports of refined sugar last year amounted to about 55,000, so that the net shortage for Canadian consumption amounted to about 25,000 tons, or approximately six per cent. The International Sugar Commission, however, expected to be able to allocate an additional 70,000 tons to Canada, which would have given us a net surplus over last year of 45,000 tons.

Transportation difficulties became unexpectedly acute and sugar receipts in Canada fell far below schedule. Arrangements were almost completed for ships to bring raw sugar direct to Canada, but these had to be dropped. This combination of transportation difficulties made necessary the restrictions imposed during recent weeks by the Canada Food Board. They will have the effect of building up a reserve stock for the canning and preserving period. To accomplish this to the extent that is desired, so that no part of our fruit or vegetable crop this year may be lost on account of shortage of sugar, requires the intelligent co-operation of the public, especially of private homes.

Goes Back to Orient.

With the close of its last session the Toronto University loses one of the picturesque figures among its under-graduates, Miss Hanayo Sakamoto, of Tomioka, Japan, who for two years has been a student in Household Science. She has just completed the one-year's teachers' training course, which includes dietetics, chemistry, methods of teaching and so forth. Miss Sakamoto intends teaching household science to her own countrywomen when she returns home, and will be the pioneer in this work in Japan. It is quite probable, however, that she will spend this winter in New York taking a course in the Y.W.C.A. Secretaries' Training School there.

During her student days in Toronto Miss Sakamoto has become very popular with her class mates and taken part in the social and athletic activities at Annesley Hall, where she has been in residence.

An Act of Love.

The editor of American Magazine asked Private Peat one day to tell him the most tender, gentle thing he ever knew a soldier to do. He answered: "After the first gas attack at Ypres, in April, 1915, I was knocked out for a while and was in the clearing station at Merville. One day when I was lying there on a stretcher a poor, miserable soldier came in. He was covered with mud and blood. He was minus his overcoat and his tunic was torn by shrapnel. He was soaked to the bone, for it was raining, and he was shivering with cold and pain. The nurse hurried to him and asked him what had become of his overcoat. 'Oh,' he said, his teeth chattering, 'my pal was killed back there, and he looked so cold, lying there in the rain, I took off my coat and put it over him'."

Getting Ready.

In some sections of the West, the toothbrush is said to be rather a scarce commodity, as witness the experience of a boarder out there once upon a time. The master and his wife had accepted the boarder at $4 a week. Just before his first meal the visitor overheard this scrap of conversation between the couple: "I'm afraid we ain't going to make much outa this fella at $4," the mistress sighed. "I allow that wuz purty good pay," replied the host. "Well, it would be ordinarily," the mistress admitted, "but Tommy jest went upsairs to tell him dinner wuz reddy, an' found him sharpenin' his teeth."

Hiding In the Woods.

Rumors persist that there are hiding in the forests of Northern Maine hundreds, if not thousands, of Canadians, who are either too proud or two timid to fight for their country. Some of these are from the Province of Quebec, a few are said to have come from the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The fact that one of the big lumbering concerns was not obliged to come to Canada for its log drivers this spring indicates that a new source of labor supply has suddenly been developed.

"Starve the Cities."

Charles Stafford, a Yarmouth Township farmer, recently made the statement that he was not satisfied with the amendment to the Military Service Act, and he believed the farmers should take down their fences, turn their cattle into the grain, and starve the city people and the Government out.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"The Maple Leaf Forever"

Have you seen our new

"MAPLE LEAF" RANGES ?

Something classy. Something new and popular.

Our QUEBEC HEATERS

both Square and Round, with oven attached or without, are up-to-date in style and good Fuel Economizers.

HOW ABOUT

Washing Machines ?

We carry a very complete stock of best make of Washing Machines and Wringers. They are here for your inspection.

Come in and be convinced that we are stocked with seasonable goods at Right Prices.

SEELY BROS. - Iroquois

FURNITURE

Call and see our large stock before buying. We carry a full line of all kinds of Furniture and our Prices are Right. Fancy Rockers in endless variety. Buy the kiddie a nice Rocking Horse with Saddle. We have them at all prices. Also a Table and two Chairs for Children.

Gramaphones

A large stock always on hand. Call and see them. A new supply of RECORDS just received. Come in and hear them played.

WE HAVE SOME

Fleece-lined Underwear & Men's Wool Stockings

Which we are offering at Bargains

Call and see our Fancy Goods store and don't forget to see

The Majestic Electric Heater

Now on sale here.

W. J. Marsh & Son

The St. Lawrence News

To any Address in Canada from now till Jan. 1, 1919, for only

25 Cents

The St. Lawrence News

R S PELTON, PUBLISHER

IROQUOIS, OCT. 25, 1918

BELGIUM is already making out her war account against Germany. Up to date the total is £384,200,000, and the auditors have only just got nicely started. (Mein Gott! * * * *)

WE are bound to admit that when most everything in sight has been raised to prohibitive prices, the town's municipal water and light service remains at the same old rate, or nearly so, thanks to municipal control and good Council management. Few breakages and few repairs, and satisfactory service is the record of the year. The new dynamo is running as smooth as silk, with only 50 or 60 per cent. of its maximum.

SURVEYORS have been busy all week in Iroquois and at the gravel road, east, taking levels of the river lands, which may be flooded when the Waddington, N. Y., dam is built by an American corporation recently granted permission by the International joint Commission. There will probably be a huge amount of damages against the Company if the damages by the consequent high water level are as serious as anticipated, turning the front road in some sections into a lake for some weeks during construction of the dam.

THE following cablegram has been received by the Dairy Produce Commission from British Ministry of Food in London:

"Owing to unforseen delays in shipments of United States butter and small quantity of tonnage available for Australian shipping we are compelled to reduce ration allowance from two ounces to 1 ounce by the week for some weeks hence. This will undoubtedly cause hardship. We are anxious to restore two ounce rations allowance as soon as possible. Glad to know you may secure 3,000 tons by requisition. Ship by instalments as large as possible as soon as possible. Please advise by the week position as to supplies obtainable and shipments and in prospect."

According to the latest returns there are over twenty-five million pounds of creamery butter in cold storage in Canada, which is being held for Canadian consumption under regulated profits, according to Food Board Order No, 46.

The Late Samuel Landon

When the news of the death of Samuel Landon was given out on Tuesday of last week it was very hard to realize that he had been taken so suddenly from our midst.

Mr. Landon had been engaged in business in Iroquois for more than fifty years and during that time had won the respect and esteem of all by his fair dealing, kindliness, generosity and the daily application of christian principles. He was born at Algonquin in the year 1846 and came to live in Iroquois in 1867. In 1872 he married Mary Margaret Werte, who died seven years later. In 1881 Mr. Landon was united in marriage with Isabel Margaret Bowen. Of this union there were four children Paul, deceased, and Brock, Mabel and Harriet at home. Mrs. Landon died eight years ago. Mr. Landon was for a number of years a member of the Council and of the High School Board; he was also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and the last of the original Trustee Board of the present Methodist Church. He took the deepest possible interest in everything connected with the church.

Samuel Landon was in many respects an ideal Christian man: quiet, unassuming and faithful, and exerting every day of his life an influence for good. He will be greatly missed in every way.

The funeral service, which was held in the Methodist Church on Thursday at 10.30, was largely attended, the I. O. O. F. being present in a body and the members of the Sunday school. The impressive service was conducted ed by Rev. E. W. S. Coates.

Three sisters and a brother survive Mr. Landon, Mrs. Canfield, of Sioux Falls, S. D., Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Bissell, of Brockville and W. L. McKenzie of Winnipeg. All members of the of the family have the deep sympathy of the community in their great loss.

Dr. Leonard Barry, of Humboldt, Sask., a nephew of Ed. Barry, of South Mountain, died at Smith's Falls on Friday last from an attack of pneumonia. His wife was visiting at the Falls and while there took ill and he came east to take her home. While there he contracted the disease that caused his death. The funeral was held on Saturday morning at Smith Falls, interment being made in Morrisburg.

Cook's Cotton Root Compou



A safe, reliable ... medicine. Sold in ... grees of strength—... No. 2 $3, No. 3, $5 ... Sold by all druggists, ... prepaid on receipt of ... Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE C... TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

I. H. S. Annual Field Day

The annual field day of the Iroquois High School was held on Friday, Oct. 18th, at Point Iroquois Park. Owing to the epidemic of influenza and the closing of the school the attendance was small. It was considered advisable to go on with the sports, since the day had been advertised and the season too far advanced to postpone them. The day was fair, but the ground somewhat wet from Thursday's rain. Those who were present enjoyed the day. Leonard Lazerte won the Senior Championship, Lawrence Ennis the Junior, and Beatrice Strader the Girls'.

The standing of the competitors was:

SENIOR

L. Lazerte,	56
S. Ellis	50
F. McFarlan	2
A. Sipes	1

JUNIOR

L. Ennis	40
G. Doran	36
G. Thompson	34
A. Louden	3

GIRLS'

B. Strader	24
A. Casselman	22
M. Tousaw	17
R. Thompson	11
L. Crobar	1

BANTAM'S RACE

1 A. Louden
2 C. Burnie

GIRLS' TEAM RACE

Won by 3rd Form.

OPEN EVENTS

High Jump
1 S. Meikle
2 G. Casselman

Putting Shot
1 R. Banford
2 L. Lazerte

Hop, Step and Jump
1 S. Meikle
2 G. Casselman

100 yards Dash
1 S. Meikle
2 L. Lazerte

Pole Vault
1 S. Ellis
2 G. Casselman

Mile Race
1 L. Lazerte
2 S. Ellis

PUBLIC SCHOOL EVENTS

50 yards Dash, girls
1 Elizabeth Caloren
2 Z. Burnie

100 yards Dash, boys
1 H. Caloren
2 C. Doran

Half Mile, boys
1 C. Doran
2 H. Caloren

Death came with unexpected suddenness to Anderson J. Cummings, an influential farmer and popular clerk of South Gower township, on Sunday morning. He and a boy had just driven his cattle from a field of a neighbor into which they had broken, when he dropped dead beside the broken fence. The news of Mr. Cummings' demise caused much sorrow to a wide circle of friends.—Kemptville Advance.

The estate of the late John McMartin, M. P., is faced with a lawsuit involving almost a quarter million dollars. A writ was issued last week by George Massey, of Spokane, Wash., claiming $240,000, the balance of commission claimed as broker for affecting the sale of pulp and timber limits belonging to the Labrador Pulp and Lumber Co., situated at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, Newfoundland, under the terms of a written agency contract said to have been signed by the late John McMartin in October, 1912.

Auction Sale

Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned having to rent his farm will offer for sale by public auction at

Brinston, on

Wednesday, October 30th, 1918

At 1 p. m., sharp, as follows:

22 High Grade Holstein Cattle

12 milch cows, supposed in calf; 1 fresh mich cow; 6 three years old heifers, supposed in calf; 3 years old bull; 2 calves.

6 Horses

Heavy work team, 6 and 8 years old, weight about 2800 lbs.; chestnut horse, 10 years old; chestnut mare, 10 years old; bay mare, 7 years old; aged work horse.

Machinery, etc.

75 hens and chickens; Deering 6 ft. grain binder; 2 Deering 7 ft. mowers; Massey-Harris dump rake; side delivery rake; McCormick hay loader; 13-hoe drill seeder; set 16-disc harrows; Massey-Harris spring-tooth cultivator; set iron harrows; 2 Frost & Wood walking plows; fanning mill; 2 hay racks; 2 lumber wagons; 2000 lbs. spring wagon; milk wagon; set platform scales; open buggy, cutter; 2 sets double harnass; set single harness; quantity of oats and buckwheat; milk cans; barrels; chains, and numerous other articles

TERMS: All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months credit without interest will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent. discount for cash on credit amounts.

EDGERTON CLARK,
Proprietor

THOS. IRVING,
Auctioneer

War Efficiency and National Prosperity

More than a billion and a half dollars distributed in Canada for exported agricultural produce and the products of labor in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, has kept Canada busy and prosperous in spite of the war.

CANADA'S production in such enormous quantities was made possible only by the money received through Canada's War Loans. Canada thus was enabled to assist the Allies in their purchases here by establishing financial credits for their use in this country.

CANADA'S war loans not only have sustained Canada's war effort, but they have kept the wheels of production turning as they never turned before.

This is the flood of cash which poured in to Canada's farms for their exports in the fiscal year 1918, for:—

Butter	$ 2,000,000
Cheese	36,602,000
Eggs	2,271,000
Oats	37,644,000
Wheat	366,341,000
Flour	95,896,000
Meats	76,729,000
Vegetables	19,034,000

Over six hundred and thirty-six million dollars for exported farm products alone!

★ ★ ★

AND the workers of Canada also shared greatly in Canada's export trade.

For their products there was distributed in Canada, during the year:

Munitions	$450,000,000
Metals	92,083,000
Vehicles	22,776,000
Wood Pulp and Paper	59,599,000

These huge sums were spent in Canada by the Allies.

Canada's own war expenditure for the fiscal year 1918 was $342,762,000.

And the bulk of all these expenditures, the foundation of Canada's prosperity and war effectiveness, was made possible only because the subscribers to Canada's war loans furnished the working capital.

★ ★ ★

CANADA must keep this great work going—must produce as never before; must work, fight, save and lend as she has never yet done to bring victory and a lasting peace to a war-ridden world.

But Canada to-day (thanks to her great export trade), is in a better position now than ever, to carry on.

The Victory Loan 1918 will keep Canada busy, will enable her to maintain her great export business; and it will make Canada more efficient than ever, because her prosperity will not be diminished and her determination to work, fight and win will be stronger than it has ever been before.

Get Ready Now to Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in Co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

109

Use It—Then Decide



The AutoStrop Razor
Is Complete in Itself

It is more than a razor—more than a safety device.

It is stropped, it shaves and is cleaned without taking apart; without even removing the blade.

And like a perfectly stropped ordinary razor, the blade improves with use.

And it doesn't cost you a cent to prove all this to your own satisfaction.

We Will Lend You

An **AutoStrop Razor** as advertised in the Saturday Evening Post, for a full thirty day trial. If you then decide to keep it, pay us $5.00 for it—if not, return it without further obligation.

You Pay Nothing to Try This Razor

Any responsible party can make arrangement over our Cutlery counter for this **Free Trial.** If you have a Charge Account, write to us and we will send it to you by mail.

You are given the opportunity of trying this wonderful Razor, without any kind of risk. For a month your shaving will cost you nothing—then you may return the razor if you can get along without it.

FACTORYMEN!

Get your Printing at the Old Reliable Dairyman's Print Shop

THE ST. LAWRENCE NEWS

GOOD WORK! RIGHT PRICES!

CREAM Wanted!

SHIP EXPRESS. WE SUPPLY CANS.

Our facilities for delivering Butter direct to Consumers from our sixty (60) retail waggons enable us to realize and pay Producers a higher price per pound Butter Fat.

When you ship to OTTAWA DAIRY, your money and tests are guaranteed.

OTTAWA "Ottawa Dairy" CANADA

A Positive Luxury in Infusion

Pure Tea, without admixture . . . of Any Kind, foreign to its growth.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold——— B437

A Farmerette by Proxy

By Mary L. Buzzell

Smoke poured from the oven of the stove and Henry Catherwood sneezed explosively. He had come from his potato digging to get a drink of water, but his errand was forgotten as he inhaled the acrid smoke. He thought only of rescuing the pan of johnny cake he had made just before going to work and which he had not thought of till now. Man-like, he jerked the pan from the oven with his bare hands, but promptly dropped it on the floor to execute a war dance, while he blew on his blistered fingers and muttered, "Look at that, Prince—just look at it!" addressing the dog, who was backing away from the blackened mass, which at first he had mistaken for something fit to eat.

His master broomed the pan into the yard. "I was a fool to accept Uncle John's gift of this farm, after I found it involved my running it; yet if he had thrown in a housekeeper it wouldn't be so bad—but to eat the messes I stodge up—ugh!" a shrug of the broad shoulders finishing the sentence.

He started to pump on his smarting fingers, but an excited yelp from Prince took him to the porch, where he heard a boyish voice raised in a teary appeal for help. It came from the adjoining yard, and he leaped the fence, shouting an encouraging:

"Hang on tight and don't get frightened, little boy! I'll have you down in a jiffy" to a bundle suspended from the branch of an apple tree—and which seemed to consist of a pair of stubbedout sneakers, and a pair of wildly gyrating arms. But as he reacher the tree his blood seemed to freeze in his veins, for it was no boy, but a girl, and she was vainly trying to free herself from the tenacious grip that a scraggly branch had on the waistband of her "woman-alls"! The young man lifted her down and stood her on her feet while stammering. "Oh, er—I say—I beg your pardon! I mistook you for a boy?" Then suddenly his sense of the ridiculous twisted his face into an uncontrollable snicker at the picture this evidently brand-new farmerette made in her grotesque costume. The rescued damsel tried hard to frown down the presumptuous being who thus dared to laugh at her, but one look at the convulsed face before her sent her off into hysterical giggles, and they stood there and laughed till tears made muddy rivulets down their dust-covered cheeks.

"Wh–what under the sun were you doing in that tree?" he asked, wipping his eyes.

"Wh–y–y–er, I was going to trim it so it would bear more apples!" waving her nicked handsaw and an agricultural pamphlet on "Efficiency in Fruit Raising" at him. "You see, my Aunt Ellen owns this farm, and she sent me down here to work; said I was wasting to much time on nonessentials like tennis, and—and boys—when so many war gardens were needed to produce food. And she sent me this-er dress to work in."

"M–m–m, a trifle loose in places," he agreed, "but are you staying here alone?"

"Yes, until auntie comes home; and I've been so afraid at night; but now I know you are so near I shan't mind being alone."

"But you don't know me—not even my name!"

"W–e–ll, you look respectable—" frankly, "and there's the dog—he looks a perfect dear!"

"He is! And as for his master—well, my name is Henry Catherwood; and my uncle, the late John Catherwood, left me this place on the condition that I should live here till I was ordered to camp, and that I should make my home here after the war is over."

"Well, I'll have to return to the city as soon as auntie comes home. I love it here—though I fear I'm not cut out for a real farmerette."

"But your mane?" insinuatingly.

"Oh, I'm just Sarah Elwin—"

"Not Sarah Elwin, the illustrator?" he broke in.

"I've done a little in that line," she admitted modestly.

"A little—I should say so—with your name on half the big magazines! I'm proud to have you for a neighbor; and if you will let me help you with some of your heavy work—"

"I will," promptly, "provided you'll let me cook you something fit to eat—the smell of that burnt johnny cake was atrocious!"

"It was!" he grinned, "and here's my hand to bind that cooking agreement." She laughed and laid her hand in his. But the making of the bargain was also the end of it, for the very next morning, he came out to wave an official looking document at her over the fence, with a joyful:

"It's come—the order for me to go." He assumed a martial attitude, and tossing her weeding trowel aside she sprang to her feet and saluted him, with a laughing:

"I shall miss you, soldier!" And despite the little pantomime each face held the realization of what was before him.

He dropped his forcer pose and leaning on the fence held the brown eyes of the girl with a steadfast gaze, saying:

"I'm glad you like the country, for after the war—"

"Yes, after the war—" she repeated slowly.

"I shall live here—and if you are not here—"

"Oh, but I shall be," tremulously, "why, I've only begun on these trees, and such work takes time!"

"Then you'll be here?"

"I'll be here, soldier!"

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR

Little Republic Is Doing Her Part in the Gigantic Struggle.

On October fifth, an ally whose participation in the war has been little noticed in this country celebrated the eighth anniversary of an overturn in its government which added it to the list of republics. Yet Portugal, with an area only a little larger than the Province of New Brunswick, and a population, including Madiera and the Azores, of less than six millions, has had some hundred thousand troops at the western front for two years. An ancient ally of Great Britain, there never was any doubt as to her sympathies in the great conflict; nor did she fear, like Spain, to defy the German power. Portugal had to protect her colonies in Africa as well as her home territory, and to reenforce her colonial army for offensive operations there. To do this and at the same time give effectual aid along the battleline in France was an achievement well worthy of the warmest recognition. And if the war has benefited Portugal by disposing of certain embarrassing domestic questions and establishing her republican institutions on what seems now to be a firm foundation, that was no more than an adequate reward for her services to civilization.

Long before Manuel was compelled to abandon his throne the royal government of Portugal had been going on from bad to worse. The assassination of King Carlos and his oldest son in Lisbon, on February 1, 1908, was a crime which shocked the world; but it was explained, if not palliated, by the dreadful condition into which the extravagance of the monarch, as well as his ministers, had brought the country. Manoel succeeded his father, for the assassination was a protest against misgovernment, not a declaration of republican principles. But he proved to be at once reckless and feeble, and his deposition followed. A period of something like anarchy was ended for the moment by the election of Arriaga as President of the republic. But a succession of ministerial crises gave little opportunity for settled and orderly government. The war has at least done much to compose these internal quarrels. Eight years of a republican regime has undoubtedly made the restoration of the monarchy extremely improbable. If Portugal never regains the maritime supremacy she once enjoyed, she should attain a new prosperity when peace comes.

Forestry in Western Australia.

Although Western Australian timber industry is at present considerably affected owing to the shortage of shipping, it is hoped that as soon as something like normal conditions return the State exports of hardwood will be resumed. How little known are the timbers of Australia was exemplified on the occasion of the recent opening by King George of the wonderful new "House" of the Commonwealth in the Strand, London, when on every hand could be heard expressions of astonishment at the beauty of the woodwork. All this is the product of the various States of Australia, and certainly it is equal to anything produced in the Old World for decorative purposes or the point of view of utliity. For massive office fitting or furniture the Western Australian jarrak is of unparalleled beauty and durability, while for the more prosaic purposes of wood-blocking and railway building its fame is world-wide.

The potato is native to the continent of America and was first imported to Europe from Peru.

Practically all of the late oats in Saskatchewan were damaged by the frosts of September 9, 10 and 11, but comparatively no damage was done to the wheat.



Reconstruction and Home Folks.

A great question—the greatest of the war—depends for its solution upon the folks at home. They, more than soldiers or military authorities, have to do with the succesful working out of that wonderful thing of which every one talks and about which so very few seem to have even one definites idea—Reconstruction. It is not true that every one firmly believes that with the coming of peace there will also arrive that other great blessing, reconstruction? Is it not also true that with this placid assurance there exists the other assurance that some one else is managing that problem? No one feels personally responsible, but each one feels sure that some one else is working hard on this stupendous puzzle.

There are many reasons why every individual interested in this war should take a personal interest in reconstruction, and never allow that interest to lag until he has found the fountain-head of reconstruction activity—either found it or created it. To begin with, individual homes must be thoroughly and consciously reconstructed. Habits must be reformed or abolished according to whether they are required for the model home The men returning from overseas are bringing back thoughts and feelings to which they were utter strangers before enlisting. Most of them have grown, mentally and spiritually, by leaps and bounds. Have their women folks and their children kept pace? Will they understand what the men have gained? Will they appreciate its value? Will they agree or sneeringly criticise the attitude of the men towards life? Will they have such a broad outlook themselves that they can be both patient and tolerant with what seems a mistake view and finally either persuade back to the best way or forsake their own narrow views?

There are many reforms which should be well on the way to being worked out before the men come back. They are reforms for which women are plainly responsible. No one has a better right than women to take full charge of every form of legislation affecting children. Baby welfare as a national requirement, instead of a local manifestation of sanity on the part of parents, is a form of reconstruction that leads straight to the doors of women at home today.

The establishment of a national Board of Health belongs to the good times coming in the Reconstruction Period, and the responsibility for its establishments rests naturally on the mothers of the land. The same is true of the entire educational system. Laws relating to food are women's work. These are what might be called house-cleaning work without which any reconstruction work would be hopeless and they should be wisely planned and started at once. In both France and England many of these reforms are already under way, made necessary and possible by the violent overturning of old methods found inadequate in war. Those countries have waged war and begun reconstruction simultaneously. Their women are cognizant of all these problems, and working on them honestly. Is there not a too general feeling that the absolutely necessary reconstruction will drop from the sky or come as the result of earnest wishing? The answer to any such attitude is the question: "How did the things reconstruction is to replace come into being—by wishing or, worse yet, by indifference?" Were the women responsible for them? No. But today the women are substituting at home as well as filling their own place. Have they began substituting in the vital places?

Syrup From Fruits.

Apple syrup made from apple juice contains about sixty per cent. of sugar. A gallon of apple syrup made from seven gallons of apple juice has approximately the sweetening value of three to four pounds of cane sugar.

Syrup from apples, pears and grapes can be used in cooking and on the table to replace sugar to a great extent. Try it with baked apples or pears. A little cinnamon adds to the flavor. This syrup is suitable for use on hot cakes and in making gingerbread. With ginger and butter it makes a flavory hot sauce for puddings. When the family demands sweets the inventive housekeeper will discover many other uses for her fruit syrups.

Cider Jelly.—Sweet cider jelly can be made without sugar. Boil apple syrup until the jelling point is reached. This jelly makes an excellent relish with meat.

Fruit butters can be made without sugar. Add one quart of apple syrup or grape syrup to one quart of fruit pulp. Boil down to a thick buttery consistency and seal hot. This is a tart butter and an excellent relish. If a sweeter butter is wanted add sugar, or molasses when these are available, reheat and seal. If there is no fruit syrup on hand proceed as follows in making fruit butter: Cook peeled and pitted fruit in enough fruit juice to prevent scorching; press through a sieve; to each quart of this pulp add three quarts of apple or grape juice and to each four quarts of the mixture add two teaspoons of ground cinnamon and one of ground cloves and proceed as above.

Fruit Preserved in Fruit Juice.—Any fruits may be preserved in grape juice, but apples, pears and sweet plums are particularly good. Boil six quarts of grape juice in an open preserving kettle, until it is reduced to four quarts. Have the fruit washed and pared, and, if apples or pears, quartered and cored. Put the prepared fruit into a preserving kettle and cover generously with the boiled grape juice. Boil gently until the fruit is clear and tender, then put into sterilized jars.

For preserving in cider, prepare apples and pears in the same way, cover with boiled cider (boiled until reduced one-half) and cook slowly until clear and tender.

Personal Efficiency.

How many of you have read Prof. Grimshaw's new book, "Personal Efficiency?" There are heaps of good things in it, but one can't help wondering where a mere man secured so much knowledge of women's work and their way of doing it.

The good housekeeper works according to a time-table and plan, figured out beforehand, with reference to the various tasks to be performed, and the time, money and assistance at her disposal.

She saves much work and many a step by attending to things promptly. When she leaves her bedroom in the morning she turns the bedclothes back to air them while she prepares and takes her breakfast, instead of leaving the room untouched and wasting all the time during the morning meal. Before leaving the bathroom she wipes around the washstand, so that work will not want much more afterward.

Many a woman starts meals with table-laying. She should first put on the fire all that has to be cooked or warmed; during this process she will find ample time to attend to the table.

The efficient housekeeper is through long before others, with much less to do and more means to do it with, have finished their task. The good housekeeper is through on time; the poor one only in time—an entirely different matter.

The Crosses.

The little lonely crosses, the crosses
low and white,
They haunt me most in the silver
hour
That lies against the night;
Or when the rose-dusk dawn comes in
With a star for candlelight.

The little lonely crosses in fields so
far away,
They cast a shadow on my path—
And, take which road I may,
It follows—follows—follows—
Throughout the livelong day.

O little lonely crosses that gentle
hands have made,
You mean to us forevermore
The price that has been paid
For a heritage of Freedom,
And a People unafraid.

So, as a Pilgrim to his shrine, in
dreams I rise and go
To find the poppied place of sleep,
And the crosses, row on row;
The crosses carved with names beloved,
The crosses white and low.

The Wrong Kind of Powder.

Madame Botchkavera, Colonel of the Russian Women's "Battalion of Death," has been describing to an Englishwoman her method of selecting recruits. Having obtained permission to form a battalian she speedily found herself overwhelmed with offers to serve. Elimination was necessary, and she told how one of her methods was to moisten the tip of a finger and draw it across the cheek of the would-be Amazon. If any powder or rouge became evident the candidate was rejected forthwith. By this and other Gideon-like devices she chose 2,000 stalwart women from over 15,000 applicants.



Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

25

Food Control Corner

The world is apt to forget that there are 10,000,000 people, Belgians and French, who have to be fed and clothed by the sheer spirit of what we call humanity in the rest of the white peoples. Improving war news has not altered the position of most of them. There are children who have never known anything but the state of white slavery. Over 200,000 tons of shipping secured by arrangement from the Swedish Government for use in non-war zones, have been devoted to carrying in the coming year the food and clothing which we must send from this side of the Atlantic to this trampled-on but unconquerable people. The following foodstuffs will have to be transported across the Atlantic in the next twelve months.

Wheat, barley, rye and corn for bread purposes	42,500,000 bus.
Beans	2,200,000 bus.
Rice	3,300,000 bus.
Corned beef	26,400,000 lbs.
Pork products	277,200,000 lbs.
Soap	66,000,000 lbs.
Coffee	26,000,000 lbs.
Food for children (No estimate)	
Cocoa	18,000,000 lbs.
Condensed milk	55,000,000 lbs.
Sugar	40,000,000 lbs.

At best, the cost will be nearly $280,000,000. The Dutch and Spanish governments, through their agents in Belgium, will see that these supplies are not misused by the German army.

How will the fair price food project work? In essence it is briefly told. Each municipal area having appointed its committee, will take evidence exactly as in a public inquiry. From this it will learn the average price at which merchants buy. Taking all local factors into consideration, the committee will then decide on a fair price which the consumer should pay. This must give the retailer a reasonable profit. It the findings do not conform to the notion of the majority of consumers in the district, they have the means either of verifying the committee's decision, or of having it immediately revised in the light of local knowledge. Is not this the essence of local self-government carried out a step farther than has ever yet been done in Canada?

Consumers will be made acquainted with fair prices by means of statements, usually in table form, published in the local newspapers. Thus prices given below were those in force in Massachusetts counties during the week beginning October 3rd.

Commodity	Retailer pays	Consumer Should pay
Flour:—		
Rye,	per barrel $10.75–$12.50	per pound 6½–8c.
Barley, in bulk,	per barrel $9.50–$12.00	per pound 6–7½c.
Sugar:—		
Granulated,		per pound 10–11c.
Canned salmon,	per 1 doz. cases $2.00–$2.35	per can 20–24c.
Potatoes, white	per 100 pounds $2.50–$2.85	per pound 3–4c.

Language of the Road.

A former railroad brakeman now serving in France was bringing in a bunch of prisoners.

"What have you got there?" inquired an officer whom he met back of the lines.

"Just a string of empties, sir!" was his prompt reply.

Mummied fruits in orchards left undisturbed, either on the trees or on the ground, give rise to a new outbreak of brown rot in the spring.



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EFFICIENT FARMING

Any reader may secure the advice of an agronomist on any question pertaining to seeds, soils or crops, by writing to the editor of Efficient Farming, in care of this paper. If prompt reply is important, enclose stamped and addressed envelope.

Next Summer's Hog Pasture.

It is not too early to plan for next summer's hog-pasture. Present and probable feed conditions force the swine feeder to consider home-grown foods. Pasture crops are economical at any time,—nowadays doubly so. Dry sows may be maintained with very little, if any, grain on clover or rape pasture. The same may form the great part of the in-pig sow's summer ration. The latter should, however, be fed once daily with a few pounds of a light meal mixture, bran, shorts, ground oats, elevator screenings (Standard Stock Food), etc. The growing pig, after twelve weeks of age, will consume pasturage economically, and maximum rapidity of gains may be expected with pasture and either the hand or self-feeding systems. The self-feeder-pasture-plan has proved entirely satisfactory on the Experimental Farms system and upon hundreds of private farms during the past summer. Labor and feed have been saved. Green food has replaced much grain, and hogs finished for market in less time.

For general recommendation, possibly clover comes first. With a self-feeder, thirty-five or forty three-months-old pigs per acre will be required to keep down the growth in a normal year. As the pigs grow they may be removed so that the pasture may not suffer, depending on the season.

Alfalfa, where it may be grown successfully, is equal, if not superior, to clover. It affords very early pasture and is particularly useful for the early litters.

Where no provision has been made for either of the foregoing leguminous crops, fall rye heavily seeded this fall will supply an excellent pasture next spring, available possibly the earliest of all. After it has been pastured off the land is still available for a second crop next year of, say, turnips, or a latter seeding of rape.

A heavy seeding of barley, to be pastured when six inches high, has given excellent satisfaction at Ottawa. Enough pigs should be placed on such pasture to keep it pretty well grazed at first, depending upon the season.

For general utility, rape is to be highly recommended. A crop of rape, ready for pasture after the clover paddock has been fairly well cleaned off, supplies a change of food at a time when the pig can economically use this crop and gives the clover aftermath a chance to grow for later pasture. There is no better commercial hog pasture combination for eastern Canada than clover and rape. Under normal condition it will carry more pigs for a greater period, and prove more palatable than possibly any other.

Many factors influence the hog-carrying powers of various pastures. Where a self-feeder is used and the pigs are from ten to twelve weeks old, do not be afraid of over-pasturing for a while at least, pasturing with rape. More grazing will be obtained from any pasture crop where it is kept down during the first few weeks of pasturing. Later the feeder's own judgment will indicate whether or not pigs should be removed. Hard and fast rules are difficult to frame and unlikely to apply in many cases.—Experimental Farms Note.

October Retrospect.

Threshing throughout Canada is in full swing and the final estimates of the crop will soon be available. The yield per acre will vary greatly in the different provinces according as the weather conditions have been favorable or otherwise. In contrast if the returns from a series of farms in any locality were compared, the yields per acre of these farms would be found to vary much more than the average yield per acre of the various provinces. The reason for this wider diversity is not weather conditions so much as the methods employed in growing the crop and the difference in varieties and seed.

It is absolutely essential if one is desirous of improving their crop yields that they know the exact yield in bushels per acre that their fields return. Guessing will not do. There has been too much guessing about this important question and many have fooled themselves to their own detriment. Many estimate their grain on the basis of the bushels sown. This method is without practical value. For instance, oats sown at the rate of two and a half bushels will give just as large or a larger yield than oats sown at the rate of three or three and a half bushels per acre.

If a field has yielded only fifteen bushels of wheat or twenty bushels of oats, now is the time that the reason for such a low yield should be ascertained. The past season's work should be reviewed while it is still fresh in the mind. The factors that enter into the successful growing of a crop are many and varied and each should receive attention such as, the previous crop, the tillage operations, the treatment of the seed for disease, the rainfall, the variety sown, the quality of the seed, the date of seeding, etc.

Each of these should be considered until you establish in your mind just what factors are responsible for the low yield. This cannot be done intelligently unless one knows exactly what his land has returned in bushels per acre. Just as each man is able to place his finger on the weak spot in his methods during the last season so will his fields respond in bushels of grain the next. Critical retrospect is invaluable in planning the next year's operations.

Prepare Your Bees For Winter Now.

Upon every owner of bees devolves at present a national duty;—to do his best to keep them alive until they can again add to our depleted supply of sweets. More than half the battle is to provide them with good protection during cold weather. If you have not a dry, deep, cool cellar, try to get a friend who has one to let you put your bees in a dark corner there. Do not put weak colonies away for the winter; they consume more stores, so valuable now, than strong ones, and even then are more likely to die. Unite them now while the weather is still mild, and see that each colony has about 30 pounds of wholesome stores to tide it over until well on in spring. Do not delay. Uniting and feeding cannot be satisfactorily done when cold weather is upon us. If your apiary is sheltered from wind, another good way to winter strong colonies of bees, suitable for southern Canada, is to pack the hives in shavings or dried leaves in a large case. Do not forget to provide a small flight hole in the case.

Honey has doubled in value since twelve months ago, and so has every hive of bees. There was a heavy loss of bees last winter, mostly through neglect to prepare them with care and in good time, and it has been impossible to meet the great demand for bees during the summer.

Poultry Pointers.

Chopped cabbage and onion salad sharpens the appetite and is good egg material.

Done any plastering in the house lately? The hens like to sharpen their grist mill, with a bit of the old sand and mortar.

Scrape up the barn floor and give the hens a few bushels of the litter to work in. That would be a real ticklish business for them.

Dusty windows make hens kind of homesick these dark days. Brush up a bit. Then see how much more the biddies will sing. Helps egg laying when they sing, too.

Bring the flock down to the size where you have the ability to do the fair thing for every bird, but do not be satisfied until your ability has been brought up to the top notch of efficiency.

To go slow and be quiet around hens is one of the hardest things most of us have to learn. Most of us are too busy to observe these rules. When we go, we go with a jump, and that makes the hens jump; and the more they jump out of fear or fright, the farther they jump from egg production.

Cockerels and pullets should be separated as soon as the sex can be distinguished, if possible. The pullets will do better when separated, for the cockerels start their bullying and fighting tactics very early. If separation is impossible, caponize the cockerels as soon as ready or old enough. They can then run with the pullets, for capons are as gentle as pullets; in fact pullets often boss them about.

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The Quiet Hour

The Sins of The Mind.

The mind is the most active part of our being. It is always working. Even while the body rests the thoughts continue to throb through the brain, and while we sleep dreams prove that our minds are wide awake, however fantastic the dreams may be. David in many places speaks of his thoughts as needing God's guidance. "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts." "I hate vain thoughts." "The Lord knoweth the thoughts of man, that they are vanity." And our Lord said: "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts." It is the hardest struggle we have to control our thoughts. They are likely to develop into actions before we realize their power, and the mind which is not disciplined soon becomes a source of danger to the man himself and to all who come in contact with him.

From the mind come doubts and worries and fears. Bitterness is nourished, imagination leaps to extremes, suspicion grows big, mercy is smothered, passions are aroused when the mind is ungoverned. And the human character depends for its excellence or degradation upon the thoughts which work secretly within. "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Prov., xxiii, 7).

The kindly thoughts also have a place if the man so wills. Love is born in the heart and is nourished by thoughts. Plans for the good of others are formed in the mind before they are shaped into action. We pray to God in our minds long before we utter words. Silent prayer is the action of the mind. Contemplation and meditation are the powers of thoughts which are centred upon God and His works. So we have good thoughts and bad thoughts continually fighting each other within us, just as, according to modern physicians, we have good microbes and bad microbes contending in our bodies, and the victory of one or the other means good health or sickness.

We must remember that the mind is to be holy, even as the body and the spirit are called to holiness. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind," said Christ. Pure, noble thoughts, reasoning with God rather than with men, reading good books, meditating upon Jesus and His teachings, studying the works of the Creator with wonder and gratitude—all these lead to mental holiness. But bad thoughts, doubts, critical judgments, bad books, study which leaves God out of His world, silly conversation, wild dreams in our waking hours and schemes for self-advancement while others are forgotten—all these lead to mental sickness and so to unrighteousness of life. The good can best overcome the bad. We cannot stop thinking, nor can we take the mind away, and if we could we would be like crazy people whose minds are gone or are unbalanced, or like animals with the body alone in control, a horrible suggestion. But we can make the mind so full of high and worthy and exalting truths that the evil will fall away, having no place to rule.

'.We are but organs mute till a master touches the keys;
Verily vessels of earth into which God poureth the wine.
Harps are we, silent harps, that have hung on the willow trees
Dumb till our heart-strings swell and break with a pulse divine."

Father's Day.

Father's Day is bright and sunny,
Though the weather may be bad;
And you're happy, too, and sunny,
Never sad!
No, of course you're never sad!

Father's Day is full of stories
And of quiet Sunday fun;
And you love to hear the stories
He's begun—
Splendid stories he's begun!

Father's Day is full of rambles
In the spring and summer time.
You can learn so much from rambles;
Oh, they're prime—
Lessons learned that way are prime!

Father's Day is full of loving,
Full of extra kisses, too.
And you cannot help be loving,
Sweet and true—
All the world seems sweet and true!

Live Stock Notes.

Weeding out poor animals should be done before stuffing valuable feed into them during the winter. Have a public sale of animals that do not pay their board bills.

Breeding ewes early in October will cause lambs to be dropped early in March. Unless you have warm buildings to take care of the lambs, delay the breeding so that lambs will come later.

A high, tight, board fence on the north and west sides of the barnyard provides a comfortable sunning place for stock on bright days in winter, and saves feed. Build the fence now, or fix up the old one.

When breeding for winter pigs and spring lambs, remember that sows carry their litters about 112 days and ewes carry their lambs about 150 days from the time of service. The time for mares is 340 days and for cows 285 days. Keep a record of all breeding work so you will know when to look for young stock and have the buildings ready.

Butter for winter use is preferably made of sweet cream that has been pasteurized— heated to 145 degrees and held there for thirty minutes. Then cool the cream to 48 degrees or 50 degrees F., hold at that temperature for a half-hour and churn. Wash the butter, add one ounce of salt for each pound, and pack in earthenware crocks or jars. Cover with salt brine that will float an egg, boiling the water for the brine. Keep in a cool place.

When Is an Apple "Ripe"?

There are a number of ways of telling when an apple is ripe, and after you have been picking them a while you can tell at a glance. One of the best signs is when the stem breaks from the spur with a slight turn or twist of the apple. Apples should not be picked when the majority of the stems will not part readily, because then the pickers usually break off the entire fruit-spur, thereby decreasing next year's crop; or else they pull out the stem, which frequently causes the apple to rot more quickly. You can also tell when an apple is ripe by its appearance. The cheek should have a light tint to it instead of that dull, hard, green color.

In most varieties, on large trees, not all of the apples ripen at the same time, and here it is well to make two pickings. When the ripe ones are taken off it is surprising to note how much the smaller and greener ones increase in size and color in a very few days.

HEALTH TALKS



Any question pertaining to health, which is addressed to the editor of Health Talks, in care of this paper, will be forwarded under same cover to him at Toronto. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed for reply.

Those Troublesome Corns.

Corns are one of the most common causes of discomfort and are always the result of bad fitting foot-wear.

The normal foot is not square nor wedge shaped, and the great and little toes do not naturally try to get together; yet the shoe designers seem to think that these are the things to be accomplished. Shoes that are too tight, too loose or too narrow, and ill-fitting hosiery, all contribute to the formation of corns.

Obviously the way to prevent corns is to see that all footwear is such that while the foot is protected from injuries from the outside it is at the same time protected from the intermittent pressure which is the cause of corns. If the pressure were continued the result would be an ulceration or breaking down of tissue. Intermittent pressure gives nature time to build around the injured place, and it is this hardened tissue that is known as a corn. Shoes should fit the feet, have heels where they belong and a proper arching of the shank. Get those that neither pinch nor slip back and forth when walking, and by all means avoid wrinkles in the hosiery.

Where corns already exist there are several things to be done and avoided.

Pastes, ointments, plasters, or liquids that promise to remove the corn in a night or two, may at the same time produce serious injury to the tissues. Many of these preparations result in ulceration and are often the cause of indirect infection, as the user is led to believe that the corn needs no after care. Gently paring away the hard substance of the corn, or scraping it away and apply a plain felt corn plaster, will often give relief. Sometimes the corn can be dissected and removed. A word of caution here: All cutting operations about the feet should be done with the same care to avoid sepsis (infestion) as is used in a major surgical operation. Clean knives, clean dressings, clean (preferably uncolored) hosiery, are very essential.

The reason for this care is that the small wounds which may easily be made in paring corns are just as liable to infection as wounds produced by accident. Wounds of the feet heal much more slowly than wounds of the face or upper extremities, for there seems to be much less resistance where the circulation is slow than in the parts where the blood circulates more freely; they should receive special care for this reason.

The so-called "soft corns" are best treated by washing with boric acid solution and applying a little dry boric acid, after which a small piece of absorbent cotton may be inserted between the affected toes. Absolute cleanliness and dryness are essential in the treatment of soft corns. A competent chiropodist should, if possible, be consulted and his instructions followed to the letter.

HOME INTERESTS



Cooking for Tommy.

In August, 1915, the British Government gave permission to the Women's Legion, now known as the War Service Legion, under the leadership of Lady Londonderry, to place 100 women as cooks in certain military convalescent camps. The Legion claimed that women were naturally prepared to do the work more satisfactorily than men both in the matter of the finished product and from the standpoint of economical handling of material. It was not easy to persuade the government that these claims were reasonable but men cooks were scarce and the women were given a chance. Mrs. Leach took command in the camp which employed the largest number of women and from that as a beginning she has come into control of the great army of women cooks who are employed to-day not alone in convalescent camps but wherever Army cooks are needed.

It took just six months to prove by figures and facts that women cooks were an economical factor and the unanimous verdict of those dependent on the cooking gave the palm to women for "tasty" dishes. The heart of the army was won through its stomach; its head through its purse. By the end of 1916 there were over 7,000 women employed in military cooking. The preparation of three meals a day for 1,000 men is not light work at any time. The kitchen staff consists of only 13 or 14 women including helpers and waitresses and under ordinary conditions no one of the staff would consider herself in an enviable position. Few in regular employment would continue long unless well-paid. But when the services of 1,000 women were asked for this arduous and only moderately well-paid work 28,000 applications were received.

The two women who have handled this work from the beginning and deserve credit for being able to utilize the patriotic impulses of this host of women, avoiding friction and producing harmony and efficiency are Mrs. Leach and her sister Mrs. Long. The latter attended largely to the administrative part of the work. Looking after references, listing applications and vacancies and countless details of office work have been handled by Mrs. Long. The engaging and placing of the cooks has from the first been Mrs. Leach's work. She inspects the cooking staffs and all promotions are made by her order, a good cook stands every chance in the world of becoming head cook even though she start in the lowest position.

The crowning proof of success came in 1917, when the Women's Legion which was a private organization and worked only in co-operation with the Army, became a very important part of that Army by being incorporated with the W.A.A.C.'s. Mrs. Leach retains the command as of old but insists that credit for this wonderful achievement is due to the women cooks who have shown the finest loyalty and patriotism by being willing to serve wherever their training had given the opportunity.

Sauerkraut.

Considerable prejudice exists in the minds of a good many people on the subject of sauerkraut and there is some hesitancy about using it because it is always associated with Germany. As a matter of fact, sauerkraut was first made in Holland although the Hun, with customary acquisitiveness, took it up and made it more or less of a national dish.

It is manufactured extensively on this continent and is made in many homes. There should be no hesitancy about using it on the same scale as before the war. It is not really of German origin. In the United States it is now called "Liberty Cabbage."

To make sauerkraut the outside leaves of the cabbage should be removed and the core cut crosswise several times and shredded very finely with the rest of the cabbage. Pack into a clean barrel, keg or tub, taking care to distribute the salt as uniformly as possible, using one pound of salt to forty pounds of cabbage. Sprinkle a little salt in the container and put in a layer of three or four inches of shredded cabbage. Pack down with a wooden utensil like a potato masher. Repeat with salt, cabbage and packing until the container is full or the shredded cabbage is all used. Press the cabbage down as tightly as possible and apply a cloth and then a glazed plate or a board cover which will go inside the holder. On top of this cover place stones or weights of some kind, which will serve to force the brine above the cover.

Allow fermentation to proceed for ten days, or two weeks, if the room is warm. In a cellar or other cool place from three to five weeks may be required. Skim off the film which forms when fermentation starts and repeat this daily if necessary to keep it from becoming scum. When gas bubbles cease to arise, if the container is tapped, the fermentation is complete. If there is scum it should be removed. As a final step pour melted paraffin over the brine until it forms a layer from one quarter to half an inch thick to prevent the formation of scum. This is only necessary if the kraut is going to be kept for a long time.

Clean Out Potato Cellars.

Clean out the potato cellars thoroughly before storing the present year's crop. Leave no dirt or decaying vegetable matter about. Sweep and brush until the cellar is clean and then apply a thorough dose of fungicide, gas or spray.

One of the quickest and easiest disinfectants to apply is formaldehyde gas. The use of this, however, depends upon having or being able to obtain a supply of potassium permanganate. The usual formula is to use five ounces of the permanganate and ten ounces of formaldehyde to each 1,000 cubic feet in the cellar. Pour the formalin over the permanganate in a deep container and then leave the cellar immediately, because the gas is given off at once. Of course it is necessary to close all windows and doors to make the gas effective.

Remembering, however, that the permanganate is not only hard to get but is costing now nearly ten times as much as in pre-war times a substitute is suggested in the form of Bordeaux mixture of 5-5-50 strength. This is quite satisfactory and effective, does not cost so much and can be applied of course with a sprayer, pump or broom.

The importance of a clean cellar must not be overlooked. Time, money and work spent in growing a crop, fighting pests and harvesting are likely to be at least partially wasted if the potatoes are stored in dirty, poorly ventilated cellars and are affected by organisms that cause rotting.

Sift Your Coal Ashes.

It is impossible to make an exact estimate of the coal wasted in Canada each year through the carting away of unconsumed carbon, but it is tremendous. A glance at any ash heap in the spring, after the melting snow or spring rains have washed away ashes from the cinders, will show much coal unconsumed.

The most careful furnace or range firing will not overcome this loss. Coal which lies against the metal firepot only burns from one side, and, when shaken out, it has not done its full duty. This coal when separated from the ash, is again available. All ashes should, therefore, be well sifted to secure this fuel.

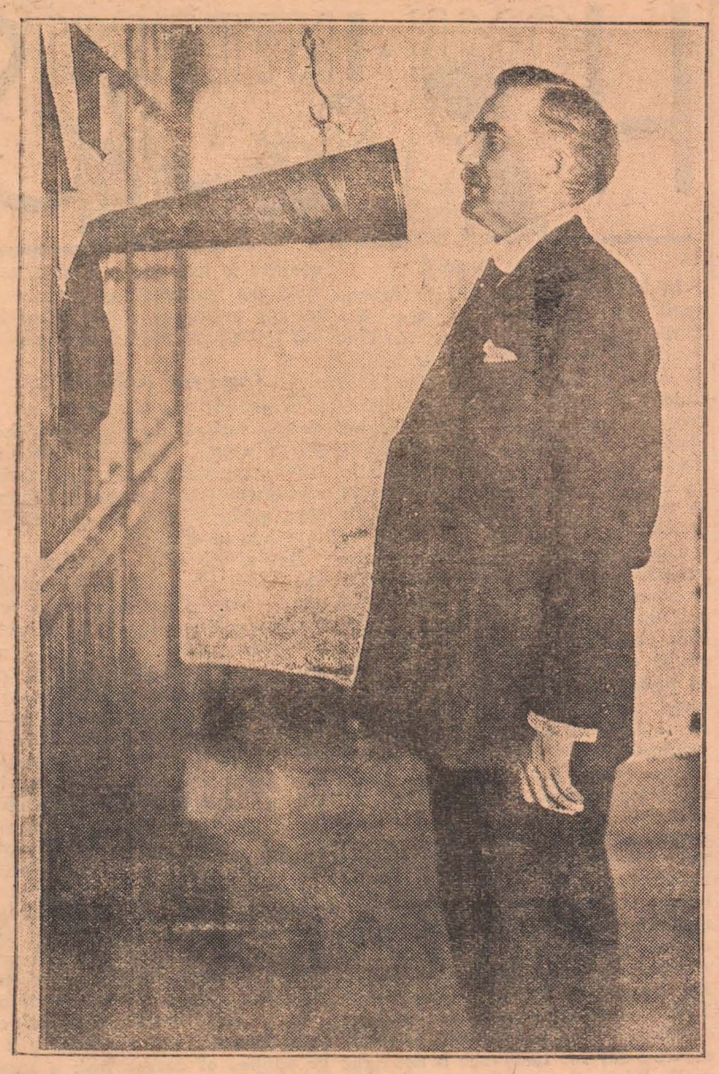
You may be able to afford to throw these cinders away. You may, by some means, be able to secure all the coal you require. You, however, owe it to your less fortunate brother Canadian to see that he and his children are not compelled to suffer for lack of coal during the coming winter through your waste.

Forcing Rhubarb in the Cellar.

Rhubarb roots for forcing should be dug before the ground freezes. Be as careful as possible in digging so as not to break the roots. Old plants that should be replaced with new can be used, but the stalks will be smaller than from plants two or three years old.

The plants can be grown in barrels or boxes with about three inches of

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY AID VICTORY LOAN



As an instance of how science and industry have co-operated in helping to win the war, it is interesting to note that Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance, has made a special "His Master's Voice" Record for the purpose of actually informing the Canadian Public in his *own voice* concerning the need of the second Victory Loan.

Science has thus made it possible for the voice of the Finance Minister to be heard in thousands of places in every part of the Country at the same time.

The illustration shows Sir Thomas "caught in the act" as he made his special recording at the laboratories of the Berliner Gram-o-phone Company, Limited, Montreal.



The Real Asphalt Roofing

Don't confuse Paroid with ordinary ready roofings. Paroid has the record of 19 years of proven service and is the choice of farmers, and is used on Government Military Camp Buildings.

NEPONSET **Paroid ROOFING**

Insist on the Genuine Paroid and your roofs will be weather-proof and fire-resisting; your buildings will be warmer in winter.

Paroid has the Grey surface. Also made with crushed slate surface, Red and Green. Complete kit and unconditional guarantee with each roll; it is the easiest of all roofings to lay. The Neponset dealer is a man worth dealing with.

Est. T .A. Thompson

Working Under Difficulties

All the heroes in the universe cannot claim France as the scene of their efforts. The country doctor whose practice covers a considerable radius during the present epidemic is just as much a hero as a private in shell swept Flanders. A case in point is our own physician, Dr. G. C. Ferrier, who was one of the first to succumb to the symptoms of Spanish Influenza. While his temperature was dangerously high the disease rapidly spread, but he continued giving prescriptions to the sick, many being compounded from his bed, with the assistance of Mrs. Ferrier, who proved a very valuable helper. At last Dr. Patterson, of Montreal, was secured and he lasted about four days when la grippe got him. Then again the burden was laid on Dr. Ferrier, and with a fevered body he gave every ounce of strength at his command to the many patients, leaving his bed when he should have been there for days longer. He ran a terrible risk of pneumonia, but no doubt saved dozens of lives.—Mountain Herald.

Flight-Lieut. A. Minor Froom a nephew of Mrs. Guy Shaver. of Brinston, whose home was in Regina, Sask., was killed on Saturday, Sept. 23, at Grimsby, on Lake Ontario, when his airplane dived into the lake while making a trial fly, the accident being witnessed by his parents, who were down east to bid him farewell ere he left for overseas. The remains were shipped to his western home where one of the largest military funerals in the history of Regina was held.

CANADA'S LANDMARKS

HISTORIC ASSOCIATION DOES VALUABLE WORK.

Many Spots That the Citizens of Our Young Nation Should Remember Have Been Marked by Monuments and Plates — Places of Interest Found In Every Province.

THE ravages of war have destroyed many of the relics of antiquity that marked northern France and Belgium as a Mecca for tourists. The wanton destruction has made an indelible imprint upon the minds of all civilized peoples; France and Belgium have not been alone in mourning their loss.

Yet here, in Canada, the onrush of progress, the gigantic commercializing of a great growing nation, has bidden fair to obliterate landmarks that should be dearer to us than any in Belgium, any in France, any in the other countless sections of the old world—should be dearer, and would be, if the Canadian people as a whole knew of them and appreciated them.

Do we?

Assuredly, we do not.

Shall we?

The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada is making a Dominion-wide effort to accomplish this.

The association seems to have been launched in the reflected glory of the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham. Its aim is to spread the dauntless spirit there generated, across the continent, asking from the whole of Canada all that is worthy of record and permanent preservation, as national heirlooms that will tell the story to generations to come —"lest they forget."

It desires to gather from all parts of the Dominion of Canada, all the knowledge available regarding each site or case it is proposed to mark—obtain verification of the same from documents in the Dominion Archives, and other reliable sources, submit reports from each province to the Council, which will then consider the merits of each application and, when desired, recommend them to the Government for approval.

The "Memorial Tower," of Halifax, erected to commemorate the first Parliament of Nova Scotia, or of what was then Canada, initiated by the Canadian Club of that city, was carried to a successful national completion through the efforts of our distinguished citizen, the late Sir Sandford Fleming, of "Winterholm," now the Sir Sandford Fleming Military Convalescent Home, Ottawa.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society have marked many sites and erected, among others, memorial tablets to Col. J. F. W. Desbarres; Hon. Joseph How; Sir William Dawson, Rev. T. MacCullough, D.D., and "The site of the first printing press in Canada, established by Bartholomew Green, Jr., 1751; and of Bushell's press, where the Halifax Gazette, the first newspaper in Canada was published in 1752."

Anent the Port of Halifax, among historic relics recently received is a Bill of Lading the quaint phraseology of which comes home to us now:

"From Liverpool the good schooner, the Four Brothers sails by the Grace of God (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) and so God bring the good Ship to her Desired Port in Safety, Amen."

The New Brunswick Historical Society has commemorated the discovery of the Port and River St. John, in 1604, by the Sieurs de Mont and Champlain; and placed memorial tablets of early settlement on St. Croix and Caton's Islands; while the Daughters of the Empire have erected a memorial tablet on the wall of the building on Queen street, Fredericton, in which the Provincial Legislature first met. Old Fort Howe, the site of the landing place of the U. E. Loyalists, and grounds, is now known as Fort Howe National Park.

In Quebec City, so full of historical sites, on the Plains of Abraham the re-erected Wolfe memorial, is a history in itself: "The First Memorial was the stone that Wolfe's own army rolled here to mark the spot on which he died, 1759. A Second Memorial was placed in position, 1832. The Third Memorial was set up by the British Army stationed in Canada, 1849. This Fourth Memorial reproduces the Column of the Third —preserves its Crowning Piece and two inscriptions and was set up by the National Battlefields Commission, 1913."

In Montreal, rich in memories, all important sites have been marked by the well-known Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, now in charge of the Chateau de Ramezay, a favorite objective of tourists. It was erected in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, and occupied as his official residence for nearly twenty years. In 1745 it became the property of "La Compagnie des Indes." After the conquest it was leased to the British Government and became the residence of the Governors. Purchased by the city in 1893; it contains a unique collection of old portraits, prints, coins and historic relics of every description.

At Chambly is a noble monument to Col. de Salaberry.

Travellers up the Ottawa sight at Portage du Fort a simple shaft commemorating the "visit of Lady Head who made the tour of the Upper Ottawa in a bark canoe in 1856." The wife of Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, B.N.A., she was the first white woman to make the tour of the Upper Ottawa with Indian guides.

Further on at Calumet Island, is erected a monument to Cadieux, who held a war party of Iroquois at bay while his friends escaped.

Throughout the Province of Ontario many monuments and tablets mark historic spots. At Ottawa the Federal Capital, the site of Col. By's house is marked by the two memorial stones, taken from the arch of the old Sappers' and Miners' bridge, over the Rideau Canal, on its demolition for "Connaught Place," July 24th, 1912, and preserved by the Women's Canadian Historical Society. These bear respectively the "Coat of Arms" of the Royal Engineers, and "Lt.-Col. J. By, Comm. Royal Eng." A bronze tablet affixed bears the inscription: "To commemorate Lt.-Col. John By, R.E., founder of Bytown, Ottawa, the Federal Capital of the Dominion of Canada, Builder of the Rideau Canal, 1826-32, Comm. Royal Engineers. This tablet is erected on the site of his house on Major's Hill, by the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada, May, 1915."

Two important historic events have marked the past season at the capital. The first of these took place on the first day of September, 1916, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada, relaid for our new Parliament Building the same foundation stone originally laid on the first of September, 1860, by his brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, our late King Edward VII. The second, again on Parliament Hill, when the Duke of Devonshire unveiled before a large and enthusiastic assemblage the axial column of the new Parliament Building bearing the following inscription: "July, 1867-1917. On the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Commemoration of the Confederation of British Colonies in North America as the Dominion of Canada—the Parliament and people dedicate this building, in process of reconstruction after damage by fire—as a memorial of the deeds of their forefathers — and of the valor of those Canadians who in the great war fought for the liberties of Canada, of the Empire and of Humanity."

Recently, in the home city of Alexander Graham Bell, an ideal memorial was unveiled to him whose inventive genius has brought humanity into closer touch than any invention of modern times. The sculptor (W. S. Allward) sought to bring out, as the dominant note in this memorial, the discovery by man of his power to transmit sound through space. "Above the reclining figure of Man is Inspiration, urging him on to greater endeavors, while, at the other end of the panel are the floating figures of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow, brought to man by the telephone. A former resident of Brantford, invalided home from the front, acted as Mr. Allward's model, and afterwards re-enlisted. At the side of the main portion of the monument are two heroic female figures in bronze on granite, representing Humanity, the one being depicted in the act of sending, the other of receiving a message over the telephone. These two figures are some distance apart, to tell in stone the power of the telephone to travel great distances.

At the head of Lake Superior, the gateway to the Northwest; the Thunder Bay Historical Society have erected a national monument: "to commemorate the locality made famous by the Pioneer Fur Traders of the Great Northwest," and giving a concise history of the companies (some 2,000 letters) from 1612 to 1889.

The brass memorial tablet on Fort Garry in Winnipeg, Manitoba, presented by the Canadian Club of that city, bears an interesting historical record from the erection in 1806 of the first fort named Gibraltar—the second in 1822, re-named Fort Garry; rebult in 1835, demolished in 1882, except the gateway which in 1897, with the park, was presented by the Hudson Bay Company to the City of Winnipeg. To the heroic Hudson, from whom the company derived its name, there is, as yet, no memorial.

In Saskatchewan, at Fort Qu'Appelle, a fine monument has been erected by the Western Art Association, Saskatchewan Branch, to commemorate the First Treaty between the Indians of the Northwest Territories and Queen Victoria represented by her Commissioners, known as the "Qu'Appelle Treaty No. 4," whereby the Indian chiefs ceded "all their rights, titles and privileges to all lands wheresoever situated within Her Majesty's N.W.T. to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors forever."

Interest attaches also to the story of the little stone school house of Saskatoon, built in 188 , where the first efforts of education began in that part of the great prairies. It is built of their varied colored stones. When the need for a larger school arose, the original one was preserved through the efforts of the Golden West Chapter, I.O.D.E., the stones all numbered and on October 11th, 1913, looking exactly as it did in 1887, the little stone school house was removed to a site on the University of Saskatchewan campus.

On the confines between Alberta and British Columbia, at the "Great Divide" is erected a monument—"In honor of Dr. James Hector, K.C.M.G., Geologist and Explorer to the Palliser Expedition of 1857-1860, one of the earliest scientists to explore the Canadian Rocky Mountains. He discovered the Kicking Horse Pass, through which the Canadian Pacific Railway now runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean."

Many historic landmarks in British Columbia are still calling for recognition, notably those of David Thompson, explorer and mapmaker. The only Bastion left standing in this province is in Nanaimo, retained and preserved by the Women's Club of Vancouver. They have placed the Memorial to the Indian Princess-Poet "Tekahionwake, (Pauline Johnson) on Siwash Rock in Stanley Park, where they have also planned an artistic fountain to be placed after the war.—Jennie R. Simpson in Everywoman's World.

Distinction for Ottawa Nurse.

Miss Evelyn Gordon Brown, younger daughter of the late Gordon Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Ottawa, and niece of Sir Percy Sherwood, has been awarded the Military Medal. As this has been a man's distinction, the honor is unusually significant. Miss Brown belongs to the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Convoy, which is stationed at St. Omer, the nearest band of women to the front line.

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks".

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Ford Passenger Chassis

Adopted as Standard Chassis for Use in the Army

The report of July 25th on page 160 in the Automobile industries of New York states that after testing different makes of little cars, **the Ford Passenger Chassis**, following the request of the American Expeditionary Forces, has been adopted as a standard chassis for use in the Army as a passenger car and light ambulance, light truck, etc. There are now 3,000 Ford Ambulances in use in France and this number will soon be increased to 8,000.

The Ford Motor Co. is working on an order for 5,000 Light Delivery Trucks, production of which began on July 22nd at the rate of 200 per day. The principal reasons for the wider use of The Ford are:

The Ease of Repairing.
Cheapness of Operation.
Large Production.

Extremely Low Initial Cost and the fact "that it can be used where so many other passengers cars cannot."

As it is known that there is a big shortage of Ford Touring Trucks and Tractors throughout the different countries and although the Canadian factory is now starting again (we cannot tell for how long owing to the conditions, shortage of material and help) we expect them to be higher in price shortly.

Place Your Order To-day--Don't Wait until To-morrow, it may be Too Late

W. Queeneville
DEALER
Morrisburg : Ontario

Easy Money for Maggie

"My sister Maggie is a very fortunate girl.

"Yes? Why?

"Dunno. But she went to a party last night, and played blind man's bluff all the evening. The gentlemen hunt around and find a girl, and then they must either kiss her or give her a shilling.

"Yes?"

"Maggie came home with thirty shillings and a war bond."

Army Dentists Are Efficient

THE work of the Canadian Army Dental Corps overseas is making quite a stir in army circles in England and France. A recent letter to Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, from the British Dental Association contained the following:

"In numbers alone, the fact that the whole of the British forces have only a little more than twice the number of dentists belonging to the Canadian Army Dental Corps is surely very significant, and as regards organization and administration, the inferiority, as compared with the Dominion forces, is equally manifest to those who are familiar with the details.

"At a time when the last reserves of the country are being drawn upon, and the raising of the age limit is, we believe, being considered, it does seem to us very remarkable that so much man-power in the army among munition workers and the rest of the civil population should be wasted from lack of dental attention. The dental service in the army is both insufficient in personnel and inefficient in organization. We are aware of the seriousness of this statement, but we are prepared to support it."

In suggesting the remedy the letter, which is signed by the president, the chairman of the Representative Board, the hon. treasurer and the secretary, among other things, expresses the opinion that the organization should be similar to, but not necessarily the same as, the Dental Service of the Dominion.

In the department of mouth hygiene our dental services have done particularly important work. Infectious stomatitis, a very common and most baffling mouth infection, has been brought under control in the Canadian forces to an extent quite unknown in the other armies. This is the disease to which the misnomer "trench mouth" has been applied. It is not in any way confined to men in the trenches, since thousands of cases appear among those who have never seen the trenches, neither can its origin in any way be traced to the trenches.

As its name (infectious stomatitis) implies, it is infectious—exceedingly so. It is no respecter of rank or sex. Generals and soldiers and their children of both sexes have been treated by the C.A.D.C.

In battalions it can be spread by the use of dishes. In canteens and in some areas it has been prevented from spreading by keeping the dishes of those already infected separate. Children have contracted it, presumably by kissing their soldier father. In one case where five or six men lived in the same house and worked in the Pay Corps, shortly after it appeared in the mouth of one it was necessary to treat all in the house for the disease. The slightest carelessness in disinfecting the mouthpiece of a gas mask in a school where courses in gas measures are taught might cause an infection to spread widely. An instance of this kind occurred in one of the areas where a great many men were using the same mask. Moistening the finger in dealing cards has also been suspected of causing it in one case in particular.

The importance of controlling and eliminating this trouble will be immediately appreciated when it is said that in many cases when they first apply for treatment, the person infected simply cannot bite or chew food. The prevalence of the trouble will alike be appreciated when one learns that in the six months from July, 1917, to December, 1917, 5,397 patients were treated in Shorncliffe, Bramshot, Witley, Stafford and London alone, and that about fifty per cent. were cured. In attaining this end it was necessary to administer 31,802 treatments.

In the treatment of infectious stomatitis not the least important part of the treatment is to bring about a cleanly condition of the mouth. The men of the C.E.F. are each issued with a kit containing a tooth brush, but until recently, no dentifrice. There was a time when a goodly number of tooth brushes found their way to the buttons on the tunic rather than the tooth in the mouth. The importance of cleansing the teeth has been strongly impressed by the Dental Services on the soldiers, and as a result in this respect conditions have greatly improved. The introduction of 10,000 tins of special dentifrice, invented by the Canadian Army Dental Corps' experts, for use of the oral pathology department, will produce inestimable results both in assisting the dental officers in their efforts against infectious stomatitis and as a preventive against occurrence of the trouble.

Recently a patient after unsuccessful treatment in a London hospital, was informed that he must have his teeth extracted. To make a long story short, he is now under treatment in the Canadian Army Dental Corps' oral pathology department, and will probably not have to lose his teeth; nor will the Government be placed under the expense of supplying plates for him with which to masticate.

One of the features of the Canadian Army Dental Corps' treatment of "trench mouth" is rapidity and accuracy in diagnosis. With the use of a microscope the specialists can tell the patient positively, and in a very few minutes, whether he has or has not the disease. The New Zealand forces, whose Dental Corps is particularly efficient, requested that their officers be allowed to study the Canadian system, and two officers have already been returned to New Zealand for the purpose of introducing the Canadian method of treatment there.

Taxation In Newfoundland.

Conscription, extra war postage, and a war tax on telegraphic messages are now in effect in Newfoundland.