The St. Lawrence News

AND DUNDAS COUNTY ADVERTISER

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Bouck Wm Oct 18

Summer School Bargains

IN WHITE SHOES, POMPS AND OXFORDS WITH CUBAN, SPOOL AND THE NEW LOW HEELS. A COMPLETE LINE OF 2 IN 1, WHITE BEAUTY AND SULTANA SHOE DRESSINGS IN WHITE, BLACK, OX-BLOOD AND TAN.

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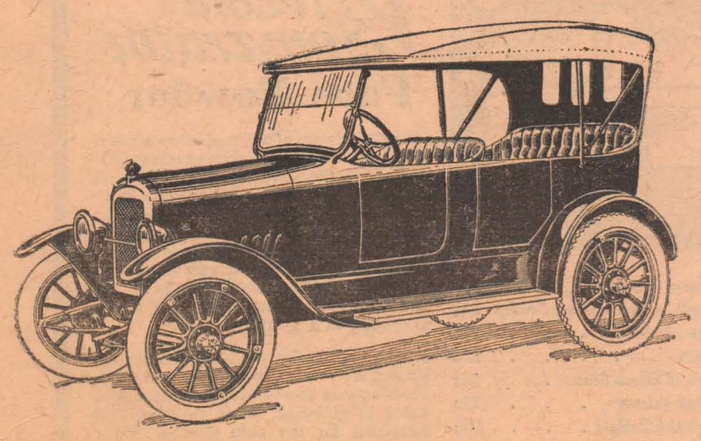

W. F. BELL = Iroquois

Pt. Iroquois Summer School

Fourteenth Annual Session a Decided Success--Large Audiences and Interesting Discussions---Mr. Robert Ellis the New President

THE fourteenth annual session of the Point Iroquois Summer School was a departure in many respects from those of former years. In the first place it was held about a month earlier than usual; then the Concert was on the first night instead of the last, and the evening meetings were all evangelistic in character and conducted by the same leader, whereas in former years there had been different speakers with varied topics. That the change of date was appreciated was evident by the largely increased attendance from the surrounding country. On Thursday night 115 automobiles were counted on the grounds, and the evangelistic services gripped the people as some of the lectures of other years failed to do. It is true a few people walked about and did not come in the tent, but these failed to hear one of Canada's greatest evangelistic preachers and missed the inspiration of wonderful services.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Aikens, of Dominion Church Ottawa, had charge both of the studies on the Christian Life each morning at 9 o'clock and also of the evening evangelistic services. Those who attended the 9 o'clock meetings were richly repaid. A brief synopsis of a morning address may serve as an illustration of the nature of Dr. Aikens' teachings on the Christian life. On Tuesday morning he based his address on Isaiah 44:3, "I will pour water on him that is thirsty and floods upon the dry ground." "All good," said the speaker, "begins in the willingness and love of God, He is a willing giver. He wants to do us good and seeks to overcome our own opposition. We should be wise enough to yield to Him. When Jacob yielded the blessing came and he became a prince again. God is a bountiful giver. He delights to bless in the superlative degree, e. g. We begin with no love, then have some love, God plans for us perfect love; we have no peace, then some peace and God calls us to the peace which passes all understanding and so it goes;—no joy, some joy, fulness of joy; no victory, some victory, more than conquerors. God only stops giving when our faith ends. God is also a wise giver. He seeks to give what we need most and he is able to make the weakest point in our character the strongest, He changes us. Every Christian is a holy person as is evident from the New Testament use of the word "saint" or holy one, and should seek to perfect holiness in the fear of God. The Christian gets something outside of the world, which comes from the Lord and he should be an original personality. He has promised floods for the dry ground. There is power in the flood to change and cleanse the heart and to make a new world."

The attendance at the evening meetings was very large aud the addresses appealed to all. There were touches of pathos and flashes of humor and underlying all an earnestness and sincerity which commanded respect and intense interest. It is impossible to report satisfactorily the sermons of Dr. Aikens because the personality of the man entered so largely into all he said. He is a true orator and the influence of his messages will be far reaching.

The Bible Study Hour under the leadership of Rev. C. W. Graham, M. A., S. T. B., of Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, was well attended throughout. He took up to begin with the literary conditions under which the prophets wrote. There was no literary profession, there were no property ideas in regard to writing. The prophets wrote for the needs of the nation at the call of God, they responded to the urge within. The Book of Isaiah was not a literary unity and did not take its present form until about 250 B. C. The prophets were the incarnation of spiritual progress. Their statesmanship however was merely incidental, their mission was religious. The true prophet does not go into politics until the moral issue is raised. Isaiah was particularly severe against the sins that destroy character—moral dry rot. His ideals were truth, morality, justice and kindness. He was a moral idealist, and showed that social immorality is the cause of national misfortune. The same general conditions which brought disaster upon Judah have made the present war possible, i. e., a world suffering from low ideals and dry rot. These were conditions in which the Kaiser and his party could work. When we believe in God, then, and then only, shall we rear a civilization proof against a propaganda of jealousy and hatred.

The servant conception of Isaiah is the highest in the Old Testament and found fulfilment in Jesus. The servant life was rejected by the nation and was taken up by our Lord. The servant is to live and serve and suffer not only with but for others. Jesus came to self expression through the Cross. He is not an object of pity. He chose the cross. Among our soldiers there is no note of self-pity and they certainly do not want our pity. The humility of our men is wonderful and the the spirit of sacrifice exemplified in them. One of them e. g. who had been mortally wounded and was fast slipping away said to his Colonel, "Let me shake your hand before I go. I am satisfied. I have done my best."

It was very much regretted that the Rev. Dr. Service, of West China, was not able to be present owing, no doubt, to the effect of the strain of the amazing experiences through which he has been passing in recent months in connection with his work. In his absence Miss Williams a deaconess in the Syrian work in Montreal on Tuesday morning related most interesting incidents in connection with her work. Perhaps the most remarkable thing was the story of the little dark complexioned boy with dark hair, who after three baths came out a fair flaxen-haired lad whose own mother would not believe that he was her child until she looked for and found an identifying mark on his back.

On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. F. C. Stephenson, General Secretary of the Young Peoples Forward Movement for Missions, came quite unexpectedly and conducted the Mission Study class on Thursday morning, speaking again in the afternoon to a large audience. He is all on fire with zeal for the spread of the gospel and contributed very largely th the success of the School One striking thing he said was that the church is to be not so much a place to work in as a force to work with to save the world.

The Rev. Dr. C. J. L. Bates delighted all with his masterly address on Friday afternoon. He spoke particularly of the great campaign for Missions which has been inaugurated in the United States, where the Methodist Episcopal church has undertaken to celebrate the centennial of Missions in their churches, by raising one hundred and fifteen million dollars for Home and Foreign Mission work. He also spoke on Saturday morning of the great missionary movement now in progress in India as well as upon the Japanese situation.

Mrs. Irwin Hilliard, of Morrisburg, spoke on Thursday afternoon on behalf of the W. M. S. and her address was very much appreciated. She based her appeal to the women on a firm scripture foundation. All were pleased to hear that the Matilda District in W. M. S. work is the banner District of the Conference.

A feature of this meeting was a piano solo by Sparling Beach, of Ottawa, and a violin solo by Irwin Srafford of Spencerville.

On Wednesday afternoon a special W. C. T. U. meeting was arranged at which Mrs. Bigelow, of Cornwall, delivered a fine address.

Very effective Twilight talks were given by Prof. Graham, who spoke of the nearness of God to the soldier in the place of danger, and by Mrs. Moffat, whose address was on "The Abundant Life."

Rev. George Stafford took his usual place throughout as Musical Director, and each evening Mrs. J. W. Balharrie, of Ottawa, sang with deep feeling and true interpretation some sweet gospel appeal.

The popular Secretary, Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, was always on hand to give information and to anticipate the needs of the members of the School as well as to look after the finances.

At the Executive meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Robert Ellis.

Secretary—Rev. A. Wilkinson.

Treasurer—W. J. Forward.



Iroquois Methodist Church Inset, Rev. Arthur Wilkinson Secretary Point Iroquois Summer School



Rev. E. W. S. Coates, President

Announcement !

Having purchased the brick building on King St., formerly the Pearl Laundry, I will move into it as soon as completed, and in order to reduce my stock I will put on a big Money-Saving Sale from **July 20th to 27th, inclusive.** It will pay you to wait for anything that you need in Men, Boys' and Ladies' clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc.

Yours Respectfully,

Max Rabin

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

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Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER IX.

She Meets the Lover of Childhood Days.

Julietta arose with the dawn, and a few minutes later she was riding out, and slowly cantered down the drive-way, every atom of her body aglow. The morning was perfect, the the flawless sky deeply and coolly blue, in the air a subtle tang of fruit and hay.

Suddenly a gunshot cracked out close at hand, followed by a second, and a flock of wild ducks rocketed up and over the willows. The mare jumped, and a startled cry broke from Julietta. Then, as she quieted the plunging animal, the willows parted aside with a crash, and through them came a man—tall, sinewy, eager-faced, a cork helmet pushed carelessly back on his head to reveal thick dark hair. He carried a shotgun, and over one broad shoulder hung a fat gamebag.

For a moment they stared at each other, Julietta flushing slightly. Then, as though she were greeting one from whom she had parted the day before, she spoke quietly:

"Hello, Clay!"

The young man started, stared harder at her. Julietta laughed, a trifle queerly.

"You were always so nice to me, Clay, but now—"

The bewilderment in the man's dark eyes leaped into recognition, and he sprang down the bank with a swift cry, seizing the hand she extended.

"Why, it's Liz—it's Dare!" His face, very brown and healthy-looking, was turned up to her laughingly. "Of course it's you! I knew you'd come back some day!"

"I came last night," she told him simply. He eyed the little bay mare, and nodded.

"At the Wurrells'?"

"Yes. I'm afraid I surprised them awfully." Julietta withdrew her hand from his grasp and brushed aside a truant curl.

"You're just the same, only grown up," and Thorpe grinned happily. "Here, get off and sit down on the bank and talk. Gracious, I'm glad to see you again!"

For half an hour they sat on the bank of the creek Julietta told something of herself, but nothing of her having worked and made money, while in turn Thorpe recounted briefly his own tale of the years. He was master of the Thorpe ranch, alone in the world; and presently he touched upon a thing which had puzzled her the previous night.

"And why is it, then," she asked, "that some of these ranches are desolate—"

"It's Andy Burt," he said grimly.

"We ranchers must have water, you know. Oh, of course, there's lots in the creek. But the creek happens to be owned, clear up to its source, by the La Vina Ditch Company; and the said company is Andy Burt, who refuses to sell any water."

"Refuses to sell?" Julietta's eyes opened widely. "Nonsense! He can be forced to sell—"

"No. Not where water can be pumped." Clay shrugged his big shoulders and stared moodily at the flowing current below them. "Pumping machinery is so expensive, and most of us are so stubborn in the conviction that the creek is public property that so far Burt has won out hands down. He's looking farther than the ditch company, you see."

"I don't see." Julietta drew her brows into a perplexed frown.

"Without water the land is worthless. The owner must starve or get out. A dozen families have been starved out, and Burt has bought their land cheap. That's all."

"But you?" cried Julietta. "You said you were doing well. And Uncle Jim—"

Clay frowned.

"I took my own way of getting water. Wurrell took his. I mortgaged the old place up to the eyes and put in a pumping plant. Cost a mint of money, but its' made good."

"And Uncle Jim? He has a pumping plant too?"

Thorpe stirred uneasily but made no response. He seemed absorbed in the stream below them. Intuition told Julietta that her companion preferred not to discuss this "other way," and, dusting off her skirts, she rose.

"I'm glad I came back, and I'm glad I met you here," she said as he handed her to her saddle, and she sent the bay mare splashing toward home.

She was just finishing breakfast when her uncle slouched in morosely. His bad temper was evident as he scowled at a short steel rod in his hand.

"Consarn the luck!" He tossed the rod to the table. "There's that alfalfa goin' plump to seed for want o' cuttin', and that consarned mower breaks on me."

"Let me take it to the shop for you, Uncle Jim."

"Would you?" Wurrell brightened, then guffawed. "Come to think of it, you've done that errand a heap o' times. Say, I'd be right glad if ye would—"

"Old Fitz still doing your work?" inquired Julietta, leaping up. "Good! I have to take back that horse and buggy anyway, so I can drive to town with the bay mare in tow and ride her back."

An hour later Julietta drew rein in front of the smithy in La Vina, hitched her bay mare, and entered. A man, working a huge pair of bellows, glanced around. He was old, bent-shouldered; his face was large and full, while his head, entirely bald, shone in the red glare like polished ivory, and with startling effect.

"Good morning, Mr. Fitzhorn," and Julietta handed him the broken gearing. "Uncle Jim's in an awful hurry for this."

"Meanin' Jim who?"

"Why, don't you remember me?" Julietta laughed. "I'm Lizzie Dare."

"You?" Fitzhorn blinked, and stared amazedly; he wiped his hands on his leather apron and held one forth. "You—old Wurrell's niece? Sure, I remember you now. Seen your cousin yet—Maggie Wurrell, I mean?"

"Auntie said she was married."

Fitzhorn stared around at her with a queer expression.

"Huh! 'Tweren't no marriage—no genuine weld, so's to speak. Them's the worlds—no genine weld." His bald head nodde.

"What!"

"Then her mother an' daddy fair kicks her out, allowing' she's disgraced 'em. She's got a baby. Understand," he said with gruff bluntness, "'tweren't no fault o' hers. She thought the feller all square an' straight, an' so did everybody else. A high-collared duck he was, worked in the drug store—smooth talker an' all that. Guess Maggie thought she was doin' right smart for herself. After the weddin', quite a spell, it turned out the feller had another wife back East; so he skips town and Maggie's folks drop her like a hot horseshoe. Mighty narrer way of actin', I say."

Julietta nodded tacit assent.

"Where can I find Maggie? I must go and see her."

"In that little cabin over by Burt's warehouse." Fitzhorn jerked his thumb down the street. "She works out at odd jobs, cleanin' house and washin'; has a hard time to get along, I guess."

CHAPTER X.

She Finds a Solution For an Old Wrong.

Julietta had no difficulty in finding the little cabin at the end of Burt's warehouse, near the railroad tracks. She knocked at the door a trifle timidly; it was opened by a woman who stood gazing inquiringly at her.

"Maggie!" Julietta sent out her hands with impetuous sympathy.

The woman clutched at the door-knob.

"Lizzie Dare?" she said faintly.

Julietta's arms closed around her.

Three minutes later they were sitting inside the cabin. Here a surprise met Julietta, for she had come prepared to meet squalor; instead, however, she found a scrupulous neatness.

"I was in the washtub when you knocked; I thought it was the boy with the hotel laundry," said Maggie apologetically. Then, as she caught Julietta's gaze wandering around the room, her voice and eyes became challenging. "You've heard about—about me, of course. I know what you're looking for—"

"Yes." Julietta nodded, her eyes misty.

"It wasn't my fault, Lizzie—really it wasn't my fault!" Maggie's shoulders shook convulsively.

Julietta stroked the tear-wet cheek.

"There, there, Maggis dear!" she comforted. "It's going to come out all right yet for you and little baby—I know it."

Maggie's body suddenly relaxed.

"Oh, Lizzie," she was crying now, but it was a quiet weeping, "I used to be so mean to you—I know I was. But I didn't know any better then, Lizzie. I'm willing to work, I'm willing to fight and struggle along for baby; but, oh, I'm so tired, and—and people everywhere pointing fingers at me—"

Julietta gave her a great reassuring hug.

"You say good-by to your washtub this very day!" she announced firmly. "We'll soon get rid of that tired feeling. I've got to go now, dear; I'm on an errand, but you'll surely see me to-morrow."

Maggie dried her eyes on her apron with a wan smile.

"You've a way with you, Lizzie—you make folks feel that you really care for them. I didn't mean to take up all your time talking about myself."

As Julietta had come, so she departed—thoughtful, preoccupied, unseeing; so it was not until she heard a voice of greeting that she saw the speaker in the warehouse doorway.

"Good morning!"

She looked up and saw Andy Burt advancing to meet her with a broad smile. She returned the smile, not because she liked Andy Burt, for she vaguely disliked him, but because the last half-hour had drawn her close to the humanness in life, and because there was a certain justness in her nature which asserted itself.

"Good morning to you, Mr. Burt!"

"Great drying weather!" said Burt, removing his panama and fanning himself. "Can't get too hot to suit me right now—the grapes I've got out on the trays! Been over to see your cousin, eh?"

"Yes," said Julietta.

"Sure is too bad about her. Can't I give you a lift in my rig? I'm going right up the street, and it's mighty hot for walking, Miss Dare!"

"I'm only going to Mr. Fitzhorn's shop," she thanked him.

"Well, better jump in and ride," he urged, untying his team of blacks.

Julietta hestiated, then decided not to be ungracious, and stepped into the buggy. Burt drove off slowly.

(To be continued.)

Hues That Bind.

Oh, when I donned the khaki garb
And went to break a lance
For Liberty I thought to find
An alien land in France.
But lo! the colors of the flag
Flashed out upon my view—
The glowing red, the spotless white,
The deep and darling blue.

For in the fields that war had spared
The cornflowers matched the sky,
With snow of lilies shimmering
The scarlet poppies nigh.
"Red, white and blue, the ties that bind,"
I cried; "these hues divine
Bespeak this soil as Freedom's too,
And therefore kin to mine."

The first thing to do, if you haven't done it, is to fall in love with your work.—Rules by Which to Rise.

WIRE FENCE

3,000 Rods, from 32 cents per rod, up. Shipped promptly from stock.

Write for Price List.

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WAR PRISONER'S LETTER.

Declares Huns Were Gods Compared to Germans of To-day.

"You call them Huns—these creatures. The Huns were gods compared with these devils. I have met them face to face when the flush of victory turns them into ruthless beasts. I have met them when defeat has driven them to fiendish cruelties. And they would rule the world! God deliver us from such a fate."

These words are from a letter to the father of a petty officer in the British navy who was taken prisoner at Antwerp and has spent three and a half years in a German prison camp.

The writer was a naval volunteer when the war broke out, and he was sent with the first contingent of the Royal Naval Reserve to assist in the defence of Antwerp. He was taken prisoner, but at last escaped to Holland. From there the letters were written.

"People who have just returned from Germany," he writes, "say that the officers are dazed by the colossal losses which the Huns have suffered in their latest offensive. Some of our returned men have seen horrible trainloads of humanity passing through.

"Doberitz seems years ago now. Here is one memory. If a guard wishes to let a man know that he may not smoke the method of conveying the information is this: Remove the pipe, cigar or cigarette from the mouth of the offender by means of a blow from the butt end of the rifle on the back of the head.

"These guards are only expert with the butt end of their rifles; they cannot shoot for toffee. I saw two guards fire five shots at a Russian who was lying wounded at the entrance to his hut before they finished him; the distance was about twenty yards. One guard, however, was a better shot; he killed Mathews, one of our fellows, and severely wounded two Russians.

"A soldier tried to draw an extra ration from the cook house. He was seen by a guard, who fired at him a distance of about fifty yards and missed him. But the bullet hit a tent in which the men were eating their soup; it killed one man and caused another to lose his leg.

"At Rohrbach camp a poor fellow went mad; he put his face through the wire close to a sentry, who fired and blew his head off.

"In our dugout in Germany we had a sweet little canary that used to sing to us all day long. We brought him with us, and until we reached the Dutch frontier he never even chirped.

"When the train crossed the frontier line all was still, as every one was straining his eyes to get a glimpse of the new country. And just then 'Joe,' our canary, burst into full song."

Vegetable Pointers.

Vegetables just out of the garden taste best when simply cooked—steamed, boiled or baked—and served with a little salt, butter, milk or cream. Often a heavily seasoned sauce covers up the most desirable vegetable flavor.

Overcooking of vegetables impairs their flavor. Very delicate flavors are destroyed, while vegetables with strong flavors, such as cabbage or onions, become disagreeably strong if cooked too long. Overcooking also destroys the attractive color of some vegetables.

Cook summer vegetables as soon after they are gathered as you can, in order to preserve the flavor. If they must be kept over, keep in the ice box or some other cool place.

Let wilted vegetables soak in cold water to freshen them. If vegetables must stand after paring, covering with cold water will prevent wilting and discoloration.

Kidding the Censor.

When Stephen Crane was reporting the Greco-Turkish war he had occasion to write of a battle in which the Turks turned and fled before the enemy. Crane watched with disgust the Turkish censor toning down his manuscript, and finally that worthy came to the word "routed."

"This won't do," he said; "we must have a euphemism here. What would you suggest?"

"If I were you," said Crane sarcastically, "I'd simply say that the indomitable Turks changed front and advanced."

Goitre Investigation.

Dr. F. J. Shepherd, late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, and an authority on goitre, has just completed an investigation of the prevalence of this disease in Alberta for the Commission of Conservation. The investigation was undertaken as a result of representations made to the Commission that goitre was becoming unduly prevalent in that province.

Young chicks pestered with lice will never amount to much. Watch the youngsters closely, and if there is any sign of vermin apply grease to the head and under the wings.



The Housewife's Corner



IN RHUBARB TIME.

Pieplant or rhubarb is one of the first fresh foods of spring. Its value is often underestimated because it seemingly contains a small proportion of nutrients. Its fibre furnishes needed bulk or roughage which with its organic acids acts as a slight laxative. Rhubarb is therefore a useful food in dietaries containing meat, eggs and cereals, being in a fact a cheap spring tonic and regulator.

A part of the plentiful spring supply of rhubarb should be saved for autumn and winter. It may be canned without sugar in glass jars or it may be dried. It may be made into conserves and confections. Rhubarb has the acid necessary for jelly making but lacks the pectin content which is the second essential for a good jelly. A commercial pectin is now on the market which may be used to make jellies from fruits lacking it.

Rhubarb Conserve (I).—5 pounds rhubarb, 2 oranges, 2 lemons, 5 pounds sugar, 3 quarts water. Wash and cut the rhubarb into one-half inch pieces. Scrub the oranges and lemons until rinds are perfectly free of all soil or scale insects. Slice through the rind into very thin sections, being careful to remove all seeds. Cook the rhubarb and sliced oranges and lemons together for fifteen minutes, if necessary, adding a very little water to prevent the fruit from burning. Add the three quarts of water and the sugar and allow the mixture to boil slowly until syrup is thick like jelly.

Rhubarb Conserve (II).—4 pounds rhubarb, 1 pineapple (1 pound), 5 pounds sugar, ¼ pound chopped walnut meats, ½ pound raisins. Wash and cut rhubarb as above. Peel pineapple and cut in fine pieces. Cook together slowly in a little water for thirty minutes. Add sugar, nuts and raisins and cook slowly till of jelly-like consistency.

Candied Rhubarb.—3 cupfuls rhubarb, 1½ cupfuls sugar, ½ cupful water. Make a syrup of the sugar and water. To the syrup add rhubarb which has been cut in pieces one to two inches in length. Heat very slowly and do not let boil as the rhubarb will lose its shape. A double boiler may be used satisfactorily if left uncovered to allow evaporation. Heat until rhubarb is soft and the syrup is not too dilute to give the sweetness desired. Let stand for one day at least, longer if possible. Then carefully lift the pieces from the syrup with a fork, draining off as much liquid as possible. Place on a plate and allow to dry twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The fruit should be firm and candied. Roll in granulated sugar as grape fruit or orange peel is coated. The process cannot be hurried. It does not require much time in actual attention but is extended over a long period. The syrup can be used in sauce or used again for confections. The pink stalks give a pretty pink to candy.

Rhubarb Ice.—2 stalks rhubarb, 1 lemon, 1 tablespoonful gelatin soaked in ¼ cupful cold-water, 1½ cupfuls sugar, 6 cupfuls water. Cook rhubarb till tender and rub it through a sieve. Cook sugar and water until it makes a good syrup. Add the gelatin and cooled rhubarb. When cold add lemon juice. Strain and freeze.

Rhubarb-and-Fruit Combinations.—Can the rhubarb now and later when putting up fruits combine with pineapple, strawberries or red raspberries. These are more strongly flavored and when added to the rhubarb impart their flavor. This makes a cheaper product than the more expensive fruits used alone and it is none the less delicious.

Stewed Rhubarb.—Soak dried rhubard six to eight hours or overnight, using six quarts of water to one pound of rhubarb or, by measure, at least twice as much water as rhubarb. Cook slowly until done in the water in which the fruit has soaked. Sweeten to taste.

Dried Rhubarb.—Select young and succulent stalks. Prepare as for stewing, by skinning the stalks and cutting into pieces one-fourth to one-half inch in length. Spread on rack of drier and dry slowly. When dried, condition the product by placing material in boxes and pouring from one to another once a day for three days. This is to insure perfect dryness so that the product will not mold.

Rhubarb Punch.—Cook rhubarb until soft if fresh, otherwise use canned. Mash through sieve. To each cupful of rhubarb juice add three cupfuls water and one-fourth cupful sugar. The juice of a lemon, one-half cupful of strawberry juice or other fruit may be added if desired. Serve ice-cold in glasses with a bit of mint leaf or rose geranium in each glass. This is a delicious summer drink.

Canned Rhubarb for Sauce.—Wash rhubarb. Cut in pieces. Blanch one or two minutes in boiling water. Plunge into cold water and pack at once into jars. Pour over it a hot syrup of one quart of water to one cupful sugar. Adjust rubber and partly seal. Set the jars in a hot-water bath and steam for twenty minutes.

Canned Rhubarb for Pies.—Carefully select and wash rhubarb. Cut in nearly even lengths and pack into clean jars. Fill the jars with cold water and seal. Wrap jars in paper to prevent the rhubarb from bleaching.

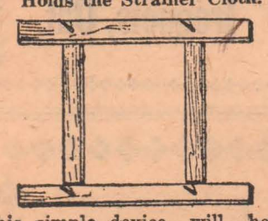
Prepare For Canning.

June sees the beginning of the canning season. The Canada Food Board insists that every woman do some canning this year and work with a will to make the most of the supply of fruit and vegetables which the war gardens have already begun to yield.

Before another day passes the wise woman will investigate her cellar or her pantry shelves and find out just what she needs to complete her canning equipment. The season has come and if she is unprepared to meet it she should immediately get to work and secure the materials necessary for canning. It is poor housekeeping for a woman to start preserving and in the middle of it to find that she is short of rubber bands, or that the stoppers are not secure, or that she has not enough containers.

Her work will be cut in half if she starts canning with everything in good order. Poor tools necessarily make a bad workman. And in war time bad workmen are expensive to the country.

Holds the Strainer Cloth.



This simple device will hold a strainer cloth over kettles, jars, pails, and the like. It consists of two upright slats or thin boards with two horizontal boards connecting, one at a few inches from each end of the uprights. A small nail sticking up through each corner holds the strainer in place.

AVOID ALL EXTRA MEALS.

Social Customs Must be Altered to Conform to War-Time Needs.

All banquets and other meetings at which refreshments are served, when such are considered necessary, should be so arranged as to take the place of regular meals, and not constitute extra meals. Banquets, etc., at other than regular meal hours represent a very considerable waste of food. With a little thought they could be arranged so as not to constitute an extra meal.

A person who eats more food than he needs is to-day helping the enemy because he is not giving to our soldiers and Allies that support which is necessary to win the war. War has changed many things and it is now necessary that we should alter our social customs so as to conform to the need of the food situation, which is serious indeed.

Cream Wanted

SWEET OR CHURNING CREAM

We supply cans, pay express charges and remit daily.

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co.
743-5 King St. West - Toronto

TEUTON FURNITURE FAMINE.

Cities Will Soon be Forced to Make Suites for Poor.

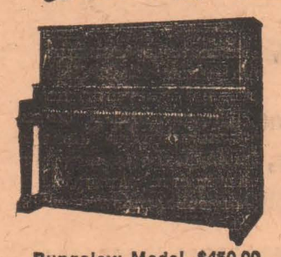
Germany is suffering from a furniture famine, owing to the suspension of furniture making during the war, to such an extent that the municipalities of Greater Berlin have been compelled to enter the industry in order to provide the absolutely necessary furniture for the poorer classes.

Hospitals and other municipal institutions serve as gathering places for furniture belonging to deceased Berliners and the collected furniture is repaired and put in shape in municipal carpenter shops. Recent Berlin papers add that the municipality is also having designs made for simple suites of living room and bedroom furniture and has applied to the army authorities to supply the necessary woods to make the desired pieces at moderate cost.

The bloom should be clipped from flowering shrubs as soon as the bloom begins to fade. This prevents the strength of the shrub going to the formation of seed. It also assures a bloom each year.



WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, $450.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers



Ingram's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder.

The daintiness of a complexion always free from oiliness and shininess is the desire of every woman. Best of all powders is Ingram's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder. It keeps the skin smooth and attractive. Hides minor blemishes, the little wrinkles, and blends so marvelously with the complexion that it is scarcely visible. It adheres even tho the skin be warm and moist, and it has a refined and gentle fragrance.

For the sake of youthful charm use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. Its daily use enables you to retain the charm and color of girlhood. It is curative and healthful for the skin tissues. Your druggist has a complete line of Ingram's toilet products including Zodenta for the teeth.

Milkweed Cream	50c and $1.00
Velveola Souveraine Face Powder	50c
Rouge (3 shades)	50c
Zodenta	25c
Milkweed Cream Soap	25c
Borated Talcum	25c
Complexion Tablets	25c

FRED'K F. INGRAM CO.
WINDSOR, CAN.

(96)

For the BOYS & GIRLS



The Younger Brothers.

"Too young to volunteer," you said; and chaffed
When they left us out entirely from the draft.
What you told us,—(sort o' kind)
That we'd help, who stayed behind,—
Seemed like mocking us. We choked (it hurt!) and laughed.

But the most of us by now have seen a light.
We are facing things, and starting in to fight.
Every muscle we make strong
Means more help in righting wrong;
And we're backing you with all our growing might!

It's for you, in camp and trenches over there,
That we save each single penny we can spare.
You shall know us in the yield
Of the Nation's Harvest Field;
And the lift you gave at home we've learned to share.

We are drilling—as we tramp along to school,
Gripping facts—and seeing sense in every rule.
It's some battle—to obey—
But it is the only way,
For the Second Line can't halt for dunce or fool!

So, we've braced ourselves, and mean to see it through.
It's no children's work you've left with us to do.
Brothers, over there in France,
You are giving us our chance,
And we're taking it—and making men —like you!

Patty and Her Problems.

Patty sat on the porch, chewing the end of a pencil. There was a frown on her face. It was really a pretty face, but you would never have guessed it, because it was hidden behind that ugly frown.

The morning-glories above Patty's head leaned nearer. They kissed the corners of her mouth, and brushed the tip of her nose, and tickled the tiny wrinkles that did not belong there between her eyes. So the morning-glories tried to drive them away.

An old daddy longlegs hobbled up the steps and stopped in front of Patty. To see him walk you would have thought that he was at least a hundred years old. He did not say what was the matter, but probably it was rheumatism. At any rate, he needed a crutch for every one of his eight legs. He stood, waving first one pair of legs and then another, and pointing them at Patty.

A big mosquito rose out of the pansy bed, where he had slept all night. He came tip-toeing and mosquitoing to Patty's head.

"Ee-e-e-e-e!" said he in the most disagreeable tone, right in her ear. "You don't look a bit sweet, but I'll bite you just the same."

And with that the mosquito bit her in the middle of her forehead—and of course straight in the middle of her frown. And the bite did not help the frown any.

The breeze came drifting down from the big apple tree—a pleasant breeze, smelling of blossoms and dew. It ruffled Patty's hair the right way, to try to drive away that horrid frown. Then it ruffled her hair the wrong way; but the frown was still there.

Then the sun, which had been playing hide and seek with the morning-glories, came over to rest on Patty's book. It danced up and down over the pages, and laughed in Patty's face, and tried to make her laugh, too; but she could not laugh, because the frown would not let her.

Now, the book that Patty was holding was an everyday sort of book on the outside, and on the inside it was just figures, but the figures were made up into problems, and it was the problems that made Patty frown.

"They're too hard," she said, with a pout.

"Nonsense!" said the sun. "Nothing's too hard, if you make up your mind to it. If they were my problems, I should do them in a minute."

"So should I," chimed in the breeze. "And I shouldn't waste time thinking about it. I should begin at once."

"Goodness, yes!" said the mosquito. "Never put off till the next minute the nose that you can bite this minute. That is my motto."

"If you want a real problem," said the daddy longlegs, "just try walking with eight legs."

"The idea of finding anything hard on such a glorious morning!" said the breeze.

"We'll all help!" cried the morning-glories and the daddy longlegs and the mosquito and the breeze and the sun together.

"To please you," said Patty, "I'd better do my problems and have done with them."

So Patty stopped chewing her pencil and spread out her paper. The sun shone on her book so that she could see. The breeze blew softly to keep her cool. The mosquito read out the numbers in a fine, loud voice as the daddy longlegs ran over the page and pointed to each one in turn. The morning-glories looked over Patty's shoulder to admire her work. And the pencil went back and forth, this way and that, over the paper, and put down the figures exactly as the sun and the breeze and the mosquito and the daddy longlegs and the morning-glories and Patty said. And everyone worked so fast and so well that before Patty knew it the problems were done.

As for the frown, you could not find it anywhere, because Patty's face was all smiles; and it was really a pretty face when the smiles had taken the place of the frown and pout.

HOW THE SUEZ CANAL WAS SAVED

THE FRUSTRATING OF A WELL-LAID GERMAN PLOT.

A Brave Indian Sergeant and Six Men Defeated 500 Turks Led by Hun Officers.

During the first year of the war, owing to calls on the British and Indian armies in France, East Africa and Mesopotamia, only a very thin cordon of troops could be spared to guard the Suez Canal, one of the main arteries of the British Empire. The canal is 92 miles long, and the troops available were only sufficient to hold small redoubts a few miles apart and to send slender patrols backwards and forwards between them. During the daytime the task was comparatively easy, for a flat, sandy desert some ten miles in width spreads eastwards and the high bank gives a good view over this.

But at nighttime and especially when there was no moon the work of guarding the canal was both anxious and strenuous. It was quite possible for the Germans to bring small raiding parties furnished with heavy mines unseen up to the edge of the sandy strip, and then directly it was dark to march straight for any point on the canal. So slender were the British forces that only very weak patrols could be furnished to patrol between the redoubts; they consisted therefore at the most of one non-commissioned officer and two men, but generally only two men, without an N.C.O. could be spared.

An Army of Six.

One morning just as the first false dawn of the East was clearing, and the night's watch and ward seemed to be over, an Indian sergeant with two of his men, was patrolling along when he met a patrol of two men coming from the other direction. To these he said "The night is now over; join my party and we will return together." A little farther on this party of one N.C.O. and four men met the next patrol of two men; and to them he said the same, "Follow me." The whole proceeding was accidental, and, perhaps, not quite regular, but a little bird up aloft was apparently guilding the unconscious sergeant.

Barely had the little party of seven gone half a mile when one of the two who were out as scouts in front came running back. "Lie down quick," he said. "I am perfectly certain I saw some Enver hats (the head dress of the Turks, which has replaced the historic fez) peeping over yonder mound. And I think also I saw one or two Germans." "If that is so," said the sergeant, "we will at once attack them."

Forming his six men into a line of skirmishers, he ordered a cautious advance, taking advantage of every scrap of cover. They had not progressed far when a regular hail of bullets fell on them, and the sergeant got one through the knee, whilst one of his little army was killed.

Held Turks Back.

"The enemy is evidently in strong force," remarked the sergeant as he sat and bound up his leg. "Therefore, Sher Shing, you will run back along the bank and shout across to the Frenchman at the next Gare to stop the shipping both ways. Then you will run on and tell Colonel Sahib what has happened. It is two miles you have to run, but be of good courage; I will remain here with these men and hold the enemy."

At that moment appeared three ships round a bend in the canal followed at a little distance by two more, all running swiftly into the ambush set by the Germans. The sergeant was in an agony, but with his four remaining men opened rapid fire on the enemy, hoping thus to warn the ships in time. To his immense relief he saw the leading ship suddenly turn her engines full steam astern and gradually warp into the far bank out of immediate danger; and the ships behind noticing that something was amiss, though they could neither see nor hear anything, immediately followed suit.

The Turks, now finding they had only a small patrol in front of them, began advancing in large numbers, so as to brush them aside and get at the ships. The sergeant, however, was a brave fellow, and knowing the importance of holding the Turks back, fought a fine rearguard action, disputing every yard of the ground. As the fight went on he lost two more men; so that, himself badly wounded, he had only two men left; and one of these was also wounded. Things looked desperate; but it is always darkest before dawn, and so surely enough at this critical moment the Turkish fire ceased.

The Colonel to the Rescue.

The sergeant was peering about anxiously to see what this meant, and what new plan of attack the Germans were preparing, when the man at his right, a few yards off and higher up, suddenly gave an exclamation of joy. "See there, by the grace of God, we are saved! I can see the Colonel Sahib with some men, a company at the least, issuing from the fort to cut off the Turks—may they perish in Hell."

His sight was keen and true, and the Turks had seen also and were in full flight. It proved afterwards that this brave Indian sergeant and his six men had achieved a very notable success. The German force consisted of 500 Turks with three guns, led by German officers, and commanded by a German general. Their intention was to sink by gun fire the first ship that came along, hoping the next might foul her, or also be sunk by gun fire, and that thus the canal would be blocked for weeks.

BRITISH WOMEN IN THE WAR.

What the Women of the Old Land are Doing to Help Win the War.

According to official announcement there are, at the present time, 4,538,000 women and girls employed in classified trades that are under the jurisdiction of the British Board of Trade. These figures are exclusive of women employed in small trades and on the land. Domestic servants are also excluded. All hospital helpers, Red Cross and other nurses are not counted. Taking all classes of British women war workers the total is considerably over 5,000,000.

Less than 200,000 women were employed in Great Britain before the war began and these were mostly in textile mills. The report for 1917 gives 198,000 in government offices exclusive of civil service and local government. The latter two employed 146,000. Munition workers numbered over 800,000; workers in chemical and engineering plants, 200,000; land workers, 100,000 (with an additional 30,000 called for this summer) and thousands as mechanics, motor drivers, ambulance drivers, street car and omnibus operators, cab drivers, every sort of railway work, letter carriers, bank clerks and office workers of every kind. Recruiting goes on steadily in all these lines and the response has been to the tune of 15,000 a week.

The spirit of these women is wonderful. Difficult work and dangerous work is not shunned but taken up cheerfully. Extra hours are taken as a matter of course. "We're not tired!" is their motto and when holidays are mentioned the reply is: "What will our men at the front do if we go holiday-making?" Girls who never tied their own shoes nor stuck to anything continuously for thirty minutes, work contentedly through a long day for weeks and months side by side with their former maids or women from the fields.

Skilled workmen have been glad to teach these brave and plucky women the secrets of trade efficiency. Excavating for factories, actually laying the bricks and doing the carpentering is being done every day in order to release men for the front.

"Farmerettes" is a name which carries a pleasant suggestion of picturesque employments but too often it stands for such unlovely tasks as cleaning pigsties or such nerve-racking work as tending horses when one is actually afraid of the creatures. "Make the most of yourself and be worthy of the trust that has been placed in you," was the British Government's advice to applicants for service in the Woman's Land Army. Not one of the more than 5,000,000 women engaged in war work has failed to heed the message.

Train Colts Early.

A colt should always be broken to the halter before it is weaned, while one has a good opportunity of approaching it. Indeed, it should be taught to lead and to stand tied when only a week or two old, and thereafter it should be handled a great deal so that it will be gentle, rather than to let it grow up into a wild young thing that will let no one approach it. After weaning, before the close stabling season arrives, it pays to go to the pasture field occasionally with a halteh for the purpose of leading the colt up to water.

A farm work-shop with a place for everything and everything in its place will pay big interest on the investment.

The man who can meet despair and defeat
With a cheer—there's the man of God's choosing;
The man who can fight to Heaven's own height
Is the man who can fight when he's losing.

—Service.

Health

High Blood Pressure.

The heart constantly works against resistance and this is the primary cause of the blood pressure. The amount of pressure is determined by means of an instrument called the sphygmomanometer. Examinations made with this instrument show great variation in the blood pressure in various diseased conditions. In fevers and in many other conditions in which great bodily weakness exists, the blood pressure is often found very low. In cases of Bright's disease with arteriosclerosis, the blood pressure sometimes rises to three times the normal, or more than 300 millimeters, or twelve inches of mercury. In shock, the blood pressure falls far below the normal.

A persistent high blood pressure compels the heart to do an enormous amount of extra work and wears it out, thus leading to dilatation of the heart and heart failure. With a blood pressure of 200 the heart does more than double the work required at 100. The extra labor wears the heart out rapidly. It is a very common thing to find the heart, blood vessels and kidneys simultaneously diseased, so-called cardio-vascular-renal disease. These grave cases require prompt and persistent attention.

The rise of the blood pressure through hardening of the arteries is one of the early symptoms of approaching old age. It is also one of the premonitory symptoms of Bright's disease.

Every person over forty years of age should have the blood pressure taken at least once a year. When this diseased condition is discovered in the early stages, much can be done by change of habits and by the application of proper treatment toward the arrest of the disease and improvement of the patient's condition. A fall of twenty-five to fifty points, often more, is the usual result of a proper regimen and rational treatment in cases of high blood pressure.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS HER PAPER

NORTHERN AFRICA PRODUCES A FIBROUS PLANT.

Since 1862 England Has Been Manufacturing Paper of Excellent Quality From Alfa.

Foreign publications are suffering acutely from the shortage in the various grades of paper which are used for news print and magazines. Prices for the inferior grades are so high that many papers and magazines of small circulation have been forced to discontinue publication.

France and Italy have been affected in this respect more than any other country of the Allied powers. A great number of magazines in the United States have been forced to raise the price during the past year, and others have adopted the other expedient of printing on cheaper stock.

There is so great a demand for paper made from wood pulp that reduction in the size of newspapers in the United States is being urged. At this time it is of pertinent interest that a new source of supply—at least so far as the United States is concerned might be developed in the arid lands of the West to meet this shortage, if Americans are prompted to take a hint from Europe.

A Valuable African Plant.

England has been manufacturing paper from alfa, a fibrous plant growing in Northern Africa, since 1862. This paper is of excellent quality, snowy white and has been extensively used in England in the printing of books and magazines.

It has never been used in any quantity in America, while importations by the European countries have been very small in volume. La Nature (Paris, April 27, 1918), publishes some facts concerning the ease with which importations of alfa pulp could be increased and thus add to the supply. It is pointed out that American and Scandinavian paper is at such a high level that the African pulp can be purchased at a greatly reduced price.

Alfa grows in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Triploi. It is planted like grass and matures in tufts which come up from year to year like alfalfa. It is not difficult to secure a good stand and to harvest it. All of the tuft except the roots are cut and the whole blade is available for conversion into pulp. The fiber is short and fine and while giving the paper a good body it is light and takes ink and colors splendidly.

British ships with coal cargoes consigned to Algeria make the return trip with cargoes of alfa which is regarded as ballast, hence the expenses are very light. As the actual pulp yield from alfa is only about 45 per cent., it is necessary to ship a volume of about 2,200 kilos of the raw material to obtain 1,000 kilos of pulp. The plan is being advocated to construct indigenous factories and prepare the paste in Africa, pressing it into blocks for shipment.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

"As his part is that goeth down to th battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall part alike."—I. Sam. 30, 24.

King David returning from battle to Ziklag, found that misfortune had overtaken the place in his absence. A remnant of the Amalekites, whom he had harried so terribly the year before, had taken advantage of his absence, had burned the place to the ground, and had carried off all the women and children.

A wild scene of grief and passion followed; David and his strong men "lifting up their voices and weeping" like true Orientals, "till they had no more power to weep." But grief soon gave way to action.

David with 600 men started in pursuit. So rapid was their advance that 200 were forced to drop out. They were left in charge of the baggage. David, with the remaining 400, pressed rapidly forward, surprised and conquered the enemy and brought back the women and children and an enormous quantity of spoil.

When it came to the point of dividing up this booty, the 400 who had gone forward with David, objected to sharing with those who had been left behind. Then it was that David laid down the principle that later on became part of the Statute law of Israel, that all should share alike.

There are two kinds of service that are rendered in every battle, whether it be the battle for the establishment of the Kingdom of God, or the physical struggle of two opposing nations. We shall speak of them, not as active and passive, but rather as direct and indirect forms of service.

There is the work to be done abroad, and the work to be done at home; the work with the rifle and the machine gun and the work with the needle and the plough; the work of the soldier, and the work of the civilian; the work of those who go down to the battle and the work of those who stay by the stuff. The one is quite as indispensable as the other.

David's men were able to travel rapidly, because their heavy luggage was left behind. So our soldiers have gone, and are going to the Front, care-free, because they have confidence that we who remain at home will make all necessary provision for them. The necessity for a strong home base is greater to-day than in any previous war in history. It is so, because this war, unlike all previous wars, is in reality a war of nations.

Each of the warring nations is being organized into a tremendous arsenal. All our activities are being linked up to one great purpose. We are endeavoring to strike a blow as one man. All our energies at home are being directed to the various forms of necessary production, in order that our soldiers may have everything necessary for battle.

The principle, therefore, that David laid down for his men, is equally applicable to our present position. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his share be that tarrieth by the stuff, they shall part alike." And it is only right that they should do so. In the struggle in which we are engaged, it cannot possibly be otherwise.

It is not for gold or treasure or territory that we are fighting, but for freedom and justice and righteousness and brotherly love and a lasting peace; and these things, like God's sunshine, are shared in alike by the just and the unjust, the slacker and the profiteer, as well as by the soldier and the patriot.

And this fact ought to bring home to every one of us the tremendous responsibilities that rest upon us. If there is to be equality of privileges, then there must also be equality of responsibility. If we expect to share alike in the booty, then we must be prepared to share alike also in the effort.

During the past few years we have heard a good deal about "slackers." It is a term that carries with it not a little of odium. No man of spirit or self-respect would care to think of it as applicable to him. But we need sometimes to be reminded that the term "slacker" has a much wider application than is usually accorded to it.

The willing man in any community who is to accept all its privileges and shirk its responsibilities, whether they be the casting of a ballot, the paying of taxes, or any other civic duty, is a "slacker."

A man in the Kingdom of God or the parish who is willing to accept all the spiritual privileges and leaves its support to depend on a few conscientious and generous souls, or upon the legacies of the faithful departed, is a slacker.

The man or the woman who under existing conditions ignores the regulations that are to-day being made for the purpose of saving beef, bacon and flour for the use of the men who are fighting at the front, is a slacker and a mighty bad slacker.

No one is exempt in this war. Some are outside the draft for military service, but there is none outside the draft of Duty, for service of whatever form he may be capable.

Are we at home going to be worthy of the sacrifice that the men in the trenches are making for us? That is the all important question for you and for me. They are giving their all. Are we going to grumble because we are asked to exercise trifling self-denial in order that they and the starving mothers and children of Europe may have food to eat?

Our duty is to stay by the stuff, to take care of things at home as well as supply their needs.

We are not to tarry by the stuff for the purpose of profiteering nor are we to tarry in ease and idleness. It ought to be an everlasting dirgrace, for any man to grow rich as a result of this war, a war in which so many millions are being improverished physically and financially.

We are not to tarry in ease and comfort by the stuff, simply keeping it in safety until they come back. David's men were able to go forward with free minds and swift feet, because they knew those who were left behind would care for the baggage. So, too, our boys ought to go, and have gone, with free minds into the battle, because they trust and believe to the uttermost that those at home will do their part.

And it is splendid how the vast majority are responding to the demands made upon them. Right and left, people who never thought they could do certain things, are doing them, surprising themselves and surprising others. They are not asking themselves if they are overtaxed or overtired. They are not consulting their nerves or feeling their pulses. There is no room for hypochondriacs. The need for instant energetic action is opening many doors and windows and sweeping out many a cob-webbed chamber.

All of us, in a time which calls for whatever anyone can do, are taking stock of what we have to contribute to the common fund; not simply of money but of sensible well-directed effort, of patriotism with brains behind the sentiment, of cool tranquility which faces the future and its great constructive work, of faith that sees beyond the present hour to God's eternity.

We are on our mettle. The war did not ask us if we were ready for the struggle; it came. Whether our lamps were burning or not, the importunate message rang in our ears. We have had to show the world the temper and fibre of our nation as a whole, and of our being, separately. We have learned that there are some things that cannot be deferred, that cannot be thrown off for other shoulders to assume, nor overlooked in foolish security on the assumption that they would take care of themselves.

It is a time when every man is called upon to do better than the best. There is no leisure to admire ourselves, to invite applause, to receive engrossed complimentary resolutions. There are doings afoot that requires every ounce of devotion and ability that we possess. Let the respite come after the battle has been fought and won.

And I know of nothing finer in life than the way in which many are responding to the greatness of the call that is made upon them. How the supposedly thoughtless are emerging from butterflyhood! How the "futile and fatuous" as one writer puts it, "are achieving the sublime"! Each day there come stories of the incredible doings whether at the Front or behind the lines, of those from whom nothing but the trivial or craven thing was expected. The coward doffs the mask he wore and discloses a hero. The mere buffoon is transformed into the saint or the martyr. Of a sudden the immature becomes adult, and those not thought to be fit for responsibility, take up their burden and "carry on" without faltering, like the veriest veterans.

War suddenly discloses not merely the varying beastliness of brutes, but the singular and shining nobleness of humankind that in the long run vastly outweighs and outcounts the evil. We dwell so close to horror that we do not see this other side. The glory is hidden by the black cloud of misery and suffering, but it is only in the narrow valley of the shadow, it is only for this brief term, that we call years. "This too will pass." It is still God's will and we are His children. It is for us to prove who and whose we are.—Rev. Canon J. M. Snowdon.

Fix Fruit Prices in Britain.

In order to assure the supply of jam for the Army and Navy, following the comparative failure of the fruit crop in the United Kingdom, the British Ministry of Food has been forced to take emergency measures and also to fix the prices of these fruits. The information is contained in a cable just received by the Canada Food Board from Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller. The latter again emphasizes the shortage of cheese in Great Britain.

Never iron lingerie ribbons. Wash and wind about a bottle until dry and they are ready for use.

Food Situation in Britain.

To-day, as was the case a century ago before wheat was imported (says a bulletin from the British Ministry of Food), there are no cereals available for cattle. There are not even any offals, for barley and corn are so milled for bread that there is practically nothing left over for cattle food. Food for humans takes precedence over food for the beasts of the fields.

"The art of life, says Trist, is to show your hand. There is no diplomacy like candor. You may lose by it now and then, but it will be a loss well gained if you do. Nothing is so boring as having to keep up a deception."



Take a look at the fabrics we are tailoring into suits and top coats for smart dressers. You'll not find anything like them elsewhere any more than you will find tailoring that matches our high standard. We shall be glad to have you step in and select the cloth and order the suit or top-coat you need.

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in 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., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor.)

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MORRISBURG : ONTARIO

Money to loan on Farm mortgages.

IRA W. BECKSTED

PHOTOGRAPHER

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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	2,482,473.95
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 Agen

Aultsville, Ontario

T. E. CLELAND - Local Agent

James Rigney, accountant for the Kingston Civic Utilities, has been appointed liquor license vendor for Eastern Ontario by the Ontario License Board.

Little Eunice was attending her first class in domestic science, and was asked to tell briefly the surest way to keep milk from souring. And Eunice, who was an exceedingly practical child, gave this recipe : "Leave it in the cow."

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING

Best Possible Work Guaranteed

C. F. WRIGHT

Iroquois - Ontario

G. T. R. TIME TABLE

GOING EAST

No. 18,	daily, mail and express	4.13 a.m
26,	" ex, Sunday "	7.18 a.m
6,	" " mail & ex.	3.06 p.m

GOING WEST

No. 7,	daily except Sunday	1.00 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, Aug. 5, 1918, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon.

Town Topics

Send in your local items.

Mrs. Maud Barber spent the week end in Cornwall with her aunt, Mrs. Doyle.

Miss Ella Prosser is spending her vacation at Herb Moore's Valleyfield, Que.

Mrs. Jas. Shaver, of Russell, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. M. Perault on Saturday last.

Miss Rotha Adams, of Kemptville, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. W. Reynolds.

The heavy rains this week are hampering haying to some extent, as many farmers have already started.

Bertha Caloren, of Ogdensburg has returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. Jellie, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Barkley spent the week end with G. H. Keeler and other friends, of Cardinal.

The Social advertised for July 9th, on the White church lawn, con. 2, Matilda, was postoned and will be held on Monday evening, July 15th.

Mrs. J. Bremner, of Stamptville, visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward McRobie, and other friends Summer School week,

Mrs. Andrew Redmond and Mrs. Arthur Gamble and daughters, of Morrisburg, spent last week with Mrs. Edward McRobie.

George Robinson, chief accountant of the Northern Electric Co., Montreal, visited his cousin, Basil Reynolds, during summer School week.

Mrs. Lettie A. Palmer, of Vassar, Michigan, has returned home after spending a few weeks with her neice, Mrs. A. Stirling,

Mrs. Jas. McNally, of Ogdensburg, has returned home after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hesse.

Everett Watkins and family, of Brockville, were the guests of the formers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Watkins, during the Summer School.

Died in Iroquois on Monday, July 8th, Miss Mary Anglin. The funeral was held Wednesday forenoon at her late residence. Fuller particulars next week.

Complete returns of registration in Dundas County, as received by Mr. Weir, is as follows ; Males 7712, females 8256, total 15,968. This is not a very satisfactory showing, and there must be many in the country who have not yet registered.— Winchester Press.

An appeal is made to the ladies to come to the Soldiers' Aid on Wednesday afternoons and sew. There has been a considerable falling off of sewers lately and we are badly in need of completed work. If you cannot come and are willing to sew at home goods will be sent you already cut. Help us out in this noble cause as our boys need the clothes.

The Patriotic Concert under the auspices of the Women's Institute on Monday evening was largely attended despite the inclement weather. Every number on the program was of high class order and delighted the large audience. The play, How the Story grew" was very humorous and fully portrayed the meaning of the word "gossip." It is needless to add that every character represented in this play was women. They were all dressed in quaint costumes and everyone of the eight ladies took their parts splendidly, The gross proceeds were $110.

The body of the late Mrs. R. A. Wilson, who died suddenly in Denver, Colorado, on Jan. 22nd, this year, was laid to rest in Point Iroquois cemetery on Tuesday of this week, July 9th. Her daughter, Miss Jennie Doran, accompanied the body and was present at the commitment when the burial service of the Presbyterian Church was read by the Rev. D. O. MacArthur, pastor of Knox Church, Iroquois, of which church the deceased was a loyal and devoted member for many years. Others present from a distance at the burial were Mrs S. S. Cook and son, Dr. Cook, Toronto ; Miss L. C. Elliot, Grimsby ; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Brown, Ogdensburg ; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Prescott ; Mrs. W. H. McNairn, Toronto ; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto ; Miss Bertha Colquhoun and Miss Helen Easton, Cornwall ; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Macpherson, Mrs. Froom and Mrs. Lambert, Cardinal ; Mrs. A. Richardson, Gananoque. The surviving husband, R. A. Wilson, was not able to accompany the body to its last resting place on account of illness.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

GRENADIER, 3997

The pure-bred Percheron Stallion will stand for service at the Commercial hotel stables, Iroquois, on Tuesday, July 23rd.

JAMES ROBINSON, Groom.

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified teacher for S. S. No. 17, Matilda. Apply stating salary to

E. J. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

Brinston, R. R. 1.

PARASOL LOST

In the Iroquois Town Hall on Monday evening, with sterling silver top, bearing the initials "E. H." Finder kindly leave at Jerry Banford's, Iroquois, as owner values it highly as a keepsake.

MRS. D. S. ANDERSON,
Toronto, Ont.

W. C. T. U.

Report of Convention at Morrisburg

The W. C. T. U. Convention for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry was held in the Methodist church, Morrisburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 25 and 26th. The County President. Mrs. C. B. Bigelow, was in the chair.

The first session opened at 2 p. m. with prayer by Mrs. J. Grant of Newington and Mrs. E. Poapst of Northfield, and Bible reading by the Vice President, Mrs. Empey, Winchester. After the appointment of Committees, the reports of the local Unions were read, showing the good work done during the year and a decided increase in membership, owing to the untiring efforts of our Provincial Organzier, Mrs. C. B. Bigelow, who, during the past year has formed a number of new unions throughout the United Counties.

In listening to reports of different departments it was found a number had to be set aside, for our work for our soldiers, and it was noted that the Province of Ontario had already reached the goal set for us at the last Provincial convention—raising $25,000 for Y. M. C. A. work overseas.

The evening session opened with an anthem by the choir and greetings from the pastor of the convention church, Rev. Mr Reynolds, and an address by Capt. C. R. Carrie, returned overseas. Capt. Carrie is a native of Goderich, Ont., and graduate of Toronto University, and was engaged in post graduate work in Oxford when war broke out. His experience as Military Secretary enables him to present the story of the Y. M. C. A. work overseas in a splendid manner.

The Wednesday morning session opened at 9.30 by service of sing Bible reading by the President, and prayer by Mrs. Cameron, of Morrisburg, and and Mrs. Wood, of Iroquois, followed by a Bible reading by Mrs. Empey of Winchester, showing the great need of prayer that our faith "fail not" during these crucial days. After the devotional exercises a paper on "Child Welfare" was read by Mrs. Beach, of Winchester. The paper was by Mrs. Roberston, of Vankleek Hill, who attended the Childs' Welfare exhibition in Montreal and came home so full of her subject that the thanks of the convention were extended to Mrs. Robertson for her excellent paper. This was followed by an interesting, discussion and a resolution forwarded to the Federal Government for the establishment of a Children's Bureau. At this time a dainty luncheon was served in church by the entertaining union. The closing session was devoted to the election of officers and the appointment of Superintendents.

The officers are as follows :

County President—Mrs. C. B. Bigelow.

Vice President—Mrs. Empey, Winchester.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. Poapst, Northfield.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. E. Jardine, Cornwall.

Treasurer — Mrs. J. J. McMillian, Finch.

The Superintendents of the various Departments are as follows :

Scientific Temperance — Mrs. Reynolds, Morrisburg.

Systematic Giving — Mrs. Binnie, Cornwall.

Temperance in Sabbath Schools — Mrs. Bender, Northfield.

Railroad Employees—Mrs. John H. Cline, Cornwall.

Work Among Soldiers — Miss E. Ault, Iroquois.

Much sympathy was expressed by the convention at the continued illness of Mrs. R. G. Relyea, President of the Cornwall Union. Among the many resolutions read was one expressing our appreciation of the action of the Federal Government in thus acknowledging the rightful claims of humanity to justice and equality, irrespective of sex, that the womanhood of Canada has been granted the rights of citizenship. One resolution heartily endorsed by all was that we believe the newspapers of our country weild a mighty power in the mouldings of public opinion, and our satisfaction of the almost uniform support of the Press during prohibition and particularly to the editors of the papers published in our own counties for publishing reports and items covering our work so fully and acceptably during the year.

We humbly tender our hearty thanks to the Morrisburg Union for their invitation to their betutiful village and to the people who have so kindly opened their homes and extended to us most generous hospitality ; also to the pastor and management for the use of their beautiful church during these convention days ; to the choir and organist for the music that has been such an inspiration and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of this gathering.

The delegates then formed a circle, clasped hands and sang "God be with you till we meet again," followed by prayer by Mrs. Hilliard, with which the 1918 County Convention was brought to a close.

Why the Hogs Died

When a farmer near Williamsburg in Dundas County reported the loss of over 30 hogs in a month's time the District Representative, E. P. Rradt, had visions of an outbreak of hog cholera and investigated. With relief he found that while the hogs were dead enough to suit any undertaker, they had not ceased grunting because of any cholera scourge.

An official of the Veterinary-Director-General's Branch diagnosed the trouble as "shoat pneumonia," a disease not particularly contagious, but due more to the conditions under which the hogs were kept. The only cause that could be ascribed was that the owner had placed his hogs outside without any dry sleeping quarters.

The same disease has been prevalent among his pigs for the past three years, during which time he had lost over 300 pigs from 3 to 6 months of age. This brings out the need for dry sleeping quarters and at the same time provides a sidelight on the profits of farmers who may receive a high price for their pork. When a man seceives a crack in the pocketbook like that it amounts to something serious.—Cornwall Freeholder.

A Toronto magistrate has fined a man because he tried to drive a car and hug a girl at the same time. Serves him right, for each job was probably only half done.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Esther Hamilton, Deceased

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to to Section 56 of the Trustee Act, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Esther Hamilton late of the village of Chesterville in the County of Dundas, Spinster, deceased, formerly of Dundela, Ont., are required on or before the 20th day of July A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned Executors of said Estate, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities if any, held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said 20th day of July, 1918, the said Executors of said Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have had notice, and the said Executors shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 29th day of June A. D 1918.

JOHN BOWDEN,
R. M. D, Iroquois, Ont.
DR. GEO H. ELLIS,
Chesterville, Ont.
EXECUTORS

Tenders for Sale of Land

Estate of Esther Hamilton, Deceased

Written Tenders or offers to purchase the following lands belonging to the late Esther Hamilton, formerly of the village of Dundela, in the County of Dundas, will be received by any one of the undersigned up to July 28th, 1918.

PARCEL 1—The south half of Lot 11, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas, containing 100 acres of good clay land.

There are on said lands a brick dwelling house, frame kitchen and woodshed, 3 barns, one nearly new, good young orchard and sugar bush.

PARCEL 2—Brick dwelling and store combined, frame hall, woodshed and barn combined, and garden, in the most central part of the village of Dundela, in the township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

In each case state price, payment down and terms of payment of balance.

I. HILLIARD, K. C.
Solicitor for Executors,
Morrisburg, Ont.

JOHN BOWDEN,
R. M. D. Iroquois, Ont.
GEO. H. ELLIS,
Chesteryille, Ont.
EXECUTORS

GRAND

Exhibition Race!

At WINCHESTER

Tuesday, July 16th

....BETWEEN....

Frank Bogash jr., 1.59¼

The Champion Pacing Gelding of the World

....AND....

Ellis Pointer, 2.15¼

The horse that won four $1,000 stakes on the Quebec Circuit last Fall and who, it will be remembered, met and defeated Rex Alfred, jr., the crack Hamilton pacer, at the Ottawa Exhibition last year and was conceded at that time to be the fastest horse in Canada, with the exception of Frank Bogash, jr., 1.59 1-4, the champion pacing gelding of the world.

Two Other Big Races

Free-For-All, Purse $300

—AND A—

2.30 Trot or Pace, Purse $200

This will be the grandest event ever held in Winchester or any other place in Eastern Ontario during this year. Don't miss the chance perhaps in a lifetime of seeing Frank Bogash jr., 1.59¼, the greatest of all race horses that ever lived.

Grand Concert Will be given in the evening. Tom Marks and his excellent company have been engaged by the Directors to present one of his up-to-date comedies,

"His Father's Son-in-law"

This is the play Tom Marks is engaged to produce the coming season from Coast to Coast and the Directors are to complimented in having secured Mr. Marks and his excellent company for the 16th, and no doubt the Fair Grounds will be filled to capacity.

CANADA

MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL and EDUCATIONAL, gathered together in a few acres at the

CENTRAL CANADA

EXHIBITION

OTTAWA

September 7th to 16th, 1918

Increased Prizes for Live Stock, Farm and War Garden Products—Military Features—Government Exhibition of War Trophies—Aerial Feats—Dominion and Provincial Government Exhibits—Auto Show—Dog Show—Poultry Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse Racing—Better and Bigger Midway.

"Big Time" Vaudeville Acts from the New York Hippodrome, in a first class programme.

Magnificent Mammoth Fireworks Display with Spectacular presentation of the Battle of the Somme, with Tanks in action.

Special old-time Mardi Gras Festival on the closing night, Saturday Sept. 16th—Countless other attractions.

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

STEWART MCCLENAGHAN, *President*, JOHN W. BRANT, *Treasurer*
J. K. PAISLEY, *Manager and Secretary*



Point Iroquois Summer School

Farmers Attention!

Binder Twine 29 Cents

DEERING 650 FEET

ROPE

A very complete assortment. Hay Fork Rope in 3-4, 7-8 and 1 inch. Trip Rope, all sizes

Hay Cars, Hay Forks,
Steel Hay Track, Scythes,
Snaths, Slings and Chains.

We are well stocked in everything for your wants in Haying and Harvesting Supplies.

SEELY BROS.

General Hardware Merchant

P. S.—DEERING AND McCORMICK REPAIR SUPPLIES NOW ON HAND.

Paroid Roofing

It has been on the go for about 25 years and with the high price of wooden and metal shingles is going stronger than ever. We have considerable on hand which we are selling at the old price. Before buying give us a call.

Coal, Lumber, Shingles, etc.

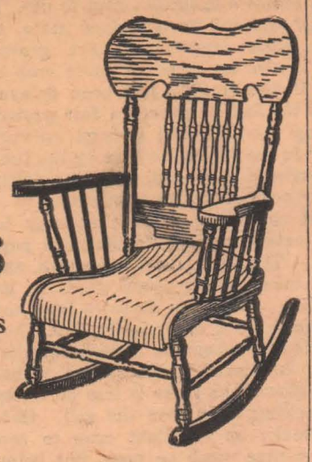
ESt. T. A. Thompson

SEE MARSH'S

Verandah Chairs

AND

Fancy Rockers



The latest in Verandah Chairs in Red Green and Natural finish

SEE OUR

Flemish Oak Dining Room Suites

A large stock of Parlor Suites, Iron and Brass Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Fancy Chairs.

Call at our Fancy Goods store and get a nice cool drink and a tasty dish of Ice Cream. A large stock of Fancy goods always on hand. Call and inspect our display of

Hammocks and Croquet Sets

W. J. Marsh & Son

Fall Wheat Seed Announcement

In view of the partial failure of the Fall wheat crop in this Province this year it will be necessary for farmers to make early arrangements for the supply of seed which they will need for fall sowing. Under these circumstances farmers who have on hand quantities of wheat suitable for fall seeding are urged to conserve them for this purpose. If there is no demand locally, the information should be supplied to this Department or to the Local Office of this Department in your County so that every effort may be made to have an equitable and satisfactory distribution. The need for for foodstuffs justifies a large acreage of Fall wheat in this Province again this year, and the co-operation of the farmers in the mobilization and distribution of the available seed supplies is invited.

Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

Geo. S. Henry,
Minister of Agticulture,
Parliament Bldgs, Toronto

E. P. Bradt,
Agricultural Representative,
Morrisburg, Ontario

The St. Lawrence News

R S PELTON, PUBLISHER

IROQUOIS, JULY 12, 1918

Settling-Up Time

All Subscription Accounts Must be Settled Before July 15th

In order to get our books posted for the present year we appeal to our subscribers in arrears for The News to square up before the 15th inst., and save collection charges.

We cannot possibly send a man on the road to collect these small accounts at a loss, and the mails are available to all to remit postal note for amount due. See label and if not marked "Jan. 19" the chances are you are in arrears for 1918. The figures indicate the year, not the day, as some of our readers suppose. The News office is open every evening to receive subscriptions by our foreman, J. A. Keeler, who resides above the office, so that those who prefer this way to mailing their remittances need lose no time getting a personal settlement, (If office should be closed just ring doorbell).

Now help us out, please. We are doing our best to give you a good local paper in wartime under very costly and difficult business conditions and scarcity of skilled help, and we ask you to help us out to the amount of your small subscription account, and send in an extra subscription of an absent friend, you will not miss it. All subscriptions, $1.50 in Canada; $2.00 in United States, strictly in advance.

R. S. PELTON, Publisher.

Town Topics

Dr. Valentine Mott, traveller and surgeon, who was one of the early exponents in the United States of the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia is dead at New York.

1085 cheese were sold on the Iroquois Board on Friday, July 5th, at 22 1-4c, On the same date last year 1120 boxes were sold at 21 1-8c. The buyers present were, Messrs. Johnston Ault and McMasters.

The Canada Food board has not forbidden picnics and a permit is not required therefor. The Board forbids the use of meat sandwiches and cake made with white sugar icing. Sandwiches made without meat may be used and cakes also, provided white sugar is not used.

The Board of Education, Kingston, reccomends to the Department of a sanitary inspector whose duties it will be to inspect schools and especially when new schools are being built to advise as the best means of ventilation and heating, believing that this is essential in the guarding of the health of children.

According to a despatch from Ottawa boys or girls who are not yet sixteen years of age did not have to register on June 22nd, but when they attain that age the obligation will devolve upon them. Under the regulations, they must register within thirty days after their 16th birthday. The necessary cards in such cases will be secured at post offices.

Messrs. G. H. Davy and Martin Kavanaugh, of Iroquois were in town Wednesday, July 3rd, on business. Mr. Davy while here kindly gave the Herald man, R. W. Boyd and Mr. Kavanaugh, a spin over the completed new roads now in operation in his handsome McLaughlin car. Mr. Davy is the Reeve of Iroquois, and is strongly in favor of good roads, being very favorably impressed with those now being constructed here. Iroquois will surely have good roads now.—Mountain Herald.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1 No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Fall Fairs, 1918

Alexandria—Sept. 10 and 11.
Avonmore—Sept. 17 and 18.
Berwick—Sept. 16 and 17.
Cornwall—Sept. 5 to 7.
Kemptville—Sept. 5 and 6.
Kingston—Sept. 24 to 27.
Maxville—Sept. 26 and 27.
Merrickville—Sept. 17 and 18.
Morrisburg—Aug. 6 to 8.
Newington—Sept. 24 and 25.
Ottawa—Sept. 7 to 16.
South Mountain—Sept. 12 and 13.
Spencerville—Sept. 24 and 25.
Toronto—Aug. 24—Sept. 9.
Williamstown—Sept. 19 and 20.

GET YOUR

Office Printing

....AT....

THE NEWS

Prices Right

High Explosive Caused Air Shelter Disaster During Raid on London

MOST of the casualties in a recent London raid were caused by a bomb which fell on an air-raid shelter. The bomb, evidently of a high explosive nature, reached the basement, which was crowded with women and children. Many of them were badly injured, and the screams of these, added to the cries of the terrified children, made a scene that lacked no touch of perfectly devilish horror. Fire only was needed to complete the catastrophe, and it came in a few minutes. Within five minutes the whole basement was a raging furnace, with the red flames roaring up to the skies through the shaft. Quickly the works fire brigade set at the double task of fighting the flames and rescuing those pinned down and imprisoned in the basement, and quickly they were reinforced by the arrival of the L.C.C. brigades, and the great majority of the refugees were enabled to escape. Meanwhile the flames had steadily gained hold of the main fabric of the building, and before they were got under control by the firemen practically all the roof and top floor were gone, while right along the lower floors the fire had wrought havoc.

Through the gaping shaft pierced by the bomb one could see the bare skeleton of the building, the fantastically twisted steel girders and charred beams of wood. About a hundred people, all men, were at work on the night shift when the warning was given, and these were promptly ordered to the basement, where they helped to shepherd the women and children who soon began to swarm in. One of the firm's employes, named Alfred Kibble, who had his left arm swathed in bandages, his hand having been seriously torn in the explosion, said: We had scarcely got the last of the people in when the bomb fell. All the people had been as calm and cheerful as you could wish up to then. The children particularly were fine. One of the boys had a mouth organ, and with this as the music they had an impromptu concert. They were singing "The Bull-Dog Breed" and "Way Down in Tennessee," and the kids started up that song they are always sing, "The Moon Shines To-night on Charlie Chaplin," and they were yelling it out until most of them tumbled off to sleep in their mothers' arms. Then came the explosion. There was a short, sharp hissing sound, which I suppose the bomb made in its descent, which even in the basement we could hear quite distinctly, and then came the crash, worse than anything I have ever heard. Our firemen were at work as quickly as possible, but in a few minutes the whole place was like a furnace. The bomb had fallen and exploded, yet not more than ten feet away I came across two little children standing absolutely untouched. They were crying with fright, and I got hold of them and managed to get them out. That was about the last I remember of it, for almost immediately I fainted—I suppose with the pain of my hand and arm, of which only then did I seem conscious. One great mass of concrete, weighing, I should think, about half a ton, had fallen down right on a little group of four women. Three of them were killed outright, I think, but the fourth was only pinned down and was screaming out to be released. Four of us tried to get her out, but we couldn't make the stonework budge an inch, although we tried to lever it up with all kinds of things. All the time the flames were getting fiercer and fiercer and coming nearer and nearer, and at length one great burst of flame and smoke drove us right away, setting light to our clothes, and we could not get near the woman again.

An Old Custom.

At Lloyd's, the marine insurance exchange in London, a bell is tolled when a ship is reported lost, or when a ship long overdue and considered lost unexpectedly reaches port. The bell used at Lloyd's belonged to the ship Lutine, which was wrecked near the Zuyder Zee in 1799, while taking specie from English merchants to Hamburg. When a ship is "posted" as lost the old bell is tolled once, and on that day the insurance money is payable and all who were on the ship are considered legally dead. In the unusual event of a vessel arriving in port after being posted as lost, the bell is tolled twice, and the announcement is cried aloud by an official in uniform.

An Advertisement.

A recent advertisement contains the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the boot shop with the red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it.'"

His Old Man.

"Look here, Charlie," said one young collegian to another who had been asked to run his eye over a letter which his friend had written to his father in which there was the inevitable request for money, "you have spelled jug g-u-g."

"I know," said Charlie, "but you see I need the cash, and don't want the old man to think I'm putting on airs. That's how he spells it."

A Music Hall Singer.

The funeral took place recently at Chingford, Eng., of Harry Anderson, aged 62, a well-known music hall comedian. He was the singer of "Beer, Beer, Glorious Beer."

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

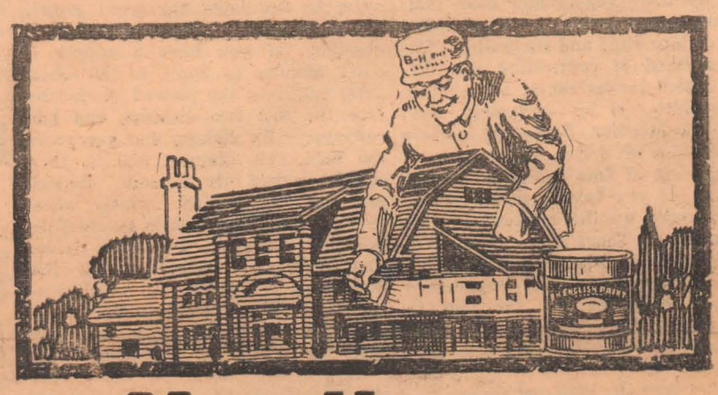
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Your House—
Now Doubly Valuable
So Doubly worth Painting

YOU have always looked upon painting as an essential protection for your home. This year, possibly you are thinking you might *save* the money it costs to paint. But that is not saving—it's extravagance—more pronounced extravagance than in normal times. Remember that building materials are high and repairs (always more costly than painting) are abnormally expensive just now.

IT IS TRUE ECONOMY TO USE

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead (Brandram's Genuine B.B.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

It has that wonderful covering capacity and that remarkable durability which results from the use of pure white lead and pure white zinc in correct proportion. Its manufacturers are committed by a guarantee to that correct proportion. They cannot deviate from it because their guarantee is printed on every can. That is why we sell and recommend B-H English paint—believing it to be higher in quality, more truly an economy paint than any other on the market.

HARE & McINNIS

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

News Advertisements

Bring Quick Results

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Copperas is Not Copper Sulphate.

A very serious mistake in some cases is being made by the farmer and gardener in buying materials for potato spraying. One of the necessaries is blue vitriol. Blue vitriol is copper sulphate. Green vitriol is copperas, or iron sulphate. Copperas costs about 3 to 5c. per lb. Copper sulphate costs in excess of 15c. per pound at the present time. Copperas cannot be substituted for copper sulphate. Its power to kill fungus diseases is very limited. On account of the cheapness of the salt, at times unscrupulous dealers are given to adulterating copper sulphate with copperas. There is a simple test which will determine the presence of the iron salt in the copper. It is as follows: Both copper sulphate and iron sulphate dissolve readily in water. The copper sulphate is blue, the iron sulphate is green in color. In order to make the test for the presence of iron sulphate or green vitriol being found in copper sulphate, dissolve a little of the salt in a glass tumbler, add a crystal of ferrocyanide of potassium. This turns the bottom of the liquid to a reddish brown color if the mixture is strong. If it is weak it will not have any particular effect on it. If sulphate of iron is present the mixture will turn a deep blue color and settle to the bottom. Watch your spray materials and see that you use the right thing. Copperas sounds very much like copper sulphate, but it is an entirely different substance.

Now is the time to spray potatoes and tomatoes to prevent the attacks of Late Blight disease. The spores of this disease, which may be found in the soil and in the garden rubbish, send up their shoots and bear their seeding spores during the warm, damp days of late June and early July. The only method of controlling this disease, which causes rot of both potato and tomato, is by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Bordeaux mixture is made up of 4 lbs. of copper sulphate, 4 lbs. of lime and 40 gallons of water. If you have a small garden patch, make up the mixture in this proportion. There is no necessity of making up such a large quantity. Dissolve the copper sulphate,—a pound to a gallon of water and the lime in similar quantity. Do not mix them until you are ready to do the spraying, otherwise chemical action will take place between the lime and copper sulphate and spoil the mixture. Spray the growing vegetables thoroughly at least three to five times during the growing season, starting when the potatoes and tomatoes are up about 3 to 5 inches. The copper sulphate attacks the fungus spores and kills them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

R. H.:—What do you consider the best fertilizer for apple and plum orchards?

Answer:—For apple or plum orchards I would advise from 6 to 10 lbs. per tree of a fertilizer carrying from 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 1 to 2 per cent. potash. When potash becomes obtainable in larger quantities, it would be well to use as high as 5 per cent. potash. This fertilizer should be worked into the soil at about the distance that the branches spread out. The feeding parts of the root are out towards the tips, hence the available plantfood will do more good if worked into the soil in this area rather than close up to the trunk of the tree. Commercial growers are also getting good results from the use of bonemeal, which, however, does not contain any potash. This fertilizer can be applied in the same quantity as advised above.

Farmer:—Will you kindly give full directions for the preparation of soil for fall wheat? I mean to try it for the first time next autumn.

Answer:—For fall wheat the soil should be plowed as soon as the spring growing crop is harvested. If it is early oats, the ground should be plowed immediately after the crop has been taken off. Some farmers have better success in growing winter wheat on summer-fallowed land. If the piece of land being prepared is sod, it should be plowed as soon as possible and disked and harrowed frequently in order to cut down any weed growth and to make the seedbed as mellow as possible. If you have a supply of stock manure to apply to the wheat field, put it on the plowed ground before the last two diskings and harrowings. By disking and harrowing the field, this manure will be thoroughly worked into the soil. Be sure you get good quality winter wheat seed of a variety that is successfully grown in Ontario. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Imperial Amber, Early Red Clawson, and Abundance, are all good varieties. When seeding the wheat apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying from 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, and 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid. Modern wheat drills have a compartment for sowing the fertilizer at the time the wheat is seeded. This works the plantfood into the soil so that it helps the young growing crop.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pretaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Infant Feeding No. 2.

A baby should be fed every three hours from the first to the sixth month of life, omitting food from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.

After the sixth month he should be fed only once in four hours. The average quantity for a feeding is three ounces in the first month, four in the second, then increasing one ounce per month until the end of the eighth month.

Cows' milk should be diluted with boiled water, two ounces of water being added for one ounce of milk during the first month, and the quantity of water being then gradually reduced until the tenth month when the milk may be given undiluted.

A teaspoonful of common sugar or milk sugar or maltose may be added to each feeding if it agrees with the child, and it is often desirable to add a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or of table salt.

Instead of using water it is sometimes well to dilute the milk with barley or rice or oatmeal water thoroughly boiled and strained, a tablespoonful of the cereal being boiled an hour or longer in a pint of water.

If the baby's stools contain curds it means the cheese in the milk is not well digested, in which case the milk may be peptonized or predigested with essence of pepsin, letting it stand at ordinary room temperature until it is curdy; it must then be put into the ice box at once to arrest further digestion.

This is important for if you let it stand until it is bitter the baby will refuse to take it.

When the first few teeth have come through, a little clear soup, free from fat may be given and the baby may also have a small piece of toast.

You may also give him whey or milk or weak gelatine water. If he should have diarrheoea give him half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful of castor oil, thoroughly mixed with an equal quantity or twice the quantity of wintergreen, cinnamon, or peppermint water, lessening the number of feedings or even stopping them altogether for a day.

Also you may wash out the rectum carefully with half a pint of warm starch water, following it up with an injection of half a pint of warm water containing half a teaspoonful of salt.

Be sure and inject very slowly and do not give the baby pain. When a baby's food agrees with him he will increase in weight after the first month and if he weighed seven pounds at birth, he should have gained five pounds when three months old, three and a half pounds more when six months old, three pounds more at nine months, and two and a half more at twelve months.

A well-developed child will therefore weigh about twenty-one pounds at the end of his first year of life.

These are only a few hints, but I have tried to make them plain and free from the complications and mathematics with which many papers on the subject of infant feeding are obscured.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

L. I. B.—1. What is the cause of obstruction of the bowels? Is it due to external injury, and if so what are its symptoms?

2.—Does this occur usually in the aged or may it happen at any period of life? 3.—Can it be caused by rupture.

Answer—1.—It may be caused in a great many different ways, by the formation of adhesions in the abdomen, drawing the loops in the intestines together, by telescoping of one portion of the intestine to another, by constipation and in various other ways. I suppose it may be possible by external injury, but I cannot for the moment, see exactly how this could be done.

2.—It may occur in any period of life, from infancy to old age.

3.—It is not infrequently associated with rupture.

In the Fields



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None genuine without the name FLEET FOOT stamped on the sole. Look for the name.

2

The best Shoe Stores sell FLEET FOOT

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

HOME GROWN FERTILIZERS FOR ORCHARDS

The use of cover crops cannot by any stretch of the imagination be classified as a new practice in fruit growing. Orchardists, almost from time immemorial, have used them to advantage, as successful growers are still doing—and as others who wish to successfully tide over the uncertainties of war times, must do. With fertilizers becoming harder to find than a pro-German (not to mention the matter of prices after they are found), the man who would keep up the fertility of his orchard soil is going to find his problem becoming an increasingly baffling one, unless he awakens quickly to the value of cover crops.

"Of all the resources available to the fruit grower at this time, none can be used more effectively in overcoming the fertilizer famine than cover crops," says an expert. "Cover crops, themselves, add neither potash nor phosphoric acid to the soil, but they have the power to make such of these elements as are present in the soil much more readily available to the fruits. What is of equal importance, they do this at a season of the year when these elements are most needed.

"Recent experiments in fertilizing commercial orchards have shown that it is possible to derive great benefits from fertilizers which add nitrogen to the soil. Some of the chief advantages of leguminous cover crops lie in the fact that they serve just this purpose, and furnish an element which, if the purchaser had to buy in the form of commercial fretilizer, would be very expensive. Clovers, vetches, beans and peas, when used as cover crops, supply nitrogen to the orchard soils. But cover crops have their greatest value in that they add humus to the soil. This humus tends to maintain the physical condition and increase the water-holding capacity of the orchard land One of the strongest arguments in favor of cultivation in Ontario orchards is the fact that this practice conserves the moisture. Soils without humus are not capable of holding large quantities of water. The addition of humus makes their capacity in this respect greater.

"The selection of a plant for cover crop purposes depends largely upon the character of the soil and the time at which it can be seeded. On sandy soils, winter vetch is one of the most desirable leguminous cover crops. The must be seeded rather early, that is,, some time in July or early August, and it usually is combined with oats or rye, as vetch makes but a slow growth in the fall and early winter. It is able to withstand very dry weather during late summer and fall, as well as the tramping of pickers and packers at harvesting time. If used with oats and seeded with a drill, fifteen pounds to the acre, is sufficient with a bushel of oats; but if spread broadcast, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used per acre. On the heavier clay loam soils. Mammoth Clover and June Clover are both desirable leguminous cover crops. These crops require a very well prepared seed bed and if the weather conditions are favorable in late summer and fall, a good growth will be secured. Crimson clover is also used sometimes as a cover crop, but its lack of hardiness, especially during severe open winters, makes it less desirable than those first mentioned.

"On orchard lands that have not been previously used for cover crops, where the soil is not in an ideal condition, rye is a desirable crop to use. It brings the soil to a mellow state, so that other cover crops are grown. Rye is also an excellent cover crop to sow if the seeding has been delayed until the fall. It makes a fair growth during the fall, and springs up very early in the spring, so that by the time the orchard is plowed, there is a fairly heavy crop of rye to turn under.

"Of the other crops that may be used oats are probably the most popular. The seed is not expensive, and it is much better than weeds in an orchard. Oats can be sown late, and produce a good cover in the fall. They are also very popular in orchards that are to be disked in the spring, rather than plowed, as there is less difficulty in working them into the soil. Oats also make an excellent crop to sow with winter vetch or peas, but being non-leguminous, they do not themselves add nitrogen to the soil.

"The comparatively high price of seed at the present time makes it important that the soil should be very well prepared, and to obtain the maximum benefit from the amount of seed used, it will often be desirable to drill the seed, rather than to broadcast it. Under the present abnormal conditions fruit growers in Ontario cannot afford to neglect this practice of obtaining the many benefits to be derived from cover crops."

Excellent vegetable broths can be made without any meat at all.

The Dairy

Temperature of the whole milk has a direct effect on the percentage of fat in the cream and the skimmed milk. The temperature of milk being separated should be such that the milk will flow easily, facilitating rapid and thorough separation of the cream and the skimmed milk. It is a wise plan to separate the milk as soon as possible after it comes from the cow. In that case, the temperature is high enough that a thorough separation is effected. If the milk is allowed to cool after being drawn, the temperature needs to be raised to about 85 degrees to 90 degrees to secure the best results when separated.

Many dairymen think that there is an advantage in having the whole milk at a low temperature, because the cream possesses a higher percentage of fat when the temperature is low. However, in these tests the loss of fat in the skimmed milk was greater. It should be noticed that the weight of fat in the whole milk and in all three pails of cream was approximately the same, but that there was a distinct variation in the weight of the cream, and this is the cash end of the dairy business.

The richness of cream, or the percentage of fat, derived from whole milk bu use of a separator may be regulated by either the cream screw or skimmed milk screw.

Horse Sense

In the spring of 1916 I began to keep record of the work done by my horses, says a successful farmer. The record consists of a set of cards 5 x 8 inches, which are divided into thirty-one spaces, one space for each day in the month. I use one card a month for each horse. On the left half of each card I enter the cost of feeding, shoeing, medical attention and other expenses, while on the right half I enter the number of hours of work done by that horse, and also credit the value of the manure it produces, the colt, etc.

The figures for last year were quite a surprise to me. Before starting my record I estimated that $5.50 per month would be a fair average cost of keeping my horses, but imagine my surprise when I discovered that each horse was costing me $7.12 per month or $85.44 a year.

After adding up the number of hours, I found that my horse labor had cost me $1.35 a day.

One reason for this large cost was that the work had been unevenly distributed among the horses, and some were idle when they could have been working. I also found that the pasture had not been used as much as it might have been. These errors I intend to remedy during the present year. By distributing the work more evenly I can dispense with the extra horses.

Remember life's paradox—you are no nearer heaven because living is higher.

It is time for the cow which does not pay, to go to the block, but it is poor economy to butcher profitable producers.

Poultry

The poultryman who aims to keep his hens laying their best during the months of June, July and August, should give careful consideration to what he feeds his flock, avers a poultry expert.

"After a hen has laid heavily during the winter and spring," he says, "she should be fed a food richer in protein, for if she does not receive food containing the elements from which eggs are made, she must draw upon the tissues of her own body to furnish egg-making material.

"To make the summer ration five per cent. of protein should be added to the spring ration. A moist mash should be fed once a day, the moisture being rubbed into the mash with the hands. Do not stir the moisture in with a stick or spoon.

"Plenty of succulent feeds should also be fed, such as lettuce and sprouted oats. It is often worth while to plant a good patch of Swiss chard for summer feeding, for there is no green food during July, August and September that can compare with this green for coloring the yolk and keeping hens healthy. Besides, if the tops of the chard are cut, it will produce second and third crops of leaves.

A grain ration for June and July can be made up of two parts of shrunken wheat (unmillable) and one part of cracked corn (by weight), and one part of soaked oats (by weight).

"A mash ration can be made up of one part by weight of wheat bran, one part by weight of corn meal, one part by weight of gluten meal, one and one-fifths part by weight of meat scrap and one part by weight of ground oats.

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Cabbage Plants

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c. per hundred, mail prepaid, $2.50 per thousand, express collect.

Also Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Onion Plants.

Plants are being shipped successfully to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list.

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WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER! who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says—or, better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool dealers in Canada. Payment is remitted the same day wool is received. Ship us your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us. 2

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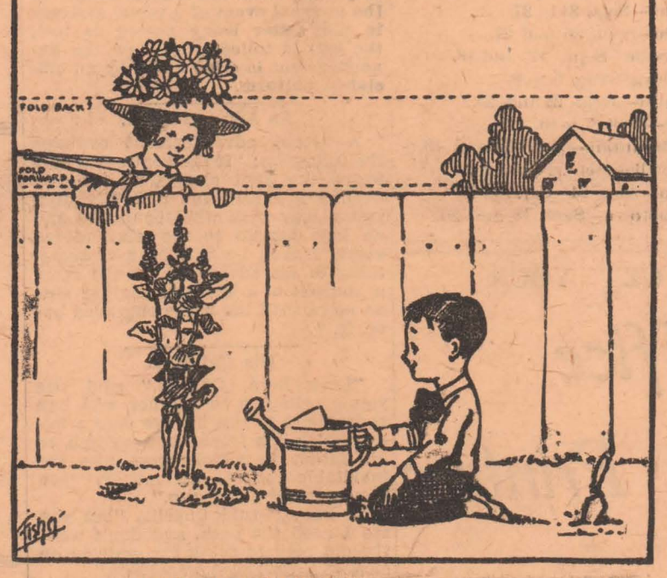
FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie planted hollyhocks,
There's nothing strange in that;
But when they bloomed, the flowers were just
Like those on sister's hat.

The Southern Canada Power Co., Limited

Controls Water Powers on the St. Francis River capable of over 100,000 H.P. development, and through stock ownership controls several Light & Power Companies.

The Company supplies power and light to over 45 municipalities in the Province of Quebec, principally in the Eastern Townships.

Work has been commenced and is progressing rapidly, on the development of one of the Company's large powers on the St. Francis located at Drummondville.

This plant is being developed to supply the increased demand for power in the territory served by the Company and enable more manufacturers to locate in this district.

The development of water power now is a patriotic duty, as well as a commercial advantage.

We recommend the 6% BONDS of the SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

Send for circular and map showing territory served.

BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM US ON MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

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The Original Rubber Putty—It repairs Hot Water Bottles; Punctures; Bicycle, Auto Tires; Rubber Boots. Guaranteed to satisfy. 25 and 50 cents Postpaid. Mail your order to-day. **E. Schofield, 620 Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.**

GERMAN CRUELTY TO PRISONERS

CAREFUL RECORD BEING KEPT BY GOVERNMENT.

Cases of Gross Inhumanity and Incredible Brutality Being Noted For Day of Reckoning.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the British Government, and, we presume, all the Entente Powers as well, is keeping a careful record of cases of inhumanity and brutality of which its nationals in German prison camps are the victims. There will be an accounting some day, and we can only hope that those made to suffer for the outrages will be the ruffians who inflicted them and not German autocracy or some other abstraction without a body to be flogged or a soul to be damned.

Some of these prison camp horrors are published in the London Times, the particulars having been collected by a special correspondent in Amsterdam. He relates at least one case of cold-blooded, deliberate murder which occurred on February 27 at Kommando No. 168, Witten 2, which is based on Minden. The murdered soldier was Private J. Desborough, of the Second Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. This kommando is considered perhaps the worst in Germany, and sends a continual stream of its prisoners into hospital at Minden.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

On the date mentioned Desborough took the part of a French prisoner of war who was being bullied by a German civilian. The German sentry ordered him to go away. He obeyed the order immediately, and as he walked away the sentry shot him in the back, death being instantaneous. A fortnight later he was officially reported to have died in a hospital.

About 50 British prisoners work in this kommando, and it is said that civilian workmen often try to make the prisoners do their work for them, striking them with iron bars when they refuse. The more cultured civilian foremen do not use iron bars, but have provided themselves with rubber piping filled with lead, with which they caress the heads and arms of the British prisoners. These weapons do not leave cuts and gashes as do iron bars, they are lighter, more convenient to carry, and in every respect more suitable to the foremen's station in life.

No Medical Attention.

Another horrible German prison camp is at Langensalza. To this camp last April were brought some 4,000 wounded British officers and men. They were put on the bare floor without anything to cover them. For the first three days they still wore their first field dressings, and naturally there were many cases of septic poisoning. The wounded received no hospital diet, and on the third day were put into a wire-fenced compound at one end of the camp. Nobody was allowed to visit them except one British soldier who was expected to attend to the 4,000 cases needing urgent surgical care. The fish given to the prisoners was putrid, and though the men were ravenous, they could not eat it. For three consecutive days they had no bread.

About the same time, 200 wounded British arrived at Gardelegen. Most of them had broken limbs. Not one of them had been set. Special medicinal chests sent out to the prisoners by Mrs. Bromley Davenport were confiscated by the German Government. One wounded man got hold of one of the bandages for a head wound, but it was immediately taken away from him, and he was given a pad of ordinary newspaper with a paper bandage.

Punishment Camps.

There are certain of these camps which are known as punishment camps. Here are sent not only prisoners of war, but German soldiers undergoing punishment, and presumably German civilian criminals. The German soldiers are in charge of the prisoners, and the more work they get out of them the sooner they expiate their own sentences and are permitted to resume their rank in the army. The brutalities they inflict upon their helpless charges in these circumstances can well be imagined.

The Hameln Kommando is one of these, and is in charge of the notorious Gen. von Hanisch. Here it is said that in June, 1917, a British soldier was stripped to the waist and held by two sentries before an open furnace until his body and face were covered with blisters. It appears from what the Times correspondent writes, that all the camps under the jurisdiction of Gen. von Hanisch, who commands the Tenth Army Corps, famed for its brutality, are simply fields and pens of torture for the allied prisoners who are committed to them.

Parcels Withheld.

There is now no powerful neutral left to see fair play between the prisoners and their captors. Dutch, Swiss, and Spanish inspectors of prison camps undoubtedly try to do their duty, but they have no authority to enforce their demands, and if they became too urgent in their demands for reform they would simply be escorted out of the country, and the lot of the prisoner would be worse than ever.

One form of cruelty which the men find particularly hard to endure is mentioned by the correspondent. He writes that at the end of April, 1918, there had accumulated at Friedrichfeld about 75,000 parcels, the majority being for British prisoners working behind the German lines. Repeated applications had been made for names of the kommandos in which these men worked, but they could not be ascertained. Many parcels arrived in October, 1917, for unknown men, and not until March, 1918, did a list finally arrive from Berlin which contained 350 names; 35 of the men were stated to have died. About 10,000 parcels have accumulated, for one kommando, known as No. 403, and believed to be situated near Antwerp. All the bread in the parcels had naturally gone bad.

7,000,000 TONS EACH MONTH.

This Amount of Shipping Enters or Leaves the British Ports.

The necessity of keeping an eye upon the importance of sea power in the present conflict, despite the close attention claimed by the land battles, is emphasized by Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the London Daily Telegraph.

"We have been apt, during the recent offensives on the Western front," Mr. Hurd writes, "to overlook other aspects of the war—notably the fundamental factor, which is sea power. After a period of fifteen months, during which our strength in ships steadily declined, the downward tendency has now been definitely arrested. Not only is our sea power increasing, but our grip on the enemy is firmer than at any previous period of the war.

"Seven million tons of shipping enter or leave our ports monthly. Each ship is the target for enemy submarines, yet there have been days in the present week when the enemy has not secured a single ship.

"Twelve months ago we were with difficulty maintaining one stream of traffic, namely, that which brought us food and raw material. To-day supplies are flowing through this main artery in greater volume than a year ago. At the same time another stream of traffic has started, and merchant shipping has been made available for the greatest transport movement which has ever been carried out.

'For three months past American troops have been coming across the Atlantic by tens of thousands, far faster than at one time was thought possible. That means that the balance between the allies and the central powers is being adjusted in favor of the former."

A MESSAGE IN VERSE.

British Prisoner Conveys the Information That Huns are Starving.

A British soldier, at present a prisoner of war in Germany, has cleverly defeated the censor by sending home to his parents a letter containing the information that the people in Germany are in dire straits with regard to food. The young soldier wrote his letter in blank verse, a fact which at first caused surprise to the parents, and it was some time before his reason for doing so became apparent.

A sharp young cousin observed that by reading in a downward direction the initial letters to the lines the soldier had succeeded in conveying the reassuring information that "Germany is starving."

The communication, which in itself is interesting reading, is as follows:

"God bless you, my mother,
Every day I am thinking of you.
Recollections of home sustain me,
Memories being so sweet.
Always my thoughts are of you—
Nothing else would console me.

Rub ink spots on linen with half a ripe tomato, and when washed they will disappear entirely.

After a Cup of

POSTUM

there's no uncomfortable reaction, but rather a refreshing feeling of health and satisfaction.

It's gratifying, these days, to know that Postum saves sugar and fuel.

Convenient
Economical
Delightful

Try
Instant Postum
"There's a Reason"

For the Summer Wardrobe



Tunics are very popular and th one of figured material, the same the waist section, is exceptional smart. McCall Pattern No. 804 Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to years. Price, 20 cents.



This simple dress has the unique feature of having no fastenings and can be slipped on over the head. It is worn over a dainty waist as illustrated. McCall Pattern No. 8361, Ladies' Waist. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8343, Ladies' Jumper Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents each.

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

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

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

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

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

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

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

Forty British Prisoners Murdered.

The slow murder of British prisoners sent by the Germans to work under fire on the Russian front is related by a member of the Royal Naval Division who reached England on June 6, after escaping from Germany. It had been decided, he says, that thirty-six should die in consequence of an allegation that thirty-six German prisoners had been murdered by their British sentries. They were taken from working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a block and then tied to a pole. The block afterwards was kicked away, leaving the men suspended with their feet a little off the ground. In this position they were kept for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold. Forty men died under the treatment.

ISSUE No. 27—'18

PEERLESS STARTER

me out to bury them, has no consideration for me, and that is what the Huns do, among other things.

"I got a rap on my steel hat with a bit of shrapnel, but it was a high burst and did not penetrate.

"Summed up, this show over here is 'kill or be killed.' If a few pacifists could get under fire, live like a hunted rat for weeks, wear gas masks for fourteen hours and have all sorts of fiendish cruelties practised on them they'd stop palavering for peace with a crowd of murderers that understand nothing else. But the Hun is courageous, just the same. I don't see how he stands it. He probably thinks the same about us.

"Now I am back for a long time—and I am not saying it to keep you from worrying—it happens to be true. I lost all my equipment at the front and came back with what I had on—and was lucky to keep that. This is a very expensive war."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

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

Yours &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE.

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Employers' Responsibility.

In view of the lack of farm labor, managers of factories and industries of all kinds should plan to release all men and women they possibly can who are willing to help with the harvest. The agricultural industry is of prime importance to the world to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Nearly Five Millions Have Starved.

It has been estimated up to a recent period that 4,790,000 people in Europe have been starved to death since the beginning of the war. Unless the 1918 harvest is saved starvation will become general throughout Europe and the suffering among the civilian populations of our Allies unprecedented in the history of the world.

"When a strong brain is weighed against a true heart, it seems to me like balancing a bubble against a wedge of pure gold."—O. W. Holmes.

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 F.F. DALLEY CORPORATIONS Ltd., HAMILTON, CANADA

FOR GERMAN READING.

British Drop Pictures and Information Over the German Trenches.

A curious part of the war appears in the dropping by balloon or aeroplane by the Germans and the Allies of matter tending to weaken the morale of their enemy. A Toronto man recently received some samples of pictures and matter that the British had dropped over the German lines. The pictures show the effect of the British fire on German trenches when they were taken after British advance and showed the dead Germans in the torn-up dugouts. With the pictures was an article descriptive of the view the German Crown Prince took of the war as a sport, and the German soldier was merely a necessary part to his sport.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Watch For Egg Clusters.

The same bug that ravages the potato plant often finds its way to the tomato plant and works havoc there. Last year this pest was particularly active and it is quite time to be on the look out for it now. Most people think that if the bugs are taken off, all is well. This is a mistake. Much more dangerous than the well-grown potato bugs are the orange colored egg masses which cling to the leaves on the under side. Hundreds of small bugs are hatched from these clusters. Life should be promptly crushed out of the egg masses whenever they are discovered.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When silage costs $3 per ton to raise and store and other feeds are valued at present wholesale market prices 100 pounds total digestible nutrients in corn silage has a net cost of 54 cents, in bran $2.31, corn $4.02, oats $4.29.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

In gathering early cabbage from the garden cut off the heads instead of pulling up the roots. New leaves will grow on the stump and these can be boiled for table use and they can also be used for green feed for hens.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In England seed potatoes are sold by the pound, not by measure.

An American potato-grower says that, according to his observations, blight on potatoes appears only in moist, moderate weather, 65 to 77 degrees being the most favorable temperature. At temperatures lower than 50 degrees and higher than 78 degrees it does not seem to develop.



For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

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

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



Think It Over.

Economy in food means:

1. Support and encouragement for the men at the front.
2. More food for our Allies.

Extravagance in food means:

1. Prolonging the war.
2. Increasing suffering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FOR SALE

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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED 100 GIRLS

to work in knitting mills. All kinds of operations on Underwear and Hosiery. Good wages paid while learning. Write or 'phone

Penmans
Limited
PARIS, ONTARIO

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B CUT

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator

Pain? Hirst's will stop it! Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Can.
HIRST'S Family Salve, (50c). HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup of Horehound and Elecampane, (35c) 35¢ BOTTLE

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.



Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

SMOKE - TUCKETTS ORINOCO
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES — CUT COARSE FOR PIPE



CHAOS IN SIBERIA.

Citizens Terrorized by Red Guards and Killed by Protectors.

By Jan. 5th the situation in Harbin was reported as having been "cleaned up." One incident of this process was the deportation of the Bolshevik soldiers across the frontier where they were delivered into the hands of the commander of a Cossack train guard. One particularly troublesome Bolshevik Commissary who had been arrested for an attempt to blackmail the Mechanics Club in Harbin, and who had attempted to induce the militiamen to rise in a body, disarm the Cossacks and take possession of the train, was promptly court-martialed and shot. Meanwhile, on Dec. 20, 1917, the Bolshevik fever had penetrated to Irkutsk, a thousand miles west of Harbin, the chief town of the government of that name, a rival of Tomsk for the title of the most important place in Siberia, and in a close race with Vladivostok for the distinction of coming second with a population already reckoned at a little over 100,000. On Dec. 21 the Bolsheviki began to use armed force which was partially resisted by military cadets, artillerymen and Cossack troops, the barracks of the latter being, however, outside of the town. Thus the Bolsheviki were able to wreak their undisciplined will on Irkutsk—looting and destroying the museum, hospitals, banks, theatres and many of the principal shops. The plight of the terror-stricken populace was not greatly improved by the shelling of the town with artillery fire by the non-Bolshevik military force. The destruction wrought by the ruffianly element inside the town and its would-be protectors outside continued for a week, leaving the principal buildings of Irkutsk a heap of ruins and putting to flight all of its population who were able to get away.—Asia Magazine.

Romantic Career of Chinese Actor.

Deur Shin-pan, the king of the Chinese actors, was the possessor of a very interesting character, and came to quite a disastrous end. He was the leading actor in China for forty years, receiving as much as $10,000 for monthly salary at times. He was born in Hupeh province in Wong Chow Fu seventy years ago, and began studying to become an actor at the age of ten. He was a very bright boy and had an excellent voice,—sweet as an organ. Deur tried three roles before he finally decided on the Lau Sang, or impersonator of emperors, a part which he kept until his death. The mother of Emperor Kwong Zi was very fond of Deur and invited him to come to her palace and act as chief instructor to her private actors. It was she who persuaded him to stop smoking opium. For the past few years he was living in retirement, taking part in very few plays. Recently, when Premier Tuan Chi-jui called all the military governors to Pekin to discuss the war proposition, great celebrations were held all over the city. Lou Yung-ting, the military governor of Kwangtung, prepared a great entertainment for his friends and invited Deur Shin-pan and Mei Lei-fong, the two greatest actors in China, to entertain his friends, Deur refused this invitation but Loh would not accept his excuse, as he had made all arrangements to have the popular play, Voo Jah P'oo, presented to his guests and he knew that there was not another man in China who could take the leading part as well as Deur Shin-pan. So he sent another messenger to Deur's Shin-pan. So he sent another messenger to Deur's house requesting him to accept the role. Deur's second refusal so angered Loh that he got in his automobile and went to Deur's house. He caught the actor and by main force put him in his car and carried him to the theatre. There he insulted and abused him and threatened his life if he did not play his part in the performance. Deur played his part but with a heavy heart. His suffering was so great that many people in the audience wept from pity and sympathy. As soon as the play ended Deur escaped to his home. He was so deeply hurt by the disrespect and insulting manner in which he had been treated that he smoked a large amount of opium and that, together with his old age and feebleness, so weakened his constitution that nothing could save him and he died on the seventh of last May.. All the Chinese papers paid glowing tributes to this honored and renowned man, and did not hesitate to lay the blame for his death at the feet of the overbearing official, for whom the ideal of perfect government lies in individual power.—Frank S. Williams, in Asia Magazine.

Worry the German Navy.

"If it is possible for an enemy submarine to operate in Liverpool Bay and to enter the Mersey, it is surely possible for our submarines to show equal enterprise; in fact, some of them have done so in the Bosphorus and in the Baltic.

"The failure, I am sure, does not lie with the officers and men of the royal navy afloat."

Thus declared R. P. Houston, British millionaire shipowner and authority on shipping problems. Mr. Houston is, incidentally, a member of Parliament.

To put Mr. Houston's question about Liverpool Bay in another form, a form in which it is being put by constantly increasing numbers of people, if it is possible for German submarines to come into the Irish Sea, the Bristol Channel, the very mouth of the Mersey and all the narrow waters about the west of these islands, why is it impossible for British submarines to get into the waters of Heligoland Bight and provide trouble for the German navy there? If conditions were reversed, is it not probable that the Germans would adopt an aggressive anti-submarine policy?

A Complete Job.

Edith—Well, if she accepted your flowers, your bon-bons, your bracelet, your caresses, she must have accepted about everything of yours.

Jack—She did; she even accpeted my rival.

TOMMY ATKINS

(An American Appreciation)

Oh we joshed you Tommy Atkins for
your queer and curious ways,
And we used to think you silly in the
good old peaceful days.
Then we thought you high and mighty
and a little over proud,
And we didn't really know you as you
passed us in the crowd,
But we're taking back this mornin' all
the bitter things we've said,
For we've seen you stand to battle and
we know your blood is red.

We've seen you black an' dirty, standing knee deep in the mud,
Never turning face or color as the bullets round you thud,
And we've seen you there in Flanders
with your back against the wall,
Never wincin', never quittin' till the
last of you should fall,
And we've come to see this mornin'
that for all that we hold fine,
For the safety of our children we can
thank the British line.

We can thank you Tommy Atkins that
no shell has marred our shore,
That no Prussian brute is standing at
a single Yankee door,
Oh we've quit our thoughtless jesting;
what we looked upon as swank
Was a covering for courage of the first
and foremost rank,
An' we've come to understand you,
when the clouds of doubt were
black
An' the Hun were rushing coastwards,
it was you who held 'em back.

Never more, oh Tommy Atkins, shall
we fling at you a sneer,
You may keep your curious customs
when the peaceful days are here,
You may wear your little pill box, an'
your monocle an' cane
An' drawl out your British phrases, but
we'll never laugh again,
For we've come to understand you,
come to know you thru and thru,
An' there is no way of squarin' up the
debt we owe to you.

Look up your label on yo
Does it remind you of anythi

Haddo

A number from here attended Summer School at Point Iroquois last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone were in Ottawa last week to visit their son Ralph, who is leaving for overseas shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Fetterly spent last Thursday at Geo. H. Merkley's.

Willie Franks, of Elma, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. Burleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Caloren of Calgary, Alta., spent Sunday at Ancil Tousaw's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hamilton, of Williamsburg, spent a few days last week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bouck.

Mrs. A. McCaslin, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon McCaslin, Miss Lillian McCaslin and Mrs. Wm. Bouck spent last Sunday at Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Eden Merkley and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Merkley visited Mr. and Mrs. P. Lockerbie, Stampviile, on Sunday.

Miss Phyllis Henry presided at the promotion exams, last week at Irena, F. Sweeney taking charge of the school here.

Miss Florence Bouck, of Mountain, spent last week with her cousin, Mrs. Earl Merkley.

John Thompson, of Dixon Corners, visited his sister, Mrs. R. McCaslin, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCaslin spent Sunday at Russell McCaslin's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McIntosh and children and Mrs. Flett, of Rowena, were recent guests at Ancil Tousaw's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marsellus, of Rowena, spent Sunday at Henry Flett's.

A House-hunter saw an advertisement in the papers describing a charming house "within a stone's throw of the station." He made an appointment, and in due course was escorted to the house in question, two miles away. When he reached the threshold he turned to the agent suavely, "Would you mind introducing me," he whispered, "to the person who threw that stone."

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-tives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with *Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema* and other Skin Affections, is, because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Rowena

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hayunga and Mrs. Moss, of Riverside, were visitors at Milton Locke's on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Nettie Casselman and Miss Beatrice Little spent the week end at the home of Thomas Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mullin, of Morrisburg, and Miss McPherson, of Metcalfe, visited at the home of Wm. Mullen recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Beckstead, of Glen Becker, spent Sunday at John Beckstead's.

Mrs. Ancil Carter had the misfortune to dislocate her shoulder on Tuesday evening. We hope for a speedy recovery.

The social held here recently was a success both socially and financially. The proceeds were $125.

Have You Applied for Help

FOR

Haying, Hoeing & Harvesting?

If you have not yet done so, and you need help—send in your application at once. Otherwise you may lose your choice of the experienced men.

We have worked hard to get this labour for you—and we have succeeded.

We have lined up hundreds of men willing to go (and they are all more or less experienced in summer farm work).

These men will be sent only to farmers in the following counties: Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, Renfrew, Russell and Stormont.

Many first-class men are giving up their holidays, as they did last year, and some are even sacrificing good city wages to be of assistance to you.

But don't delay—the best men are always picked up first.

If you want help apply for it NOW. Fill out the form below or get your local banker to do it for you.

We will give your wants prompt attention.

ONTARIO

Ottawa Branch, Organization of Resources Committee

J. R. REID, Chairman
T. D. McFARLANE, Chairman of Labor
R. B. FAITH, Secretary, Journal Building

CANADA FOOD BOARD

Fill out and mail this Coupon NOW or ask your Local Banker to do it for you.

R. B. FAITH, Secretary Ottawa Branch,
Organization of Resources Committee,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I expect to need.....men for.....months, commencing about .....

I am willing to pay.....wages per month. I prefer men who can do .....

(State kind of work you want men to do.)

Farmer's Full Name .....

Address .....

Nearest R.R. Station.....

Local Banker.....

(Issued by Organization of Resources Committee in co-operation with Canada Food Board.)

OUR KHAKI SETTLERS

SOLDIERS SEE PROSPERITY AHEAD FOR KAPUSKASING.

Although Veterans Are Unused to Bush Life, They Find the Change Agreeable and the Germans Imprisoned In Neighboring Internment Camp Prove a Source of Entertainment.

THERE is profit and pleasure, labor and loss ahead of the soldier settlers at Kapuskasing, but they only see peace and prosperity ahead. Across the river from the soldier settlement the finest band in Canada played magnificent melodies Sunday afternoon. The bandsmen are interned German musicians, who plan a triumphal tour through the Fatherland when, as they hope, the Kaiser wins his final victory, but the soldier settlers only enjoy the triumphant strains, and pay little heed to the expressed desires of the alien artists.

Seventy returned men are there to-day. Forty-four of them have selected one-hundred acre lots in the township. Five of them are already in their log cabins on the farm sites, and twenty more will be settled this month. They are clearing stumps as rapidly as old-time bush farmers did. White spruce, tamarac, silver birch and balsam is easily removed, but the snaky roots of the Balm of Gilead (white poplar) are hard to pull out. French-Canadian Roman Catholics in this section of the north land regard the last named tree with almost superstitious awe. They will not use this timber for building purposes. They believe it was from a tree of that kind the cross of Calvary was made. The soldier settlers lack superstition. They use the wood without fear of evil result.

One settler, who fought with the Princess Patricias, is the live stock king of the settlement. He has six pigs, twenty-five chickens, and two hundred rabbits, and will soon have horses and oxen. He already figures on $200 profit on his pigs. Since December 10th last his hens have laid an egg a day. He has designs on the vegetable market. If his present plans are successfully carried out he will produce from the virgin soil of his farm this season forty thousand head of cabbage, besides crops of other kinds.

They have no complaints, the soldiers who have settled beside the Kapuskasing. Early discomforts and winter cold have been forgotten since the ice broke on the river. Their cleared lands are almost ready for the plough. Those already settled on their lots labor cheerfully from daylight to dark. They feel they are working for future prosperity, making a place for their children's children.

Those blessed with foresighted vision even see the time when their descendants will boast of their ancestry as proudly as the descendants of the U. E. L. do in older Canada to-day.

Few of the men ever worked in the bush before they went to Kapuskasing. Their wives and families have taken as kindly to it as they. The twenty-year-old daughter of one says she will never return to the city, even if the settlement is not a success and all her kin are driven back to old Ontario. She works as hard as her father works, and he is the oldest man of all there. For twenty years his one ambition has been to own a farm. His dreams are becoming realities at Kapuskasing. He has fought all over the empire, during thirty years of service.

The market for the produce of the soldier settlers is assured. A two-million-dollar pulp mill will be erected in the near future. To operate the plant twenty-eight to thirty thousand horse-power will be generated at the Big Beaver Falls, where the waters of Kapuskasing leap 45 feet in three successive strides. The flow is certain. The river takes its rise in the lake of the same name 75 miles above the settlement. It joins the Matagami miles below, later links up with the Moose river and then finds entrance to Hudson' Bay by way of James Bay.

The rugged beauty of New Ontario cannot surpass in any place the picture presented where the Kapuskasing flows. The waters to-day are tinged with the stain of the bush. Watching them where they glide above the falls, one is impressed by the deep, rich dark brown flood sliding over the rocks and there breaking into cream-crested billows of beauty. There are 650 interned aliens at Kapuskasing. During the first year of the war, Col. Fred Clarke, who has since won the D.S.O. with the railway troops in Flanders, succeeded in getting them to clear seven hundred acres of land and construct thirty-five miles of Government road. About the time of his giving up that command, Germans joining their brethren there brought a story of great punishment for those Huns who labored for the good of the enemy. Work was abandoned and it seemed that till the end of the war Canada would have to provide all the labor required to keep our interned enemies content.

Peaceful persuasion has induced 50 per cent. of them to do the necessary work of the compound. Germany and Britain have agreed that civilian prisoners of war may volunteer for work of that nature in the vicinity of their place of imprisonment for their own needs and not to benefit their guardians. The Canadian Government is observing that agreement in its treatment of the aliens at Kapuskasing. Their movements are restricted, the guard is strict and few dare to venture a break for freedom, because they fear the miles of bush they must penetrate to win clear.

The bodies of twelve of them who did not die in the bush, lie in a graveyard east of the camp. Those who are left in captivity believe that the day will come when the Kaiser himself will set them free again.