The St. Lawrence News

AND DUNDAS COUNTY ADVERTISER

VOLUME 31. NO 41 IROQUOIS, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1918, $1.50 PER YEAR

Bouck Wm Oct 18

Use It—Then Decide



The AutoStrop Razor
Is Complete in Itself

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

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

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

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

We Will Lend You

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

You Pay Nothing to Try This Razor

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

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

P.S.—Now is the time to conserve on fuel by buying one of our Coal Oil Heaters.

SEELY BROS.

Flower Pots

This is the season when you will be wanting Flower Pots, We have them in all sizes.

4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch and 8 inch

Stone Crocks

With covers, in 1 gal., 2 gal., 3 gal., 5 gal., 8 gal., 10 gal. and larger ones.

Stone Churns in Different Sizes

Call and inspect our stock

Stone & Fisher

IROQUOIS - - ONTARIO

Boot and Shoe Sale

$5,000 Worth Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes

All Reduced During the Next 10 Days

FREE! FREE! FREE!

To the person purchasing the largest amount of **FOOTWEAR** at our store during the next 10 days, commencing

Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1918

we will give absolutely **FREE** your choice of any pair of Boots or Shoes in our store.

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

P. S.—Buy your Winter Footwear Now and Save Money

Auto Tires of Different Makes

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

Oil Heaters for the Bedroom

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

W. F. BELL = Iroquois

Matilda Red Cross

The officers of the Matilda Red Cross Society request that all those who have garments or socks at their homes will send them in next week as we are nearing the end of the present year and they wish to have all the business closed up by Sept. 30th.

The Society purposes making a shipment of christmas boxes this year similar to those sent last christmas. It is the intention to send one pair of socks and a shirt, together with other desirable articles, to each boy who has gone from Matilda township. We have on hand, at the present time plenty of yarn but only a few pairs of socks so we hope the ladies will get busy and knit all they can for the next couple of weeks to supply this much needed article, A supply of shirts will soon be ready also, to be made, and we hope all will do their share towards having these completed in time.

Donations are also asked for, either of money or supplies for the boxes. Suitable articles are, lead pencils, writing paper, envelopes, tooth brushes, handkerchiefs, cracker jack, raisins, dates, figs, chocolate, chewing gum, nut bars, fruit cake, etc.

It is also very necessary that all those having relatives or friends at the front should, at once, send in their names and proper addresses to Dr. Collison in order that no Matilda boy be missed. Remember the pleasure that these boxes afforded last year and let each one make a special effort to contribute to this good cause.

Division Court

The regular sitting of the Division Court was held in the Town Hall on Friday, Sept. 13th, Judge Liddell presiding, with S. W. Wood as acting clerk. The following cases were dispersed of :

H. J. Brindle, Cardinal, vs. Angus Hutt—Action on account for $11.56. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount and costs.

Pugsley Dingman & Co., vs. Lucy Strader—Action on judgment summons in which defendant had failed to pay $3 per month on an original claim of $28.50, as ordered in a previous judgment. Defendant failed to appear and case was adjourned.

Ancil Ault vs. Mrs. Matilda Lagrew—Adjourned action for $58.25 for plowing 7 seven acres on defendant's farm, which he had leased and which defendant sold this spring to another party. Defendant thought price too high hence the action. Judgment for plaintiff for $30 and costs.

P. P. Everett vs. Wm. Moorehead—Action on note for $147.50 given by defendant in 1912 in a transaction between a horse and some young cattle. Defendant claimed horse was not as represented and refused to pay difference between price of cattle taken by plaintiff in part payment and the amount of the note. Defendant also claimed that plaintiff agreed to exchange the horse for one that would suit him, which he never did. Plaintiff sued for $76.50, difference between cattle and note, and defendant fyled a counter claim for $75 damages. This case was tried by a jury on defendant's request, which awarded the plaintiff $30, and each one to pay their own costs.

A number of other cases were settled out of court.

Letter from an American Nurse

The following letter is from a sister of Miss Angeline Barclay, and who is a nurse in one of the American Army hospitals :

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 24th.

DEAR SISTER,—I received your letter and was pleased to hear that my people are well at home. We had a lovely trip, beautiful weather all the way and were five days on the ocean. The American ladies gave the nurses a reception at the Government palace and we enjoyed it very much. This is a beautiful country, warm days and pleasant evenings. The fruit here is delicious.

We are surely busy here. I have 115 patients to-night and as they are all sleeping I have a few spare moments in which to write you. There is so much that I cannot put on paper, but I will tell you all the interesting things that happen when I return. I am taking care of this ward to-night so as to give two young nurses a chance to go to a lawn party. I am on day duty and being a married woman they gave me the job of getting everything in good order. They gave me three native boy waiters and nine native cooks. They cannot speak English so I am learning Spanish and it is some job. Every nurse has to do this work for one month. We have forty doctors and fifty nurses here and a beautiful hospital.

Your loving sister,
MRS. S. D. TILLOLSON,
(nee Philena Barclay)

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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

Millinery Notice

Ladies ! Get your Fall and Winter Hats at "The Corner Store." Style and Quality Right. Prices Reasonable.

BELVA A. BARKLEY,
Brinston, Ont.

Haddo

Miss Florence Bouck, of Mountain, visited her cousin, Mrs. Earl Merkley, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Wallace, of Brinston, spent Sunday at Chas. Wallaces.

Reuben Merkley has purchased a new Chevrolet car from Ed. Strader, of Iroquois.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaver, of Rowena, spent Sunday at Henry Flett's.

Guests at Fred Stone's last Sunday were : Mr. and Mrs. Ancil Steacy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stone and daughter, of Iroquois, and Mr. and Mrs. Alzon Seeley, of Rowena.

Miss Greta Baker, of Brockville General Hospital, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. George McCaslin.

Mrs. Flett is spending a couple weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Ancil Tousaw.

Word was received last week by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Coons, that their son Frank has been wounded in France.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sweet, on Fridaay, Sept. 13th, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fisher and son, of Hauesville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Merkley spent Sunday at Geo. Burnside's of the Broadn Second.

A number from our street attended the Assembly at Iroquois on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rose spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burleigh.

Messrs. Roy Tousaw and Arnold Merkley visited their cousin, Gerald Welsh of Cardinal on Sunday.

Among those who attended Ottawa Exhibition from our road last week were : Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McRobie, Mr. and Mrs. John McRobie, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Merkley, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Morgey, Mr. and Mrs. Jud Merkley, Kathleen Morgey, Hilda Merkley, John McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Merkley, Mrs. Reuben Merkley, Mr. and Mrs. Ancil Tousaw, Hilliard Merkley, Donald and Gilbert Merkley, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Merkley, Clarence Bouck, Mrs. Geo. McCaslin, Miss Nelda Merkley, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Glover, Mrs. Flaherty, Ray Merkley.

IN MEMORIAM

In sad and loving memory of William Arthur Sterling, who lost his life in the St. Lawrence River on Sept. 13th, 1916, aged 20 years.

There is a mound not far away
Where our dear Arthur sleeps,
Who seemed alive but to-day,
So dear his memory is.

One precious to our hearts has gone,
The voice we loved is stilled,
The place made vacant in our home
Can never more be filled.

The flowers we lay upon his grave
May die and fade away,
But our love for him who sleeps beneath
Will never fade away.

Father, Mother, Sisters and Brother

Brinston

Cutting corn and pulling beans is the order of the day.

Quite a number from here motored to Ottawa Exhibition and report a good time.

Miss Lola Strader has gone to Ottawa to attend Normal and Miss Eva M. Strader has gone to Kingston to take a business course. We wish them success.

Mrs. Fannie Strader is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss Vertie Brinston has returned home from Cornwall where she was visiting her uncle, W. Ault.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Robert Sharra has returned home from Brockville hospital feeling quite strong.

Miss Grace Murray who has been visiting friends here, has returned home to Delta.

Mrs. Albert Haggarty and Mrs. B. Hanson, of Philidepha, are visiting the former's brothers.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the many friends and neighbors who were so kind to us during the illness and death of our dearly beloved daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fossitt and Family

"The Store of Satisfaction"

Leave Us an Order for

FRESH GROCERIES

Our stock is all new, having been purchased only a few weeks ago. All goods delivered.

Fall and Winter Goods

We will shortly have a large and complete stock of Men's, Boys, Women's and Children's Fall and Winter Goods. These goods were all ordered months ago, which means that I will be able to sell them at much lower prices. It will pay you to wait and get your share of this early buying. Watch for advt. of Fall and Winter goods later.

We invite you to call and inspect any and every article in the store whether you buy or not We are only pleased to show you.

The Store of Satisfaction

Max Rabin

'Phone 33 : : IROQUOIS

Canada Food Board License No. 8-31858

Northway's



New Fall and Winter Coats

In all the Leading Fabrics

Developed in all the most desirable styles.

Duplication carefully avoided.



We have in stock the leading styles in

Monarch and Shetland Floss

Kavanaugh & Hyslop

"The Leading Home Furnishers"

Iroquois - Ontario

The French Farmers Saved the Day

The saving farmer is a national asset. Canadian progress to-day in all lines attests magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the farmers in all the provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providenc in this good land of ours.

The same was abundantly true after 1870 in France when the frugal, thrifty farmers of that fair land made it possible for the Republic to pay off that hated German war indemnity of two billion francs levied against them. The same spirit of national thrift built up France for the extreme test to-day—a test that is being tried by fire.

Thanks be, French heroism is proving true. The line is holding. The blood of the farmers is flowing equally as well through the veins of France's daughters of the soil and so the national strength bends but does not break.

Canada is reaping her harvests of increased returns and money is being made as never before. Our farmers are earning the gratitude of all in their splendid efforts at production. That they will carry into their savings an equal foresight in conserving their surpluses against the future days of darkness and lower prices will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of tomorrow will blow. Adversity blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.

The Tea of Teas Always Good Alike

"SALADA"

B442

Deliciously Different to the Ordinary.

Black—Mixed or Natural Green } Preserved and Sold only in Sealed Packets——

His Great Decision

Which Shows the Attitude of Our Southern Neighbor At the Beginning of the War, and How the Republic's Noblest Sons and Daughters Rose to the Occasion.

By Edith Brown Kirkwood.

CHAPTER V.

Marjorie, at first, had felt no nearer the war in Paris than she had been at Clinton. With the approach of a big defensive, the war seemed at her side. Whose wounds would be cleansed by the filmy material before her? English, French, Belgian, Algerian, African, Oriental—whose? Americans? She turned suddenly white but stooped the nearer her work that every tiny thread of raveling might be removed. No man brave enough to face death for his country should find infection lurking in the dressings she sent forth.

The opening of the big defensive came. It filled the hospitals with wounded and the country with fresh heartbreak. No word had come from Crane. Marjorie realized that now it would be many more days before he could find the opportunity of coming to her. She had made many inquiries about the work of the ambulance drivers. What she learned did not bring her happiness except that Crane would stand vindicated at home.

"Do they take risks?" The Englishwoman who worked beside Marjorie, smiled. "My dear, there are few of the workers in the war zone who do not take risks but I doubt whether many of them are in more constant danger than the ambulance drivers.

"Some one was telling me the other day of a young ambulance driver. The stretcher bearers had brought some of the wounded to his ambulance. Some of the men were badly hurt—one was an American. The ambulance driver was an American, too—"

"An American!" Marjorie put her hand to her throat.

"Oh, yes, many of the ambulance drivers are Americans! You are the great automobile country—most of your boys have been tinkering with automobiles for years. Many of the ambulances are driven by plucky Americans. This one had to drive over a stretch of open road—in plain sight of the Boches and they do not hesitate to strike the ambulances if they can. They turned on him as he went along but he picked his way carefully that the jolting might be made less hard on the wounded. Suddenly things went black. When he picked himself up his ambulance was minus two wheels and the mangled men within had been dumped like so many dead cattle by the roadside. His own left arm was hanging limp and mangled at his side but he grabbed a stick from the ground and with his own pocket handkerchief made a tourniquet for himself. He turned to look for his fellow-sufferers to find only the American still living. He snatched his flask from his pocket and put it to the soldier's lips. The man opened his eyes.

"'Hello, old pard,' said the driver. 'I'm from the good old U.S.A. too. Much hurt?' He felt over him carefully. 'They're a bunch of horse thieves, they are. Just about as square in war as horse thieves. Foot smashed? Your shoe is blood-soaked. You can't walk and we're within walking distance. Thow your arm around my neck. That's the stuff. Now easy, easy—hold tight till I get this arm of mine around you.' Sometime after, a white-faced ambulance driver, staggering under the load of a wounded brother American, fainted in the doorway of the receiving station for the wounded."

"Did he live?"

"Who, the driver? Yes, he lived but he was hurt worse than the man he saved. The soldier would have bled to death on the road of course but they saved his foot. The driver lost his arm—it was too badly mangled to save. The soldier says that all the way in he kept cheering him up with funny stories and his laugh was a tonic. Miss Mann, it's the man who laughs in the face of death who is a hero in this fight!

"Since then he's kept the hospital laughing too and the doctors and nurses say he's been better for the rest of the chaps chained to their beds than all their medicine put together. It was only at first when he went out of his head that he sobbed. They're all the same. It's always because of some woman. He'd gone off and forgotten to tell a girl something important and he reviled himself for his stupidity. Wait—there's the telephone. Anyway, we must get back to work immediately."

Marjorie did not turn at once to her duties. The telephone jingle seemed to call her.

"Miss Mann? Yes, Miss Mann is here."

Marjorie went to the phone with a sinking heart. Her supervisor could not have described Crane better had she known him.

"Who is it, please? I can't hear." Marjorie held the receiver close. "Dr. Bacon! Yes—yes. I'm needed at the hospital? It is Crane, doctor? You are with him?" Marjorie steadied herself. "I am sure I can come."

Dr. Bacon met Marjorie at the door of a big, rambling old residence whose stately halls now held row after row of cots for war-made invalids. Her eyes asked the question to which the doctor knew she was seeking an answer.

"He's living. You've got to be brave. He calls for you constantly. I was off on an important mission when the first of the wounded were brought in from the receiving station. When I got back and they sent me his record—when I saw old Crane's name down on that paper—it didn't take me long to get into my working clothes. He'd been calling for "Marjorie' but of course no one knew who. Marjorie meant."

Between the rows of white cots the doctor lead the young girl to Crane's bedside.

Tears started into Marjorie's eyes but Dr. Bacon laid a warning hand on her arm as she took a seat by Crane's bedside.

"Steady, Marjorie."

"Marjorie," moaned the man.

"Yes, Crane," she answered softly and reached out to smooth his forehead. The man stirred. Marjorie bent low.

"Yes, Crane," she said distinctly.

Many of the wounded comrades turned their eyes, now tear-wet, away from a scene that had become reverent. For a long time the girl sat, patiently answering the call to her name. Then slowly quiet came to the man on the bed and he raised his right arm as if to wave. A smile spread over his face.

"Chuck th' book," he murmured. "Hike—in country—scares me—pink—Kaiser's nose."

Marjorie quickly took her cue.

"Yes, you'd pull the Kaiser's nose, you would," she answered with a ringing laugh, "You'd get spanked."

"Not—s' worse." Crane's eyes slowly opened and his right arm went out as if groping for some new-found treasure. Then he looked about and stared at the girl at his side. "Marj!" he whispered. "Marj!" and fainted.

To-day the two who brought the war in reality to Clinton's doors are absurdly happy to have such grim messengers Crane, invalided home under the care of his nurse-bride, confesses that one good arm trained to double duty is as good as two working on half time. Yes, Crane probably will take up the law. Mr. Mann insists that he has laid aside enough to give a real man of a son-in-law no further worry. Still Crane thinks that he would rather like to do something really worth while on his own account.

(The end.)

A UNIQUE CEREMONY.

Laying Cornerstone of Hebrew University on Mount of Olives.

Chritianity, Mohammedanism and Judaism were represented at the ceremony attending the laying of the cornerstone, on July 24 last, for the Hebrew university that is to be erected on the Mount of Olives as the first step in the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. A report of the celebration which has just been received by the Zionist Organization of America states that messages of congratulation were received from Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and from the French government.

Dr. Chaim Weitzman, head of the Zionist Administrative Commission, who laid the stone, declared the dominant principle of the university will proceed from the old Hebraic vision:—"My house shall be a house of prayer for all the nations." Part of his address follows:—

"We are creating during the period of the war something which is to serve as a symbol of a better future. It is fitting that Great Britain and her great allies, in the midst of tribulation and sorrow, should stand sponsor for the university. Great Britain has understood that it is just because these are times of stress, just because we tend to become lost in the events of the day, that there is need to transcend these details by this bold appeal to the world's imagination."

Among those who attended the ceremony were General Allenby, commander in chief of the British army in Palestine; the senior members of his staff, the Military Governor of Jerusalem, staff representatives of the French and Italian detachments in Palestine, the Mohammedian Mufti of Jerusalem, Bishop Maginnis, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, and prominent public officials.

Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is perhaps the most profound and beautiful treatment of the re-union of souls that is to be found anywhere.—British Weekly.



The Housewife's Corner



Pulping Fruit.

Every housekeeper is anxious to build up safe reserves of fruit and vegetalbes for winter, and a good provider takes justifiable pride in well-filled shelves. To such women, twenty-five pound allotment of sugar, or even a more generous allowance for canning, will not provide a safe margin unless there is a careful allocation—so much sugar for cherries, and so much for peaches—and this program backed up with generous supplies canned without sugar.

England has adopted a method of preserving fruit without sugar, known as "pulping," that is employed both commercially and in the homes. This method is economical of jars, as no water is used in canning the fruit.

The method, according to the Bulletin of the Royal Horticultural Society, is as follows: Pack sterilized jars full of fruit, add no water, place rubbers and caps in position. Place pan on fire and bring water to the simmering point and keep it at this point half an hour. Remove bottles and fill them one from the other, replace rubbers and caps, and put the bottles back in the pan and bring them up to the simmering point again for another five minutes. Take them out one at a time and screw down the tops. Invert to cool and test the points. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place.

Cooking the fruit before bottling is a simple method of pulping, but the fruit will be darker than if the above method is followed. This method is as follows: Place fruit over a gentle heat until enough moisture comes out to prevent burning, then increase the heat until the fruit boils. Boil an hour, stirring all th time, and can, following the usual methods of sterilizing. In putting up apples a little water will have to be added to the fruit to prevent burning.

Pulped fruit can be used for jam, stewed fruit, puddings and pies. The English housewife who has to be very careful of sugar makes up pulp into jam, one jar at a time, allowing half a pint of sugar to a pint of fruit. This does not make so sweet a jam as the usual quantity of sugar.

CANNING DONT'S.

Don't start canning until you have the right appliances.

Don't use old screw-tops. Buy new ones.

Don't use old rubbers. New ones are cheaper than allowing fruit to spoil.

Don't use two-quart jars. Use quart size. Pint size is best for a family of not over five members.

Don't neglect cleanliness—clean person, clean room, clean apparatus, clean work. Cleanliness counts fifty per cent.

Don't plan to can more than three to six jars of fruit or vegetables the first day. Speed up gradually.

Don't assume that the water surrounding the jars will keep boiling without attention to fuel. The right temperature must be maintained for success.

Don't mistake simmering water for boiling water. "It was boiling just a minute ago," doesn't meet the requirement of boiling water at the moment of using.

Booklets on Canning.

There is an abundance of literature on canning for free distribution and even the most experienced housewives can get some pointers from it. Here are some useful bulletins which can be had for the asking:

Can, Dry and Store for Victory—Canada Food Board, Ottawa.

Home Canning (Bulletin 252)—Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables—Macdonald College, Que.

Canning by the Cold Pack Method—Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables (Farmers Bulletin 853)—Div. of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Canning and Drying Book—National War Gardens Commission, Washington, D.C. (Enclose 2c. [or American] for postage.)

The Canada Food Board, Ottawa, will also supply, for 5 cents each, the following booklets which are carefully complied and attractively gotten up:

Fruits and Vegetables—Canning, Drying and Storing.
Vegetable Recipes.
Bread Recipes.
Fish Recipes.

Canning Calendar.



The canning calendar for September tells you to can plums, peaches, tomatoes and corn. Nor must you forget to make some plum jam. Following is the recipe: 8 lbs. plums, 6 lbs. sugar. Put the plums and sugar together in a preserving kettle over the fire, with just sufficient water to start the cooking. Boil gently until the fruit is thoroughly cooked. Stir as little as possible.

NAVY GROWS TO 6,500,000 TONS

SEA-FIGHTING FORCE HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 1914

Only One Man Out of Every 6,000 Has Been Lost During Transport by British Navy.

The secretary of the British Admiralty makes public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the Allies.

The British navy, apart from the American forces, which now forms an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at present of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about 750,000 have been lost, but the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 160 per cent.

Similarly with the personnel. The original 146,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

U-Boat Menace Defeated.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, March 5, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the English Channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built; and on the 30th of July, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the world's losses from all causes by no less than 100,000 tons per month.

As to means of defence against submarines, figures now are available which show the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to ocean communications of the Allies. Whereas, in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamships sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main oversea trades, suffered losses through enemy action of 5.41 per cent. of their total number, the figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from March to June of this year, during which 93.8 per cent. of the ships were convoyed, the losses had dropped to 1.23 per cent .of the total number of sailings in these trades.

Share of U. S. Ships Important.

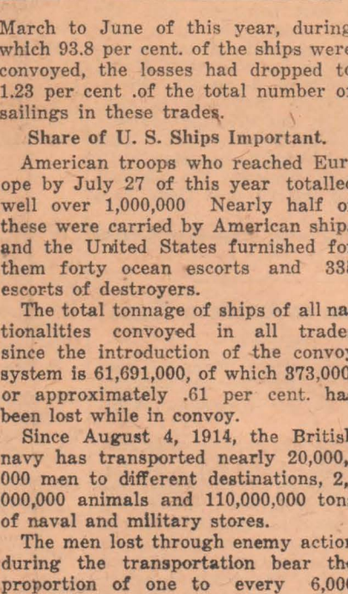
American troops who reached Europe by July 27 of this year totalled well over 1,000,000 Nearly half of these were carried by American ships and the United States furnished for them forty ocean escorts and 335 escorts of destroyers.

The total tonnage of ships of all nationalities convoyed in all trades since the introduction of the convoy system is 61,691,000, of which 373,000, or approximately .61 per cent. has been lost while in convoy.

Since August 4, 1914, the British navy has transported nearly 20,000,000 men to different destinations, 2,000,000 animals and 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores.

The men lost through enemy action during the transportation bear the proportion of one to every 6,000 carried.

To prevent the knees of children's stockings from wearing out, get the top of an old kid glove and place it under the stocking at the knee. Then herring-bone it loosely round; turn the other side and run it several times round.





The Austrians have stripped all the churches in the invaded regions of the bells, and are now even digging up the cemeteries in order to obtain zinc from the coffins. The population is indignant, and many who have protested have been shot.



His shady character never kept a man cool.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. Whitewashing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

H. M. Connolly & Co.

STOCKS AND BONDS

(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange)

108 Transportation Building, Montreal, Main 1345

Invest a portion of your earnings each month through our

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

No order too small

It provides a mode of Saving, encourages thrift, and thereby wealth and independence.

Subscribe for VICTORY BONDS

through this Plan!

Do not allow your money to remain idle.

Information on any Stock or Bonds gladly furnished.

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great Artists.

Louis XV Model, $550.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers



Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Two Sizes—50c and $1

You are young but once, but you can be youthful always if you care for your complexion properly. Daily use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream prevents blemishes, overcomes pimples and other eruptions. Since 1885 its distinctive therapeutic quality has been giving health to the skin and youthful color to the complexion. It keeps your skin toned up, soft and clean.

The refined way to banish oiliness and shininess of nose and forehead induced by perspiration, is to apply a light touch of Ingram's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder, 50c. It also conceals the minor blemishes. Included in the complete line of Ingram's toilet products at your druggist's is Ingram's Zodenta for the teeth, 25c.

A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet Aids or Perfume your druggist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your druggist. (93)

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor Ontario



The Green Wigwam.

Nat and Hazel Berry and their little sister, Bunch, looked up at the long black camp on the hillside. It was black because it was covered with tarred paper; but it was a fine play camp, and most of the boys and girls and two of the teachers were up there now for a whole day of fun.

"If we pick the rest of Mrs. Hale's corn," said Hazel slowly, "we can't go up to the Black Shanty at all. Dick Swan says there are four whole rows and parts of two more rows still to be picked."

"If we don't pick it," retorted Nat, "a lot of people will miss hot corn stews this winter. The corn will be too hard for the canning factory if it's left till Mr. Hale gets back from Toronto."

"I can pick as much as you can," said Hazel. "Where are the baskets?"

"In the barn," said Bunch. "I'll get them while you lock the doors."

Mother and father and Grandpa Berry were away for all day, and the children had expected to be up at the Black Shanty; but Dick Swan, who worked for Mr. Hale, had told them about that corn, which would go to waste if it were not picked at once. Dick was coming with his horses to haul the corn, but he would not have time to pick it and haul it, too.

"If we work hard, we can have a load picked when he gets here with the wagon," said Nat as he led the way down into the big corn piece.

They began on the long outside row. It was harder than it looked to break off the ears, carry them out in baskets and pile them in heaps on the grass ready to be loaded into the cart. It was past noon when they finished the four whole rows; that left only two half rows.

"They'll be all through the camp dinner by the time we get them picked," said Hazel. "But we shall have to finish before Dick comes back." Dick and the cart had just started off with a big load of plump ears.

"O my, I'm hungry!" said Bunch; but she seized her empty basket and reached up to break off an ear of corn.

"I'll pick one of these half rows if you and Bunch can handle the other," Nat said to Hazel. "Then we shall all get through at the same time."

It was like following a path through thick woods to go down those rows of corn. Round them they could see only the green stalks standing much higher than their heads, and above them a glimpse of blue sky.

"If I should get lost in here, Tops would have to find me," they heard Bunch say to herself. "Only I don't know where he is; do you, Nat?"

Tops was their little dog He and the old black cat had followewd at the children's heels all day, but now they had suddenly vanished.

"Gone up to the Black Shanty to get something to eat, like enough!" grumbled Nat. "Wish we could." And then he stopped and peered through the corn.

The two half rows ended suddenly right in the midst of the corn forest. The children came out into a cosy little clearing where Mr. Hale had been cutting the green stalks and carrying them off for the cows. Those he had not had time to carry off he had made into bundles, and to keep the bundles from being spoiled by dampness he had placed them in a half circle, with the tops of all of them leaning together.

"Just like a little green wigwam," cried Bunch, "and away in here where you would think no one could ever find it! But there's Tops and the cat waiting for us in the door."

Sure enough, there were the two strays, looking as if they lived in the green wigwam. They seemed to be standing guard over something.

"It's a little oil stove and some matches and tin plate and a bottle of cocoa and some biscuits and a note from Dick Swan," reported Hazel as she bent to look.

The note read: "I left this where you'd find it when you got through picking. I knew your folks had gone off, so I thought you'd want o have a corn roast all by yourselves. I told your dog to keep an eye on things till you got here."

"There'll be a lot left for the hungry people next winter if we roast as many of these big ears as we want!" said Nat.

"Who would want to have dinner at a Black Shanty," cried Bunch, "when we've got a dear little green wigwam of our own!"

THE MARK OF THE HUN IN FRANCE

DEVASTATION THAT PASSES POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.

This Farmer's Eperienxce is Typical of That of Thousands of French Peasants.

Sometime before I arrived in France I wondered if the war were not all a hideous nightmare—wondered if the stories of its grimness, its suffering, its misery, its glorious heroism were not imaginative or at least greatly exaggerated, says an American journalist. Having just completed a journey which took me over practically the entire region between the Marne and the Vesle, between Soissons and Rheims, just behind the advancing armies, I feel that I am in a position to say that all the stories of the war have been understated rather than magnified.

France is horrified and sad at the destruction of her villages and cities, but with an heroic patience and philosophy which has distinguished her during the four years of war, she grimly bears it. The peasants say:

"It is too bad. Our homes are all we have. Maybe the government will pay us something to start again, but (with a shrug of shoulders) how can the government pay everybody? It is too much. It is all right now for Germany is retreating and will be defeated. That is compensation enough."

Optimism such as that, falling from the lips of an aged peasant who stands amidst the gaping ruins of his home, is surely deserving of rich reward of some kind.

A Farmer's Experience.

Some of the fiercest fighting in which the Americans engaged took place in the region a few kilometres southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. Here the Germans had constructed and dug hundreds of machine gun nests. North of the small village of Cierge—population before the war about 250—lived a stalwart French farmer, Charles Publier, an d his wife. They had ten acres of land, which is a good sized farm for the average French peasant. Their buildings formed a hollow square about fifty feet across. The Germans had been in Cierge for several weeks without molesting the aged couple, but early in July they brusquely took possession of the farm, known as Bellevue, and the old folks went away.

Thereupon the Germans dug trenches around the property, excavated pits about five feet deep all about the fields, transformed a quarry close to the house into a veritable pit of machine guns and automatic rifles, and waited. The Americans advanced into Cierge. The Germans had meantime filled the place with poisonous gas and retired to the hills to the north and to Bellevue Farm. Fighting here lasted all one day and night, and when it was over the Americans were in possession and the Germans were retreating well to the north—that is, such of the Germans as escaped.

None of the Germans who had taken positions on and around Bellevue Farm retreated. Most of them were still unburied when I was there two days after the fighting. I will not attempt to give a picture of the scene. The details are too ghastly. Suffice it to say that within a stone's throw o fthe Publier home were more than two hundred German dead.

Like a Twelth Century Ruin.

I happened to be at Bellevue Farm when the Publiers returned. A more rugged couple could not be found, he sixty-two, she fifty-eight, both pictures of brawn and courage. They approached haltingly. The scene that met their eyes would have appalled the stoutest heart. The walls of their home were standing, but were filled with great holes where shells had struck. From a distance one might have imagined the group of shattered structures to be a twelth century ruin. The old couple were silent. She moved on ahead, staring at the wreckage. Neither even so much as glanced at the bodies of Germans who lay in their path. The returning pilgrims arrived within a few yards of the ruin and gazed at it in blank despair.

They went to their stable. The cattle were gone. The hens were gone also. Nothing remained but death and ruin. I asked the farmer what he would do with his home. In French he said:

"Rebuild it."

"Will you get paid by the government?" I asked.

"Maybe my grandchildren will get something, but for me and my wife it is necessary that we patch up our home and go on as well as we can. It is a bad wreck. The Germans are barbarians and some day they will see their homes destroyed."

Then, while his wife stumbled among the wreckage, searching for things she needed for immediate use, Publier took a scythe from the wall outside and began sharpening it for the harvest of the morrow. The scythe had remained untouched through all the turmoil and carnage. The peasant said something in French which I had difficulty in understanding, but which I learned was:

"God did not forget us, for He left this, without which we could not get along."

One of Thousands.

The incident of the Publiers is but one of thousands similar. Many of the wrecked homes cannot be restored. Thousands will undoubtedly be torn down and replaced with new ones. More than ten churches—all very old and none of particular architectural interest or beauty—have been practically ruined. Twenty or more ecmeteries have been gouged and lacerated by shell fire. Homes which were the pride of many of the villages have been ripped and torn by high explosives.

GETTING "THE HOOK"

The First Step in Promotion in the Royal British Navy

Before an A.B. in the Royal Navy can gain promotion, he must qualify for the rating of leading seaman, a procedure known to the lower deck as "Passing for the Hook."

This consists of a general all-round test of efficiency. It may be very formidable or fairly easy according to the formula adopted by the executive, and, of course, to the intelligence and adaptability of the candidate himself.

His initial effort is with the bo'sun, who usually gives him a wire-splicing job, such as fitting a "strop" to a "block," "reeving" new derrick "topping-life" and "eye-splicing" same, or one of the many jobs "Tommy Pipes" has up his sleeve for prospective P.O's.

Having "tucked" his "strand" successfully, our A.B. is subjected to a severe questioning on seamanship in general and "top" management in particular, until "Tommy," having exhausted his by no means small list of queries, expresses himself as satisfied, and duly makes his report.

Our candidate is next put through his paces by the navigating officer. This is usually a theory test appertaining to navigation lights, compass, deep-sea leads, etc., on completion of which the tested one finds himself before the first lieutenant, or possibly the commander.

This is, perhaps, the most dread ordeal. How to manage boats of kinds in a seaway or tideway, how take advantage of bearings ash when to reef a sail, the manage and laying out of anchors, are a few of the subjects dealt with.

With a further practical test in the handling of boats, the examination proper terminates. Now follows period of probation, during which the future petty-officer is expected to show his mettle. Afloat, as may be expected, there is no lack of opportunity to do this, especially in these stirring times.

Thus, one fine morning some few weeks later our candidate finds himself standing before the captain. The senior officer sits at a table on the quarter-deck, with a retinue of officers about him, and batches of papers, books, etc., to his hand. In a few well-chosen words he declares A.B. James Ducks duly promoted to the rating of leading seaman.

Rejoining his messmates forward, the newly-made "leading hand" is congratulated, amidst subtle hints as to the possible "wetting" of the event.

Thus is begun the upward climb which may lead, who knows, to very dizzy heights!

SUNDAY AT THE FRONT

AS DESCRIBED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Except in the Fighting Line Sunday in France Retains Many Characteristics of the Day of Rest.

It has always been an odd fancy of mine that Sunday has an atmosphere of its own. The fact of the matter is, probably, that the seventh day has been the day of rest for so many centuries that practically everywhere in the civilized world you will find local customs distinguishing it from other days.

Now, war is no respecter of customs. Though the Rhine towns appealed for and were granted a truce on a Church holy day, that did not prevent the Hun bombarding squadrons from attacking the British Red Cross hospitals at the Front on the Feast of Corpus Christi. On Sundays, as on weekdays, the business of warfare goes on. In the front line the sentries man the parapets, just as far in the rear the labor gangs unload ships.

But save actually in the fighting line, Sunday at the Front still preserves some of the particular characteristics of the Day of Rest. If it is in any way possible, the padres of the different religious persuasions arrange services. I say advisedly "if it is in any way possible," for in thes days of long-range gun shelling, and bomb squadrons raiding the back areas of the army in the field, it is often expedient for large bodies of men to assemble together in the open.

But where it is feasible, the altars are set up in the open if the weather permits, or in some large hall or barn if the weather is unfavorable, and thither come marching the different units of the brigade or division behind their bands.

The Religion of France.

In the villages and towns the church bells are ringing the people to Mass. Stolid old peasants, wrinkled of visage, gnarled and bony, attired in rusty black, plod churchwards hugging great prayer-books, or drive in those old-fashioned hooded carts which seem to be the universal vehicle of the Continental peasantry.

There is a pleasant Sunday quiet about the village street. High in the air, maybe, the dull drone of aeroplanes winging their way out over the enemy lines resounds. Perhaps from the Front reverberates spasmodically the muffled clang of gunfire. But presently, above these noises of war, there rises the harmony of voices singing the old English hymns, acompanied by the divisional band. Ever and again the caprice of the wind wafts the sounds away, or they are drowned by the thunderous rumble of a train of ammunition lorries passing up the street.

Then, when the service is at an end, the squeal of fifes and the crash of drums are heard, and the troops come swinging back from church, back to their Sunday dinners and to the repose of a quiet afternoon (if the military situation permits it), with sports, or a football match, or a concert by the divisional band as a recreation.

Sunday afternoon is a great day in France for "shows" (in the strictly peaceful meaning of the word). I have been to aquatic sports, football matches, horse shows, boxing competitions, and athletic sports behind the lines in France: The Indian cavalry used to give famous "Tamashas," as they were called, or sports which included the most marvelous displays of trick-riding that it has ever been my privilege to see. The French Army, which takes such a delight in good horsemanship, used to be inordinately interested in the sports of the Indian cavalry, and each "Tamasha" attracted a large attendance of French staff and cavalry officers, who came long distances in order to be present.

Many of the towns in the war zone boast a bandstand in the "Place," or public square, which is the nerve-centre of these places. Here divisional bands often give concerts on Sunday afternoons. You may then witness the entente cordiale in its most eloquent and realistic expression. The belles of the town, with marvellously frizzed hair and highly starched dresses, all appear to have provided themselves with escorts in the shape of sun-burnt and delighted British soldiers. The Army complains that the more or less stationary services, like the A.S.C. or the Postal services, have all the luck with the girls, because they remain for long periods in the same place.

Tommy Atkins, Gentleman.

Officers throng the terraces of the little cafes which surround the 'Place' and sip thin French beer, or inocuous "sirops" (syrups), or vermouth-and-soda whilst the band conjures up distant memories of the Piccadilly grill or the Alhambra.

The outstanding feature of these open-air concerts at the Front is, in my opinion ,the exemplary behavior of the men. You must remember that the vast majority of the audience at these concerts have only recently turned their backs upon conditions of unimaginable discomfort and privation. The natural tendency on coming out of the line is toward uproarious high spirits, in the same way that the 'Varsity crews on Boat Race night used to celebrate their release from the rigours of training by putting out the lights at Earl's Court Exhibition and ducking policemen in the lake.

But the behavior of the men at these concerts was always uniformly good, and when the history of the great war is written the historian will have to dwell on the part played by the natural tact and courtesy of the British private soldier in welding the entente cordiale.

When Nobody's Boss.

There is an hour when the day's work is over and the supper dishes are cleared away, when nobody's boss. Dad isn't a general any more; he became a private when he left the supper table. To-morrow he may be the court of last resort, but now he is one of the boys. The youngsters down him if they can, and the dog barks at the excitement of a free-for-all.

The fatigue of the hot summer day passes. The breeze is a little cooler. Mother and the girls sit on the steps and porch, while the boys are comfortable most anywhere. If they disagreed during the day it is all forgotten now. A tolerant mood prevails. Out in the northwest a bank of blue clouds comes over the horizon, and now and then there are little lightning flashes, almost too faint and quick to be seen. The family prophet ventures an opinion about the immediate weather. Weather prophets are never disputed: they are quoted.

The children tell their troubles, and the grown and growing-ups chatter and gossip and plan. The neighbor woman was over; a brood of turkeys are missing; kings and colts, dynasties and break-pins, the ends of the earth are brought together in those after-supper talks.

"I'm going to bed," announces the head of the house. A growing conviction is crystallized. The boys give their last attention to the horses for the night. In ten minutes there isn't a soul in sight or awake.

Water Wisdom

What an important element water is, yet how little the average person knows about it! Can you yourself tell good drinking-water from bad? What considerations would guide you?

Some of the healthiest water has an unpleasant taste. People drink it like medicine. Will you judge,then, by colour? Water may have a very distinct tint, yet be quite wholesome. The water preferred in certain parts of South America is of a coffee-brown hue or greenish-black.

The smell, then? An objectionable colour will warn you off. The odour, however, may not indicate that the water is going to hurt you. It may arise from the death and decay of tiny organisms and algae growths. You may imbibe algae growths dead and suffer no harm.

Thin out strawberry plants when they become matted. Crowded plants will produce only a poor crop next year.

THE WEEKLY SERMON

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord: his going forth is prepared as the morning; and he shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and former rain unto the earth.—Hosea, vi., 3.

There is no royal road to knowledge. We cannot learn by any quick or easy method, but only as we follow on "to know." The course will lead us through some hard places, through the rough as well as the smooth, through war's alarm as well as through the pleasant ways of prosperity and peace.

Thus in the present strife we are learning more not only concerning the art of war, concernig history, geography, biography and psychology, but we are learning more about God, whom to know aright, as the Scriptures say, "is life everlasting."

How, then, are we getting this knowledge and how may we increase it? First, let us suggest the method in a Bible phrase:—"Be still and know that I am God."

This war is making more people meditate. The soldiers on the field, the parents in the home, men and women everywhere are thinking bigger thoughts, reading deeper books, having higher ideals before them than ever before. They are brought face to face with the issues of life and of death every day and they cannot help meditating upon profounder things. Because of this they are driven necessarily to God's word, and there they naturally learn more of Him.

Read the Word of God

"These are they which testify of me." Read your Bible more if you would know more about God. The soldiers are doing it. Are you? Every soldier that goes out to the front carries with him a pocket Testament. And from my knowledge of the boys in the camps, gained by repeated tours, I know that the boys are using their Testaments. And they are finding God and knowing Him better through the process.

Read "Private Peat," "Carry On.": "A Student in Arms" and other war books written by the soldiers in the field and you will find how they are knowing God through war.

Another way we may know God is through service. The man you know best is the man you work with day after day. "I know him like a book," you say. Well, the Bible urges us to be 'laborers together with God," and if we do this we cannot help knowing Him better. That is what these boys and men are doing at the front. They are laboring together with God, for this is God's war, as it is a war for righteousness, humanity and civilization. And by working with Him our boys are getting to know Him better, as these books just mentioned show.

Some of you people at home would get to know God a little more intimately if you did a little more work for Him and got rid of some of your laziness.

Make the Cause Your Own

Then a third way to konw God better is to suffer with Him in a common cause. That is the reason for those close personal friendships among soldiers. They are suffering together, meeting a common danger, fighting in a common cause. And that is the reason for their closer friendship with God. It brings them into an intimacy, a fellowship, a relationship that otherwise would not be possible. "We are heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together."

Read "The Glory of the Trenches." "The Cross at the Front," and Donald Hankey's impossioned cry just before his death in Flanders and you will find how true this is. "I have seen with the eyes of God," he exclaims; "I have seen the vanity of the temporal and the glory of the eternal; I have despised comfort and honored pain. I have understood the victory of the cross, 'O death, where is thy sting?' 'Nunc dimittis Domine.'" And God, hearing his prayer, made him His heir and took him into that blessed intimate relationship where he now knows even as he is known.

That is the relationship and that is the knowledge which you may have in common with these soldiers if you will only be willing to suffer, deny and sacrifice yourself here at home, even as they do there—that righteousness may triumph and the victory be won.—Rev. William Carter.

"IF YOU PLEASE, CAPTAIN"

SCENE ON BOARD ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

A Graphic Little Pen Picture of "Request" Time on a Battleship of the British Navy.

Two ranks of men extend along the battleship's quarterdeck, faced by a third rank of petty officers and leading hands. Here is an artificer in a boiler suit grimed with the black grease of a turret's roller-path; there stands a stoker who is up to be rated leading stoker. Further down the line are half a dozen boys who have reached the age of eighteen, and are now to be rated men. At the extreme end of the line stand the Marines.

Quite a Formal Affair.

Entrenched behind a pile of service certificates, official communications, King's Regulations, and Admiralty Instructions, Weekly Orders, and other sources of obscure info mation, stands the captain's clerk. The master-at-arms is hovering about with the request-books, despatching ship's corporals right and left to unearth officers out of turrets and transmitting-rooms and torpedo-flats to speak to the captain in favor or otherwise of the men for whom they are responsible. At length everyone is assembled, and the commander disappears down a hatch to report to the captain.

"Request—'tschun!" As the captain steps on deck, and walks up to the table between the group of saluting officers, the line of waiting men stiffens to rigidity.

"James Pudner, staker, 1st Class—to be restored first good conduct badge," calls the M.A.A.

The captain glances at Pudner's record in the ponderous tome which a ship's corporal holds up for his inspection, while the aspirant for a badge successfully achieves a smug expression. For he has been six months clear of any offence whatsoever.

"Restored—and keep it this time, Pudner," says the captain, looking very hard at the man. "Remember that a gay young spark becomes in time a silly old fool if he doesn't mend his ways.'

A Word in Private.

"William Wellard, ordinary seaman, to be charged the sum of two shillings and elevenpence."

It is somewhat ironical that Wellard, who had the misfortune to lose his railway ticket on returning from leave, and had, naturally, no money to pay for another, should have to "request" to be charged the sum of two-and-elevenpence for which the railway company is dunning.

The next case takes longer:

"Herbert Patient, cook's mate, 3rd Class—to stop allotment."

The captain fixes the cook's mate with his eyes.

"Sure you're doing the right thing?" he asks, unwilling to pry into the man's private affairs uninvited.

Patient mutters something and looks uneasily at the officers and men standing near. The captain waves his hand, and the officers move out of earshot, while the lines of men, in obedience to the M.A.A.'s order, shuffle some paces for'ard.

Next, Please!

For five minutes the captain and cook's mate stand in conversation across the table. What they say no man knows; but the result is evidently satisfactory to Patient, for his face ,as he doubles away, expresses relief.

Officers and men close up once more and the next case is called.

Why He Emigrated.

Sir Douglas Haig, the Scottish commander-in-chief of the British armies, once said at a London dinner party:

"A Scot bored his English friends by boasting about what a fine country Scotland was.

" 'Why did you leave Scotland,' a Londoner asked, 'since you liked the place so much?'

"The Scot hcuckled.

" 'It was like this,' he said. 'In Scotland everybody was as clever as myself, and I could make no progress; but here'—and he chuckled again—'here I'm gettin' along verra weel.' "

Armenian Slaves

"You cannot enter a house in Diarbekir without finding from one to five Armenian maidservants, even the humblest shop-keepers having one, who probably in the lifetime of her parents would not have condescended to speak a word to the master whom she now has to serve to save her life," says the author of "Martyred Armenia," recently published in London. "I tis stated that the number of such women and girls in the city is over 5,000, mostly from Erzerum, Kharput and other vilayets."

There are 420,000 men in the British Navy.

Every grown person should drink three pints of water a day.

Pot up bulbs of freesias as early as possible. This is a South African bulb which responds to gentle forcing and gives pretty and sweetly fragrant flowers.

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Money to loan on Farm mortgages.

IRA W. BECKSTED

PHOTOGRAPHER

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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

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

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

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From lot 15, con. 7, Matilda. a yearling Bull of good size, black and white and evenly marked. Finder will be rewarded.

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30 young Pigs, 6 weeks old, for sale. Also 3 March Heifer Calves and a good work Horse. Call or 'phone.

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MRS. JOHN A. THOMPSON,

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EDWARD P. FOSTER,

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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, Oct, 7, 1918, from Monday noon till Tuesday noon.

Town Topics

Look up Miss Lena Wallace's Millinery advt. in this issue.

Born in Iroquois on Saturday, Sept. 14th to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jacques, a son.

Miss Mary Werte is in Kingston this week writing on her final exams at Queen's University.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather over fifty couples attended the dance in the town hall last Friday eveing.

Fred Telford, of Montreal, is spending the week with his uncle, Geo. C. Serviss.

Pte. Wm. Hughes, aged 25 years, and a son of Mr and Mrs. J. Hughes, of Cardinal, was killed in action in France on Aug. 26th. He enlisted on Dec. 10th, 1915.

Information has reached Iroquois that Lieut. Wm. Thwaite, was officially reported wounded and missing since Aug. 10th, 1918. No further word of him has been received although cabies have been recently sent to England inquiring of him. Lieut Thwaite went overseas in October 1916 and went to France in May of this year.

F. R. Bullis, who holds a good position with the Canada Customs, and who has been stationed for some time at Kimgston, spent the week-end with his family here. He has been transfereed to Toronto for a few weeks, after which he expects to be sent farther west and perhaps through to the coast. Mrs. Bullis and daughter Jean expect to join him shortly.

Brig. Gen. Hemming and Col. Gardiner, of Kingston, returned Sept. 1st from Morrisburg, where they inspected the summer home of J. Corrigan, a Cleveland, Ohio, millionaire, who has offered the place to the Canadian government to be used as a convalescent home They will report to the military department on the offer and it is likely that the home will be accepted. It is situated opposite Morrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Tredinnick, of Point Villa, Coopperhouse, Hayle, Cornwall, England, celebrated their Golden Wedding on July 15th, receiving many valuable presents and letters of congratulation from a large circle of friends all over the country. They had a family of ten children (seven sons and three daughters), nine of whom are living. Three sons are in the Imperial Army, and all three have been wounded. The Rev. Geo. O. Tredinnick. of Dundela, is a son. One daughter, Mrs. Sam Angrove, resides in Boston.

Col. T. H. Race, Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association, will give a lecture in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, September 24th, at 8 o'clock, on the subject of Tuberculosis, it's nature, treatment and prevention, illustrated with instructive lantern views. Col. Race is an old journalist, a traveller of worldwide experience, and a speaker of unusual abllity. It is worth while hearing him on this Scourge, known as the "Great White Plague," besides his side lights on the present War situation. Only a collection taken for the Muakoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Lieut. Charles F. Williams, of Cardinal, and a Queen's graduate, did service with the Gordon Highlanders for a fortnight recently as a medical officer, and in a letter tells some of his ex- He saw a medical chum and two other doctors die of mustard gas. He tells of being in charge of a post after a Gordon raid when he had about fifteen German prisoners, including a petty officer, in the next room while he was dressing a wounded Jock. "The swine," he said "had the nerve to send in for me and ask me in a very commanding voice for a needle and thread to sew on his shoulder strap which some one had torn off for identification. When I got through with him he didn't ask again." It will be remembered that Lieut. Williams was not long ago awarded a Humane Society medal for assisting in the rescue of Lt.-Col. Mulloy (the blind trooper) from drowning at Point Iroquois.

Born in Iroquois on Tuesday, Sept. 17th to Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Burnside, a daughter.

Born in Iroquois on Monday, Sept. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Jubb, a daughter, (Leona Beatrice.

Mrs. M. Y. Edwards and daughter Frances, of Ottawa, are guests at J. H. Currie's. river road, east.

We understand that Lt-Col. L. W. Mulloy has purchased the stone dwelling on King St. east, at present occupied by Wm. Barclay.

Wm. Stirling, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Cornwall, spent a few days last week with his brother, Archie Stirling.

Wednesday night's casualty list contains the name of J. B. Booth, as wounded. He is a son of Mrs. John Skinner, of Iroquois.

Mrs. J. G. Pelton and family and Mrs. C. R. Tousaw and family have returned to their homes in Westmount, Que, after spending the summer at their cottages at Point Iroquois.

Mrs. G. H. Irvine and children left on Thursday for their home at Elrose, Sask. They were accompanied as far as Moose Jaw by Miss Zella Coons, of Brinston.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Barclay are leaving for Montreal for a few weeks and will also visit friends in Vermont. Their home will be in charge of their son, P. J, Barclay, during their absence.

Miss Beryl Pelton, of the Civil Service, Ottawa. has been taking a short rest at her home here. She went to Montreal on Thursday for a short visit with her aunt before returning to her duties.

Miss Lillie Wallace, graduate of the Canadian Conservatory of Music, Ottawa, left Thursday morning for Edmonton. Alta. where she has accepted a position as teacher.

While attending the Imperial Theatre on Wednesday evening of last week, W. J. Fisher, of Winchester, had his Ford car stolen from in front of the theatre. He had to hire another car to bring him and his family home He reported his loss to the police and the car was located later in Ottawa east, but as far we know the culprit made good his escape.

Look up L. W. Bell's advt. on the first page of this issue. He is putting on a special sale of boots and shoes, beginning Saturday, Sept. 21st and continuing for 10 days. The person buying the largest amount of footwear during this sale will be given absolutely free their choice of any pair of boots or shoes in the store. This is chance to save money on your winter footwear.

Fall Fairs, 1918

Kingston—Sept. 24 to 27.
Maxville—Sept. 26 and 27.
Newington—Sept. 24 and 25.
Spencerville—Sept. 24 and 25.
Toronto—Aug. 24—Sept. 9.



COOK'S Cotton Root Compound

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate Margaret Rutledge Crobar, Deceased

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 56 of the Trustee Act, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Margaret Rutledge Crobar, late of the Village of Iroquois, in the County of Dundas, Widow, deceased, are required on or before the 10th day of October A. D., 1918, to send by post prepaid, or otherwise deliver to the undersigned Solicitor 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 10th day of October the said Executors to said Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of said Estate amongst 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 said 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 19th day of September, A. D. 1918.

IRWIN HILLIARD
Solicitor for Executors,
Morrisburg, Ont.

NOTICE !

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' Lists Act by his Honour the Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Stormont Dundas and Glengary at Iroquois on Thursday the 26th day of September, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Town Hall, Iroquois, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Iroquois for 1918.

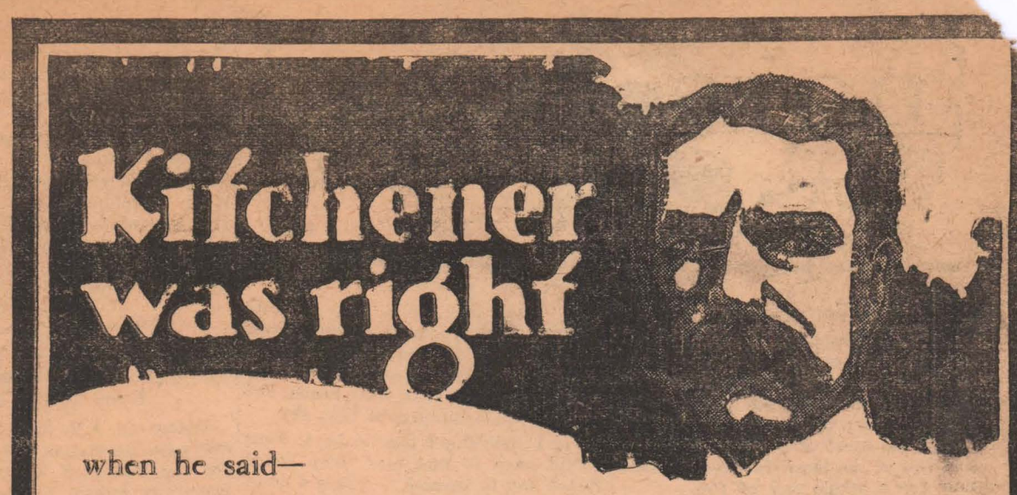
DAVID FINK
Clerk of Iroquois

Dated at Iroquois this 12th day of Sept. 1918.

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THE NEWS : Iroquois



Kitchener was right

when he said—

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

NOW the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France.

By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war.

What happens when we fail to save?

A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor by the people in the opposite direction.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

WHETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

16

Every house well painted is a house protected.



THE paint-protected house is a weather-proof house. The paint-neglected building cannot escape deterioration and decay.

With building materials costing what they do to-day, you simply cannot afford to leave your house without the weather protection which only a good paint ensures.

What is good paint?

We can answer that question—knowing as we do that there is one paint which fully meets every requirement.

Our advice is to use only

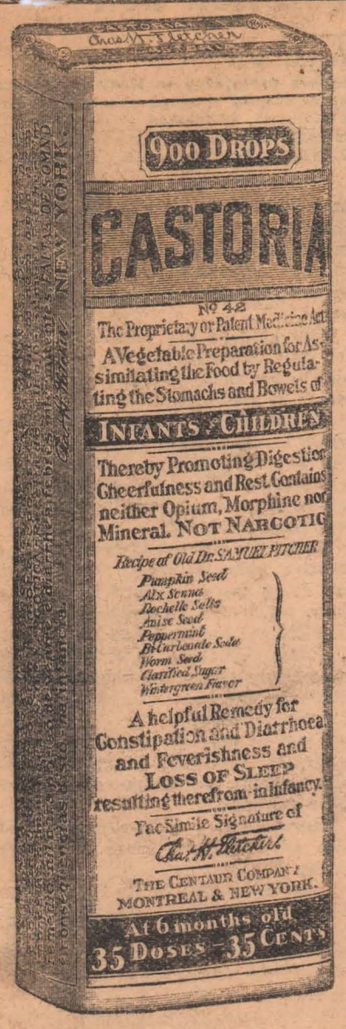
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70% Pure White Lead (Brandram's Genuine B.B.)
30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

the kind guaranteed by its makers to possess as its important basis the above strictly correct formula. That formula, stamped on every can, results in a paint that truly excels in covering capacity —and that stands the severe "climate test" of Canada in a way that spells true economy for all who use it.

HARE & McINNIS

Iroquois



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Footwear for the Fall Trade

Just arrived a complete line of Men's Boys' and Women's

COARSE SHOES and RUBBER BOOTS

To keep your feet warm and dry.

Our different lines of ladies' misses' and men's

Fine Shoes with Neolin and Leather Soles

Are about all in. The prices are as low as good shoes can be bought for.

Seely Bros

COKE COKE

Let Us Send You a Load

Why not let us put you in a load of COKE to help relieve the acute fuel situation. It has several advantages being, light, easily started and burns to a clear ash. Leave your order at once as the supply is limited : : : :

ESt. T. A. Thompson

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

The St. Lawrence News

R S PELTON, PUBLISHER

IROQUOIS, SEPT. 20, 1918

The Soldier on Crutches and You

He came down the stairs of the laughter-filled grill
Where patriots were eating and drinking their fill
The tap of his crutch on the marble of white
Caught my ear as I sat all alone there that night,
I turned—and a soldier my eyes fell upon,
He had fought for his country, and one leg was gone!

As he entered a silence fell over the place;
Every eye in the room was turned up to his face
His head was up high and his eyes seemed aflame
With a wonderful light, and he laughed as he came.
He was young—not yet thirty—yet never he made
One sign of regret for the price he had paid.

One moment before this young soldier came in
I had caught bits of speech in the chatter and din
From the fine men about me in life's dress parade
Who were boasting the cash sacrifices they'd made,
And I thought of my own paltry service with pride.
When I turned and that hero of battle I spied,

I shall never forget the hot flashes of shame
That rushed to my cheeks as that young fellow came,
He was cheerful and smiling and clear-eyed and fine
And out of his face a white light seemed to shine,
And I thought as he passed me on crutches; "How small
Are the gifts that I make if I don't give my all.

Some day in the future in many a place
More soldiers just like him we'll all have to face,
We must sit with them, talk with them, laugh with them, too,
With the signs of their services for ever in view
And this was my thought as I looked at him then
Oh God! make me worthy to stand with such men.

Edgar A. Guest.

District News

As a result of Labor Day entertainment, with pretty girl contest, raffles, concert, wheel of fortune, Horticultural show, grab bag, dance etc. Morrisburg raised the sum of $3,489 for Red Cross purposes.

An Eldorado Springs man last week came into possession of a dollar bill across which was written. "The last of 3,000, and it goes for a drink, the ruination of man, God grant that men may be smarter than I am, a worthless piece of humanity." It was signed E. C. E.

A shocking fatality occurred recently at Perth, when a young boy Gerald McGowan, of Perth, aged twelve years was electrocuted while at play with a number of other boys. The children were in the town park, when Gerald McGowan came in contact with a fallen electric wire. It is said 3000 volts entered the body. Physicians and electrical men worked on him for several hours, but he finally succumbed. The boy's left arm, which came in contact with the wire, was burned to a crisp.

It is estimated that a quarter million dollars worth of vegatables have been raised on vacant land and back yard gardens in the city of Toronto this summer where over five thousand gardens are said to be under cultivation.

A well-known theatrical manager has a habit of getting his own way by hook or crook. "That's too loud," he started at a rehearsal. "I can't help it sir," replied the conductor, "it's marked "forte." "Well," went on the man of power, imperturbaly, "just make it thirty-five please."

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THE NEWS

Prices Right

Auction Sales

44 Head Black and White Cattle

The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on lot 13, con. 1, Matilda, 2½ miles east of Iroquois, river road, on

Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1918

at 1 p. m., sharp, the following: 32 milch cows, supposed in calf; 10 heifers, rising 2 years, supposed in calf; pure-bred Holstein bull, rising 2 years; pure bred Holstein bull, rising 3 years; 7 sheep; bay brood mare, 8 years old; brown colt, rising 3 years; 20 tons hay; 4 acres corn stalks; a number of hens; Dain hay loader; 3 sets heavy sleighs; set double harness and other articles.

TERMS: All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 9 months credit without interest will be given on furnishing approved joint notes; 4 per cent. discount for cash on credit amounts. Sale without reserve.

W. J. WOODLAND, Proprietor.

A. REDMOND, Auctioneer.

Farm Stock and Imptement

The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on lot 7, con. 5, Matilda, on

Tuesday, October 1st, 1918

at 1 p. m., sharp, the following: 13 milch cows; 2 work horses, rising 10 years; driving horse, rising 7 years; 2 brood sows; 19 shoats, 2 months old; Massey grain binder; McCormick corn binder; walking plow; set iron harrows; set 1,000 lbs. scales; 2 truck wagons; hay rack; lumber wagon with box; open buggy; set bob-sleighs with box; set single harners, nearly new; set double harness; Maxwell hay loader; spring-tooth cultivator; seeder, broadcast and drill; set corbin harrows; scraper; wheelbarrow; hay car, rope and pulleys; milk crane; milk wagon; set of slings; small corn cutter; 2 galvanized tanks; Primrose cream separator; Massey-Harris sulky plow; Universal steel range; Fleury sulky plow, No. 21; fanning mill; 2 40-gal. milk cans; 1 30-gal. milk can; 500 bushels oats; 20 tons hay in barn; 1 stack of hay; 100 hens; 50 pullets; 133 feet 2-inch elm plank, 10 feet long; 458 feet 2-inch elm plank, 12 feet long; 258 feet ash lumber; 29 scantling 2x4; stone boat; lumber for a wagon box and bottom, and numerous other articles.

TERMS: All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months credit without interest will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent. discount for cash on credit amounts.

JAMES H. COOK, Proprietor

A. REDMOND, Auctioneer

Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on lot 6, con. 5, Matilda, 1½ mile south of Strader's Hill, on

Tuesday, October 8th, 1918

at 12, noon, sharp, the following: 18 high-grade Holstein and Ayrshire cows; registered Ayrshire bull, 2 years old; 13 Holstein heifers, rising 2 years; 3 Ayrshire heifers, rising 2 years; yearling Holstein bull; bull calf; 3 heifer calves; pure-bred Jersey heifer; black work horse, 6 years old; chestnut mare, 4 years old; black horse, 5 years old; grey horse, 12 years old; black colt, 2 years old; black colt, 3 years old; Yorkshire boar; 2 Chester White sows to farrow in December; 2 Tam sows, to farrow in January; 1 Tam and Berkshire sow to farrow in October; 22 pigs, 10 weeks old; 14 pigs, 5 weeks old; 150 hens and chickens; 25 turkeys; 7 geese; 8 ducks; 2 guinea hens; about 30 tons hay; 500 bushels of oats; 50 bushels of wheat; 25 bushels of buckwheat; 50 bushels beans; 50 bush potatoes; 10 bushels popcorn; quantity of roots; quantity of millet; 75 stooks of corn; Massey-Harris grain binder, 6-ft. cut, almost new; drag cultivator; set harrows; stoneboat; horse rake, Frost & Wood hay loader; old wagon; hay rack; steel scraper; fanning mill; wagon; with double box and whiffletrees; steel roller; milk wagon; Wilkinson No. 4 walking plow; Fleury walking plow; Oliver sulky plow, new; Perrin sulky plow; hoe cultivator, new; old hoe cultivator; top buggy, almost new; 2 old buggies; cutter, almost new; old cutter; disc harrows, with truck, almost new; old disc harrows; set wagon springs, 4,000 lbs. capacity; 2½ h. p. gasoline engine with jack and belt; U. S. cream separator; large barrel churn, almost new; set 2,000 lbs. scales; manure outfit, 150 ft. of track and bucket, complete. only used one season; horse fork, car, rope and pulleys; 2 sets double harness; set single harness, new; 2 old sets single harness; milk harness; 40 rods page wire fence, new; stock pump; incubator; 2 picks; crobar; cross-cut saw; 4 milk cans; 4 milk pails, 2 strainers; wagon bottom; set of slings; wheelbarrow; grindstone; 5 oak barrells; 2 water tanks; 2 log chains; 2 trace chains; hay knife; 4 hay forks; 2 manure forks; stable shovel; buck saw; 2 neck yokes; 3 sets double whiffletrees; 2 oak whiffletree; quantity of lumber; screen doors; butter mixer; cook stove, box stove, goose house; washing machine, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS, All sums of $10 and under cash; over that amount 9 months credit without interest will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent. discount for cash on credit amounts.

MARGARET McINTOSH,
Proprietress

A. REDMOND,
Auctioneer

A Toronto despatch says the Dominion Govt. has been notified by the War Office that wives and other dependents of soldiers now overseas will be returned to Canada as soon as possible. The patriotic societies will no doubt co-operate with the Dominion Government in bringing this about as soon as possible.

Saturday, Sept. 21st

We feature a veryy Attractive Display of Fall Style in

Imported Millinery

You are cordially invited to visit this display where you will find a most exclusive assortment of New York and Chicago styles, newly arrived for this event, in both trimmed, tailored and untrimmed models of exceptional merit.

As to shapes, individuality, may go almost unrestrained. There is no contention between large and small hats, for both are equally good.

Turbans are varied in style and exceedingly popular. Those with soft brims are welcomed by many for it means becomingness.

Many are simple almost with severity of line, but with effective trimmings; clipped ostrich pompons used on these smart hats produce clever effects.

Veils are given great prominence in Fall styles.

Beaver and all fur mapped materials together with fur, combined with velvet, are the new materials that express elegance.

Negre and Taupe are the favorites in color. Deep rich mahogany is sure to be popular, it blends so beautifully with fur.

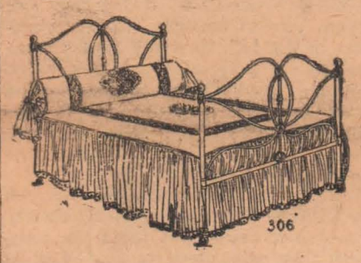
Over-seas blue, is one of the new shades. Wings give snappy effects; flowers in velvet are greatly in favor.

The larger hats are graceful and becoming in their irregular lines, or mushroom droop, many having colored facings, but the French models are all shown in solid colors. They are best looking and most profitable.

Owing to the advanced prices of velvets, hats are somewhat higher, but we have all goods marked exceedingly low.

It will pay you to visit our show rooms on King St. (Post Office Block). Best attention given everyone.

LENNA M. WALLACE - Iroquois



FURNITURE!

Brass and Iron Beds
Couches, Book Cases, Buffets

—SEE OUR—

Hammock Couch

Now on display in our Window

Kitchen Cabinets

Call and Inspect them

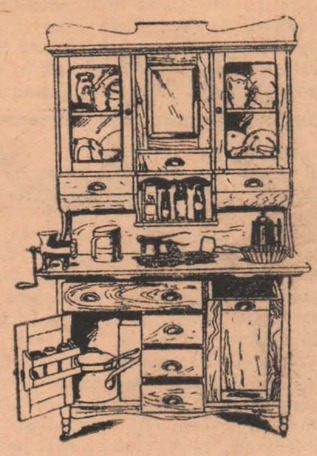
All kind of Useful and Fancy Articles in our Fancy Goods Department.

See our Hand Painted China.

Call and get a tasty dish of

NEILSON'S ICE CREAM

All Kinds of Soft Drinks Served Here



W. J. Marsh & Son



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.

SPRING VS. FALL FRESHENED COWS.

Many farmers take it for granted that to have the cows freshen in the spring, it will make a greater profit come from them than if they came in in the fall. One farmer who thought that way, told me his reason:

"The principal thing that appeals to me," he explained, "is because what I get from the cows in the summer, is practically all profit. I do not have to give them much grain. They take care of themselves excepting around milking times, when I then have to get them into the barn, and out the first thing in the morning. I figure the profit that I get in the summer is worth enough to pay for the rest of the year."

We all know that cows, naturally, are apt to do their best in the summer time. Therefore to get the greatest profit from them, in the winter, conditions should be made as near like summer as possible. In the summer they get all of the nice fresh water with no ice in it to make it too cold. How many farms are there that have facilities so that the cows can get the same in the winter? Cows enjoy the nice warm days in the summer, too. Barns therefore should be kept warm and comfortable for them in the winter time. Too cold barns require more feeding of grain, which is expensive; as much of the feed has to go to keep the cattle warm. And they do not give as much either, under such conditions. Light is another important thing to consider. Plenty of windows to let as much of the sunlight into the tie-up is important if we are trying to imitate summer. Dark, damp stables make cows uneasy and discontented, and also help to breed germs of different diseases.

When the cows are at pasture in the summer, they get juicy, green, succulent feed. Such a ration may be given in a way by means of a silo. If the silage is put in before the frosts kill it green and succulent feed is assured, for the winter time. All farmers who have fed silage can testify as to the great fondness which cows have for it.

So, to get the best results from winter-kept cows, it can be seen that by making conditions as near as possible as the cows get in the summer, the greatest profits are obtained.

While it is true that the expense of grain and feed is much less for cows at pasture in the summer, perhaps I feel that on the long run, cows that freshen in the fall, pay the best. Unless the pasture is extremely good, along the last part of the summer it begins to get short and the grass dries up and without getting feed in the barn the cows drop off. How many farmers are there that consider it, and fail to feed their cows? And by the time the cows are taken in, in fall, they have dropped off in their milk flow and cannot be gotten back again to where they should be. Consequently they are carried along without paying the profit that they might, until they freshen again.

Cows that have their calves in the fall, can be taken particular care of, and can be made to do their best. To get the greatest profit from ensilage it should be given to cows that are giving their largest flow of milk. To feed valuable ensilage to cows that are only giving their half flow of milk, is a waste of good feed. Such great results are obtained when given to cows that are fresh, so fall cows bring in the greatest profits from silage.

As a rule the price of milk is more in the fall and winter, too; and to get more milk (from fresh cows) makes more profit also. Cows that are taken care of properly, will give more during their lactation period beginning in the fall, than those that come in in the spring.

And winter-kept cows will go to pasture when it is at its best, in the spring. There will be no drop-off, which is the case with spring-freshened cows that go through the dry-pasture period.

Cows that are kept during the winter have to be fed grain. The extra amount of grain which should be given to fresh cows, is more than paid for as the extra amount of milk given is more in proportion.

Also, the work needed to take care of a certain number of cows, is nearly the same whether they give a large amount of milk or little.

Then, again, calves that are born in the fall, grow better and are larger and stronger and are ready for pasture sooner than spring-born calves. Calves raised in the summer are bothered with flies and the hot summer is bad for them and the feeding pails, etc., are easily contaminated if not washed very promptly and carefully; scours are more easily gotten therefore. Also, calves wintered in a nice warm barn do not have these risks to bother.

So it is seen that if the cows are taken care of properly, after freshening in the fall, they will return more profits in proportion for any extra care and feed given them, and by the time they are nearly ready to dry off, the dried-up pasture is not doing the harm that it would to a cow that is giving a large flow.

Of course, even under the best of conditions, farmers cannot always have their cows come in at the time that they want them to. And also, with a large herd of cows, it would not be well to have all have calves in the fall, or at the same time. But, by realizing that the fall-freshened cows bring the most profits, if taken care of as they should be, farmers can, by planning ahead, make the most money from their cows in the end.

Horse Sense

Bright oat straw is wholesome winter roughage for idle horses. Many good feeders figure that every ton of good oat straw which the horses will eat saves half a ton or more of valuable hay. Some of the very best pure-bred draft mares in the country are fed good oat straw as their exclusive roughage during the winter months. The only other feed they receive is about three or four pounds of grain a day to each mare, as may seem necessary to keep the digestive system working properly.

The fact that straw is a heat-producing feed is of importance because the best feed for producing warmth to idle horses is also the cheapest. Idle work horses require only sufficient grain to maintain them in good flesh condition; all the rest of their feed may well consist of cheap roughage, provided it is clean, bright and free from injurious substances. By feeding more bright straw and just enough grain to keep their digestive systems in good order the work horses can be wintered so cheaply as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance, and this means considerable reduction in the cost of operating a large farm where several work teams are kept during the year.

What Causes Stunting?

Stunting of young animals is a serious matter. Steps to prevent stunting really should begin before the animal is born. To that end it is necessary and profitable to feed the pregnant animal well, so that she may properly nourish her young and have plenty of milk for it when it is born.

Calves are stunted by feeding milk in large quantities twice a day. The natural way to feed calves is to allow a little milk often, and certainly not less than three times a day. The milk should be warm, the milk pail clean and the calf should be made to drink slowly.

Lambs fail to grow fast because the ewes have been wintered on coarse, dry, bulky roughage. Colts are stunted for the same reason, and also because the mares are made to work too soon and too hard after foaling and allowed to suckle their young when hot, sweaty and tired.

Worms are the most common and certain cause of stunting. They are certain to infest and injure every animal that grazes short grass on an old pasture long used by animals. Each kind of animal taints the pasture with the parasites peculiar to it.

Pigs afflicted with piles or prolapse of the rectum have been stunted and often prove a total loss. Lack of exercise, constipation and feeding of some irritant, such as unscreened ground oats, containing hulls, are common causes. Prolonged heavy feeding of boiled potatoes is another cause. Stuffing young pigs on corn and confining them to a pen also causes stunting, as well as rickets or paralysis.

After the Grain Harvest.

Points worth remembering, they mean money to you. The tender clover and timothy plants require all growth possible as a winter protection, therefore keep all livestock off the newly-seeded meadows, because if pastured after harvest, the young plants are so weakened that winter-killing is the usual result. While, on the other hand, if a strong growth is left for protection, winter-killing is avoided and usually big crops of hay are harvested the following season.

Deserved Decoration.

"Have you a wife?" inquired a British Tommy of a boche he had captured.

"Nein," replied the German.

"Nine," gasped the Britisher in amazement. "Lumme, where's your iron cross, man?"

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid

Prompt Returns—No Commission

P. POULIN & CO.

89 Bonsecours Market - Montreal

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



MY MOTHER SAYS SHE THINKS I MAY TURN OUT AN ACROBAT SOME DAY

FOLD FORWARD

IF I WERE ONLY TWINS YOU'D SEE THE FAMOUS TEAM OF "ME AND ME"



Poultry

The fowls and eggs from a pure-bred flock of hens will bring more money on account of their uniformity.

One of our most conservative poultrymen says that if all farmers would keep pure-bred poultry, the business would be doubled in a few years and that we would still be getting good prices for our products.

Many people are getting tired of eating pork and old dairy cows, and are becoming eaters of chickens, mutton and veal, thus increasing the possibilities of the sheep-and-poultry business.

When poultry can eat and thrive on all kinds of foods and produce good results, it is very good evidence that they are constitutionally strong.

The Silo, The Lighthouse of the Farm.

During the last few years stock-raisers have floundered around quite a bit and occasionally one has hit a rock and gone down. Fortunately, every stock-raiser can have a light-house that will keep him, as well as an occasional neighbor, off the rocks and guide the way to better farming and bigger profits. That lighthouse is the silo.

There is no longer any doubt that silos point the way to safe farming. Thousands of satisfied users have killed all the doubt.

In more ways than one a well-filled silo keeps stock-raisers off the rocks. The use of silage cheapens beef, milk, mutton and wool by cutting down the amount of grain needed. Silage is valuable for lambs in the feed lot, and for wintering the breeding ewes.

Silos are the greatest food savers known to stock-raisers. An acre of corn fodder put into a silo has more food value than an acre of corn. There are several reasons for this. One is that when corn is put into the silo none of it is wasted. The whole plant except the root goes in; when it comes out it is so palatable that the cattle, horses and sheep eat it with a relish. Another economy is that the corn is stored at a time when it contains the greatest amount of nutrients.

Every person with a dozen cows should have a silo. The diameter should be determined by the number of animals. For twelve cows, make silo ten feet wide and thirty feet high; fifteen cows, twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet high; twenty cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-two feet high; twenty-five cows, twelve feet wide and thirty-eight feet high; thirty cows, fourteen feet wide and thirty-four feet high.

Two years ago a farmer known to the writer, built a silo which cost $55. He began to keep account to see whether it returned him any profit. His cream checks for one month amounted to $29.31 more than the same month the year before. He was milking the same cows and they had been milked about the same length of time after freshening. The feed was the same except that the corn was from the silo instead of from a feed bin. At that rate the silo paid for itself in two months.

The filling season, when kernels are dented, is close at hand. Every stock-raiser should build a silo, for the stock farm without a silo is only half a farm. The silo is the one place where $1.50 corn realizes $8 a bushel when fed.

On the Upper Branches.

The choicest fruit grows on the upper branches. When we want to see the finest products of the farm we must look high up, among the limbs that are nearest to the pure air and the sunshine.

It is the man who thinks big thoughts, plans great enterprises, and carries them out who makes the real success in his chosen line. Never until a man's heart is filled with love for his work can he be truly happy and reach life's finest prizes. Working hard will not do it; investing a great deal of money will not do it; nothing but the investment of self will win. Top-branch farming is a thing of the best possible study, the deepest possible thought, the most careful planning, backed up by good workmanship.

Millions of men have gone across the stage of life and left not a single mark to show they ever lived. Their names are forgotten. They plowed, they sowed, they gathered into barns; but where are they? What have they left to make the world any better or to prove that they were worthy the place they occupied? Not a single thing. Their lives were pale fruit, growing down out of sight, under a burden of leaves and branches.

This need not be so. The call of to-day is for the very best there is in us—not here and there a man, but all The world need for big men on the farm is urgent. It will never be fully met until all men everywhere appreciate to the full the dignity of good farming, and put all there is in them of mind, soul, body, and heart into everything they do, from hoeing a hill of corn to directing a great farm operation.

How to Prevent Cabbage Heads From Splitting.

If cabbages are grown on a rich, loamy soil, the growth is often so rapid that the heads split late in the summer. It is especially the case with early cabbages or with late varieties that are started early. On that account many gardeners delay setting out cabbage plants until late in the season.

It often happens that a fine patch of early cabbages cannot readily be disposed of at once. Usually they are ruined by splitting. The trouble can be prevented without much effort. Take hold of the cabbage below the head with both hands and give it a slight jerk sufficient to loosen part of the feeding roots, but not strong enough to pull the plant away from its hole in the soil. In that way the flow of food materials to the plant can be almost stopped, although sufficient moisture to keep it solid, fresh and green will continue to rise. Then the heads may be left in the garden until they are needed. If you cut off the heads of early cabbages instead of pulling them up by the roots, the stems will throw out new leaves that you can use for salads or give to the hens.

PIGS, PORK AND PATRIOTISM

By A. M. Porter.

If we are to continue to provide meat for foreign people as well as our own, every farmer must put forth his best effort to produce more hogs. A glance at the prices of pork on the leading markets in this country and you can plainly see that we are slaughtering, consuming at home, and exporting more pork than we are producing. Some will say that the feed is too high to feed to the hogs, but the price has more than doubled in the past few years and the farmer can make many of the waste feeds on the farm profitable by raising hogs. You will find many communities in this province where the number of hogs have decreased during the past year. What has this caused? Look at the market prices of pork and the question is answered. These prices are high because we need more pork and now rather than any other time the farmer should be able to raise hogs profitably.

We can increase the amount of pork fats much more easily than we can increase the amount of vegetable or dairy fats. The people can not get along without fats as a food and because of this need, the farmer should endeavor to produce more fats by the quickest method. This method is by the increased hog production. Nearly all the farmers have a few dairy cows at least, and they are in an excellent position to raise pigs because of the skim-milk, buttermilk and other dairy products which can be used by them in the making of valuable meat foods.

Pory always finds ready sale on all the markets because the packers have found many ways of placing it on the market in attractive forms with excellent keeping qualities. I doubt if you can find any other meat from which so many products are manufactured. A large percentage of all the meat and meat products manufactured in Canada is derived from the hogs. All buyers are very anxious to get hogs because their firm badly needs them in order to keep the markets supplied with their manufactured meat products.

The quickest and easiest way of augmenting the meat supply next to the raising of poultry is by raising hogs. The hog is the most important animal for the farmer to raise for meat and money. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per one hundred pounds of food and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by-products on the farm the hog has no rival. No other animal on the farm equals the hog in its fat-storing tendency. The most satisfactory meat for shipping on trains or wagons for long distances is pork. I think in many ways the farmer will find that the hog is one of his most profitable domestic animals that he is raising for the market on the farm.

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.

Medicines for Kidney Diseases.

If one has disease in the stomach or intestines he generally knows it and can localize it, but if he has disease in his kidneys, aside from aching and pains in the loins which are by no means sure indicators of kidney disease, there is nothing which can tell him, if he is without special information on such subjects, that these organs are diseased.

To be sure the urine is an important indication but it says little to the uninitiated.

Its appearance has comparatively little significance, in fact when it is as clear as spring water and irreproachable to the ordinary judgment it may have come from hopelessly diseased kidneys, while that which is bad smelling and suspicious to the uninformed may have come from kidneys that are normal.

Many of the physical changes in the urine take place in the bladder hence if you are influenced by the appearance of the urine as to your choice of medicine you may be taking what may be harmful to the kidneys and be of no use to the bladder.

Albumen and casts are the most important things found in the urine but they cannot be seen or found except by chemical and microscopical examination.

Blood and pus may often be seen in the urine but how can you tell whether they came from the bladder or kidney, as they may come from either.

Gallons of urine are sometimes passed daily, how are you going to tell that it indicates diabetes with sugar or diabetes without sugar, or cold, or disease of the nervous system, and how are you going to decide what remedy you should take?

When newspapers advertise Smith's Kidney Cure, Jones Safe Remedy and Brown's Kidney Pills, they are offering you something that is harmless and worthless and a fraud, or something which may be good if you know how to use it, but upon which you are not able to decide by your unaided judgment.

There are many societies for the prevention of mischief and wrong doing, there should be one to prevent people from using kidney medicines they know nothing about.

It is possible to influence the kidneys by medicines for all the blood in the body passes through them every few minutes and it is the blood which carries medicinal substances taken by mouth and eliminated by the kidneys.

Two kidneys are usually provided for this purpose though many are able to get along with one while it remains in good condition.

Medicines will not replace a kidney which has been destroyed or removed, nor will they destroy kidney tissues which have been so injured they cannot filter out water and waste matters from the blood.

Medicines can sometimes spur up inactive kidneys, check those which are doing too much, and coax along those which are diseased and imperfect but not too much so.

If this cannot be done, the wastes and poisons which the kidneys should eliminate, are retained and life is destroyed by them.

Water is one of the best kidney medicines, especially when combined with sodium, potassium, lithium or other minerals.

Mineral water is constantly used with advantage by those who have kidney disease.

Cold will stimulate the kidneys, so will blistering and cupping. Alcohol and digitalis, acting through the heart increase the blood flow through the kidneys and so increase the flow of urine.

Buchu, bear berry, parsley, broom, juniper and many other drugs will influence the kidneys and are often present in patent medicines.

In general it is unsafe for an individual to decide for himself whether his kidneys are diseased, and how they are diseased, still less therefore is it safe or prudent to decide upon the kind of medicine which would suit your case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mrs. J. M. T.—Will bananas cause increase of weight? I wish to put on flesh.

Answer—Bananas, when fresh and ripe, form one of the most healthful and useful articles of food. They also have a greater food value than any other fruit because of the very large element of starch which they contain.

England's Day

O swift to act when honor bade,
Though circled by thy guardian sea,
England, all generous hearts are glad
Tribute to pay to thee!

Strong in the armour of thy name,
So long the hope of lands oppressed,
Quick to avenge a deed of shame,
The offspring of thy breast.

Spoke as became their mother's sons:
They blenched not for the terror nigh,
But to the thunder of thy guns,
Glarly went forth to die.

Year after year they paid their toll
To freedom in their freemen's blood;
Unshaken, thy heroic soul
The hosts of hell withstood.

Year after year thy great ships keep
Through wind and storm, through mist and murk,
Secure the bastions of the deep,
Where sullen murderers lurk,

England, our Mother of old days,
Our Sister of the days to be,
Take from their grateful lips the praise
Our strong sons give to thee!

Taming the Lightning Stroke

If there was ever a time when it is important to protect buildings from lightning, that time is now.

High prices for grain, live stock and all other farm products make protection imperative, to say nothing about the patriotic impulse that should prompt us all to save foodstuffs that are so badly needed by our Country and our Allies.

Another important reason for protection is that it will cost less this year than it has ever before, if you consider the increase in the value of the building to be protected.

Buildings made of wood, stone or brick should always be protected by lightning-rods, for those building materials are not good carriers of electricity; they offer resistance to electricity. The lightning stroke always occurs where the electricity has been obstructed; when it breaks through, that is the stroke. If you equip your building with proper carriers, and therefore prevent the electricity from becoming obstructed, you need never fear lightning.

However, it is not only necessary to have a lightning-rod of high quality, carefully made, but it is highly important that it be properly applied by a man who understands the principles of lightning control.

Even if one is expert at the mechanical work involved, and the job apparently is simple, it is best to secure the services of a professional. What you want is protection from lightning, not lightning-rods. There is no use having rods put upon your building unless they are the right kind and are properly put on; and you want to know that they are put on right. Then you can forget all about lightning dangers and read your paper while the storm rages outside.

Keeping Biennial Vegetables for Seed.

By the term "biennial" vegetables is meant one which takes two seasons to produce seed, writes the Dominion Horticulturist in a leaflet giving advice on the "Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed," which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The vegetables must be stored over the first winter and replanted for seed production the following spring. Some well known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the winter. Unless a rigid selection is made, each year, of specimens which are true to type, it will not be long before a larger proportion of the crop will not be true to type; hence great care should be taken to select well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease-resistant plants of celery, and firm, shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others so that they will not cross the crop, Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetables for seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But, if necessary, the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place where there is little or no frost.

Moonlight

Moonlight can never be the same,
Shadow and shine in mystic tress;
In that soft glow, with bomb and flame
They wrecked the wards of gentleness.

Borne on the evening's healing breath,
With silver dabbled wings they came—
Tears beyond tears, death beyond death;
Moonlight can never be the same.

Rhubarb should not be pulled when the stalks become few and thin. Give the plants a mulching of manure which will improve the supply for next year.

FROM SEVEN SEAS WIN GLORY

GROUND REGAINED BY ALLIES RECALLS THEIR VALOR.

Over the Glorious Battleground of 1916 Again Sweep the Victorious Armies of the British Empire.

One of the strangest things in all this fighting is the way it thrills one's memories of 1916.

We again have come into possession and made temporary use of prisoners' cages which used to be crowded with Germans in this same month two years ago, says a war correspondent on August 26. When we recovered them grass grew rank inside wire inclosures, but already it is being trodden down. Sadder it is, there were buried some of our recent dead in an old graveyard beside their comrades in the first Somme fighting. Much of the agricultural machinery and similar things we left behind in our retreat of March this year became ours again. Tanks were recaptured in one of their familiar tankodromes (in one of which I saw the tanks before they went into action for the first time in September before last).

This Is Now a Welsh Custom.

What memories come thronging in the sentence of the communique, which tells us: "Welsh troops have captured Mametz Wood!" Capturing Mametz Wood will become a habit with the Welshmen if this goes on.

In the first scene of our offensive on August 8, the actors were chiefly troops from overseas. Men from the British Isles had only a small part in the attack north of the Somme to protect the left of the Australians south of the river. It was a thankless difficult part. You already know how well the Londoners behaved in the first advance at the Gressaires Wood, at the Chipilly spur. Later a few Americans were used here, the only occasions on which they were called in these operations; and the Australians spread north of the river so as to have a liaison with themselves across the stream.

Valor of Overseas Troops.

Below here on the main battlefront, the honor of the first advance was shared by the Australians and Canadians. It was chiefly a Canadian battle; their advance was the core of the operation, and on their progress the advance both of the Australians' left depended and that of the successive French armies' right, each of which was thrown in only as the advance above prospered.

The Canadians are of right claiming the fighting of the first two days was the biggest thing Canada has done in the war, not excepting the capture of Vimy Ridge. Certainly nothing could have been better.

Apart from them the chief burden fell upon the Australians. They had incidental co-operation, some of the time with English units, both in the region not much below the Somme and their extreme right, in the latter of which two areas, especially, there was very hard fighting.

What the "Anzacs" Did.

In spite of this, however, the battle in its later phases was the Australians' battle. When it is remembered how long and brilliantly they have been fighting before this offensive began in the Morlancourt area up to Meris and the magnificent way in which they swept across Santerre plateau, and how since then they have borne the brunt of the struggle on a wide front and shown themselves in the last two days able to make splendid advances on both sides of the Somme in the region of Bray and Chuignolles and beyond, one finds it hard to get words to do justice to their fighting qualities, whether it be dash or tenacity. Pozieres itself was not more glorious.

Gallant Men From "Down Under."

Later in the successive movements of the offensive, including the great sweep toward Baupaume, they have, except in one particular, been at work with troops of the British Isles, Englishmen chiefly, but in co-operation with both the Scots and the Welsh. The exception has been the share borne by the New Zealanders, to whose performance in the Miraumont area I paid tribute in an earlier message and whose later great advance, ending in the capture of Loupart wood, was mentioned in the official communique. The New Zealanders never failed to do extremely well whenever they had been in action since the beginning of the war.

I believe there is no commanding officer in our army who would not at any time be rejoiced to know they were fighting on his left or right in any operation. Their fighting in the last few days has only been in harmony with their whole record.

Then the Guards!

So with the Guards. It is absurd to praise them again. Besides those first dreadful days in 1914 and 1915 one remembers especially their achievements in September, 1916, when troops on their right being held up in a quadrilateral, they swept on for two thrusts of 1,800 yards into the blue with a totally exposed flank.

One remembers them in every great battle of 1917, ending with their punctual advance to whatever objective was set for them over the morasses and streams of Flanders. One remembers how they stemmed and broke the advancing German tide of March last in the subborn fighting at Boiry and how in April, further north, one brigade bore the weight of the oncoming German masses until the Australians could come up and detrain behind them. In these last days they have shown the same old qualities. The Guards are the Guards still.

Finally, among the rest of the stout English troops the Londoners have been named more than once, with especial mention of the Royal Fusiliers. If only for the sake of those who have gone and to comfort those who grieve for them, one would like to mention each battalion and each company by name and number. Local pride is much, but much more important it is that England, the empire and the world should have a vision of these armies in the mass, including men from all parts of the empire and every walk of life— townsmen, countrymen, men from the mill, the farm, the factory, the shop, the office and moor—all fighting side by side and each proud of his comrade and all worthy of the cause.

So it is that our men fought this month.

FISHING FOR EGGS.

How the North Sea is Kept Clear by Mine-Sweepers.

The landsman who has never had the joy of exploiting a "Fritz-special No. 1" after a six hours' trawl has a very incomplete idea of life aboard one of the mosquito craft engaged in minesweeping in the North Sea.

For four years—winter and summer—the motley fleet of tugs, steam packets, yachts, and even fishing trawlers, which collectively form the minesweeping flotilla attached to the Grand Fleet, have been fishing for the devil's eggs sown b ythe undersea pirates and keeping clean the footpaths of the seas. In blinding snow and sweltering heat they are there; pacing up and down the thousands of watery acres which stretch from Dover to Denmark—braving submarines, mines and weather.

And of the three, I think any old hand will agree with me it's the last we fear most.

It was just this combination of weather and sea which gave me my first "shake-up" before I had been egg-hunting a month. We were looking for them in the midst of a typical North Sea swell when the mate yelled that we'd hooked something, and sure enough up popped a beautiful egg on our left. The usual way to dispose of the mine is to fire on the "horns" with a rifle, but the high seas made a hit impossible, and we decided to tow it inshore. Midway to land, a huge onrush of water caught the mine and literally pitched it right into us. It exploded amidships with a terrific report, and we had about three minutes to abandon the ship before she sank. Fortunately, no one got more than a wetting.

At one time the Germans sent out submarines to raid the minesweepers at their work, and some valiant little battles were fought before the U-boats decided to leave us alone. The next Hun move against us came from the air. Seaplanes would sweep out of the clouds and engage us with machine-gun fire, until they learnt that an "Archie" on a tug can be as deadly as its brothers on the Grand Fleet.

However, hardships are repaid with interest when a resounding crash somewhere close at hand tells of one more pest cleared from the ocean track.

An apple tree that puts all its big-best apples on top ought to be ashamed of itself!

HUN STARVATION STORY IS DENIED

FOOD IS SCANTY BUT LIMIT OF ENDURANCE NOT REACHED.

Berlin Is Worst Off—Railroad Service Reduced But Punctual, Says Tourist.

Germany is still far from starvation or from the limit of its endurance, so far as the civilian population is concerned.

This is the substance of a report made to the Associated Press by a Swedish journalist who has just returned from an extended stay in Germany and at Marienbad, Bohemia. He is an intelligent observer and corroborated reports from other travelers in the last month.

In North Germany, particularly in Berlin, there is a marked scarcity of foodstuffs. Nevertheless there is enough for existence, and the restaurants of the better class still serve ample portions of meat without a meat card. The farmers generally still have plenty, even in North Germany.

Conditions improve, the Swedish journalist says, as one goes southward. Some 5,000 guests at Marienbad hotels were served with unlimited quantities of white bread, butter, milk and creams. Hungarians who made up a minority of the guests brought such a variety of foodstuffs with them that they displayed "an almost ostentatious luxury."

Conditions in Austria Bad.

Conditions in Austria are very bad, except for those who receive extra food because they are doing war work. This class is earning very high wages and is satisfied with conditions, but the rest of the population is longing for peace at almost any price.

The Swedish journalist doubted the possibility of any succesful uprising in Austria because of the lack of organizing ability among the lower classes. He said:

"It sounds paradoxical, but it is this very lack of organizing ability that keeps the dual monarchy from falling to pieces."

The railroad service in Germany, he declared, although greatly reduced, appears to be as punctual as in times of peace. The rolling stock has been repaired and repainted and appears to be in good condition. The traveler had the following meal in a dining car on a meatless day: Soup, fish with potatoes and butter, macaroni with tomato sauce, a jelly tart and tea. The meal cost five marks, or about eighty-five cents at the present rate of exchange.

Talk Little About War.

Asked what the civilian population thought about the war, the journalist said:

"They have stopped talking about it. They talk about food, sports and theatricals. Berlin theatres are filled nightly and the hotels, by the way, are being redecortaed and repainted. I asked the rason for this and was told they were getting ready for the coming of peace. Max Reinhardt is even building a new theatre.

"I asked many people what they thought about the recent German reverses. Their replies were almost stereotyped: 'Hindenburg knows what he is doing. If he goes backward it is because he has an object, and not because he has to.' I think this fairly represents the majority opinion."

The Little Brother

In his new Scout attire he felt a man:
The hat, its leather strap beneath a chin
Where still some dimples flickered out and in,
Placed on a haughty head; his face all tan.

And pompous looks; his steady legs apart.
We laughed to see him strut, but now—but now
We cannot laugh; we half forgotten how,
And his trim brown equipment wrings the heart.

He is so like his brother, and his coat
This pygmy brown one, is a copy true
Of what his brother marched in, striding through
The cheering streets with dancing flags afloat.

The ship that bore that brother overseas
Above the hidden death that menaced him,
To that red shore with smoke and trouble dim—
Took all our calm of mind and pleasant ease.

The Boy Scout's graver now. What pact he made
With that big brother, he has never told;
But they were comrades those last days, would hold
Low talk, the strong hand on the small one laid.

If any bitter news should leap the space,
Saying he fell—this brother young and slim
Will take the big, big part assigned to him:
Grow worthy of a son's, a soldier's, place.

Two Charming Designs



Youth needs no frills or trimmings to set it off, in fact it is enhanced when set in relief with simple, even severe, lines as in this charming new design. McCall Pattern No. 8448, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



Panels are still the supreme favorite. This new design also shows the peg-top effect. McCall Pattern No. 8510, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

"Ils Ne Passeront Pas"
(They shall not pass!)

They sholl not pass! A wall of steel prevents them!
The line may bend, but it can never break.
For outstretched unseen hands shall thrust against them.
The impious Hunnish hordes in terror quake
Because they know their efforts are in vain!
They cannot pass! God will the victory gain.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The British Ministry of Pensions has 1,145,000 cases on its books, and they increase by 16,000 weekly.

The Lieutenant Awakens in Hospital

I know my own mind, doctor! Let me go!
Let go my waist. We must retake the farm!
They hiss like redhot beetles in my ears,
They crush, they never stop. No, no, no, no!
Oh, not my leg! Oh, doctor, not my leg!
Damn you, sir, let me up. I want to walk.
The Captain fell, I tell you—through the head.
Already dawn is creeping past the church
And down the pasture lane. They come too late.
I hear machine guns coughing in the mist.
Write this report: the color of pain is red
And black on hills of gray. He died a man.
Grenades at fifteen yards! Now, boys, once more!
I charge, with all my heart, with all my soul!

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.

Conqueror's Oak Falls

A correspondent of London, Eng., says Canadian Foresters have felled the famous tree which stood in front of Windsor Castle, known as William the Conqueror's oak. The tree was reputed to be a favorite of the Norman Duke, who protected it from deer. Old manuscripts show the oak tree existed in the year 900. Latterly the tree became unsightly and was very rotten. After ineffectual attempts to have it reinforced with cement, the King ordered its removal.

The timber is very fine grain and color. One slab is used for a mantlepiece in the small replica of a Cannadia log cabin built by the Canadians in Windsor Park as a tearoom for the King. A number of souvenirs have been made of the wood. One is a carved plaque of Windsor Castle background and Indian's head.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Where He Was Dense.

At a dinner in Edinburgh, Baron Kickuchi, principal of Tokio University, was a guest. An Englishman present told the story of a Scotchman who went to his dentist with an aching tooth and was asked if he would have gas; he replied that he would, but should like to count his money first. Everybody laughed but the baron. A Scotchman attempted to explain the joke as to the alleged foibles of his race; the baron remained impassive. Others tried, but the baron said, "I do not understand." Finally he stopped the explanations. "Gentlemen," he said, "you do not understand what I do not understand." His listeners gave rapt attention. "What I do not understand," he went on, "is not why the Scotchman said what he did, but how any Scotchman should not know, at any time, without having to count it, how much money he has in his pockets." The laugh was on the hosts of the "dense" Oriental.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

His Revenge.

A busy housewife came into the sitting room with a determined look in her eyes.

"I really shall have to punish those children," she began.

"What have the little beggars been up to now?" asked father, looking up from his newspaper.

"Why, they've made a mess of my sewing room," explained his wife. "Needles, reels of cotton, scissors—everything has been hidden away in the most unexpected places. It is really exasperating."

Her husband laid down his paper, and smiled benignly.

"I did that," he said calmly. Then, in answer to a questioning look, he went on: "You tidied up my desk so beautifully the other day that I thought it only fair to return the compliment. So I tidied up your sewing room."

Try Apples This Way.

I have found that apples boiled with the skins on, just as potatoes are boiled "in their jackets," are much more delicious than baked apples.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.



Suddenly One Day

Suddenly one day
The last ill shall fall away.
The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the bud,
And the great spirit of man shall struggle through
And spread huge branches underneath the blue.
In any mirror, be it bright or dim,
Man will see God, staring back at him.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Clergyman's Come-back.

The clergyman was preaching a long sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After an hour the congregation became impatient, and one by one began to leave, much to the annoyance of the preacher. At length, as another was about to leave, he stopped his sermon, remarking: "That's right, gentlemen, as fast as you are weighed pass out."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, King's Co., N.B., Sept. 17, 1904.

Fleur d'Or

Llfe is a flower
Petalled with gold,
And, as each hour
In the bells is tolled,

And shadows crawl
From the setting sun,
The petals fall
One by one.

FOR SALE

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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

WANTED

HEALTHY WHITE RATS

Must be between 3½ and 5 ounces. 25c. each given. Express collect to

E. N. MACALLUM,
243 College St. Toronto

Barley Food

has always been known as pure and wholesome but few people could get superior barley flour to mix with their wheat.

The barley flour used in making

Grape-Nuts

is all milled at our own factories and when you taste the rich tang of this grain in Grape-Nuts you have guaranteed assurance of wholesomeness.

"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board Licence No 2-026

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID CAKE

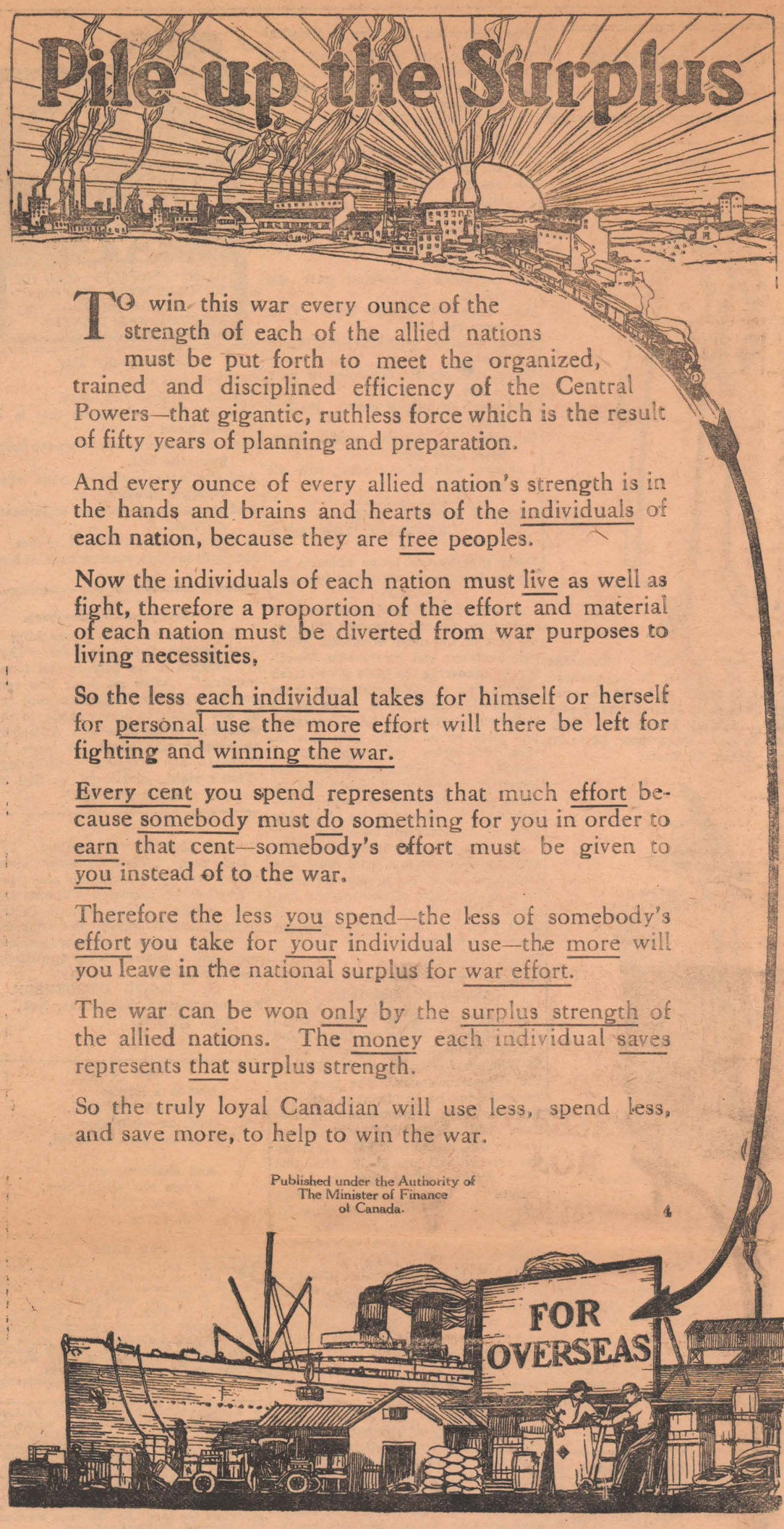
For MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES



50¢

Heals like Magic—burns, cuts, chafing, blisters, piles, abscesses, sunburn, boils, bruises, and other inflammation. At dealers, or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada



To win this war every ounce of the strength of each of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers—that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.

And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities,

So the less each individual takes for himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent—somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend—the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use—the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.

So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

Published under the Authority of
The Minister of Finance
of Canada.

4

The Christian Towardness in our Canadian

"For why? the Lord our God is good,
His mercy is for ever sure,
His truth all times hath firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure."

The term "towardness" has many shades of meaning, but the one I prefer in this instance is couched in the words, "a readiness to learn and to do." A "coming together" is of little service to the State unless it has an element of towardness about it—an element of tractableness in taking up valiantly with the duty of exploiting the common-weal and of giving up all figetting over non-essentials enervating to the common-weal. A few nights ago there occurred a notable "coming together" in the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec, as a following up of the mission of a Christian towardness shared in by some of our national societies and many of our churches. The stanza above quoted as a heading was not written for any picked out religious denomination. As one of our four stanzas written for the world by the sweet singer of Israel, it stands as an inspiration, from the centuries that have been, to the present century, and may be sung as from one heart and with one voice in any assembly of Christianized Canadians for centuries to come. Canada is under the guardjance of a one-and-the-same God. Our acknowledgement of His being the only living and true God—under whose divinely supreme auspices a christian towardness has to be encouraged and maintained—guarantees a maturing of our Canadianism in line with a one-and-the-same common-weal. Indeed however certain of our churchisms and partyisms, and commercial idiosyncracies may act towards the ethics that make for a protecting national mortality, Canada is never likely to lose sight of the national societies, as often as may be. There is a common cause discernible in our being able to think that there is a Canadian common-weal. The situation today in which Canada finds itself is undoubtably a critical one. But, as Bishop Williams has said, "Our brave lads at the front are standing unafraid, undaunted, between us and the wave of barbarism that would engulf us; and we, behind them, are likewise standing unafraid and undaunted, while seeing to their support at the bidding of self sacrifice and a whole-hearted reliance on God Almighty." And what more would any Christianty civilized people have in the shape of the one-thing-in-common that makes for comradeship as well as for national unification which is no other for us than a "Christian Towardness in our Canadianism."—Dr. Harper in The Quebec Chronicle.

Local Merchants' Opportunity

In conversation with a weekly newspaper man a few days ago the representative of a Toronto firm expressed the opinion that the day of the town merchant had returned if he only realized it. He pointed out that the cost of doing business in the big cities had mounted so high during the past few years that the departmental stores could no longer afford to give real bargains any more but that the country merchant, whose costs have not risen in proportion, could undersell the big fellow on almost any article. This seems to be a well-founded statement for a few weeks ago the wife of a wage-earner in a nearby town wanted to get a suit of clothes for her little boy. She first visited the local stores, saw that class of goods, examined the quality and got prices. She saw an advt, of the departmental store making a special sale of boys' suits and she went to the city next day intending to take advantage of the bargain. In the departmental store she found prices higher for a poorer quality of goods. As a result she bought her boy a suit at local store. This is an actual happening. The local merchants have got into a rut and it is really doubtful if they will wake up and take full advantage of the opportunities that present themselves to-day. The war which has turned everything upside down, has created opportunities at every turn. By intelligent, up-to-date newspaper advertising the local merchant, providing he gives value and lives up to his advertising, can greatly increase his business. Under present abnormal canditions more so than for years, the town merchant has his opportunity to grasp what logically should be his own.—Walkertown Telescope.

Mrs. Newlywed studied at a cookery class with such good effect that in due course she carried off a diploma. I've won such a lovely diploma," she said to her husband one evening. "It's an sheepskin parchment within a big red seal. And just in honor of the occasion I cooked the dish you're eating now. It's my own idea entirely. Now, just yon guess what it is!" Newlywed went on with his meal in silence for a moment. Then he looked up with a wry grin. "I don't know, I'm sure, he said, hesitatingly. "Is it—er—is it the diploma?

Wednesday Sept. 4th was quite a red letter day for the municipal Council of Cardinal. Reeve Harries with his fine auto gave them a very fast and pleasant trip over the high class roads in New York State, taking in Ogdensburg, Canton, Potsdam and Malone, halting at the latter place for dinner. After viewing the town "all aboard" was sounded for Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, returning home by the way of Massena, where the inner man was again satisfied. In good time arrived at the Burg and home greatly pleased with the days outing. As the guests of Reeve Harries, the Council much indebted and will for a good length of time have pleasant remembrance of road and scenery enjoyed and best wishes of his future welfare.

THE BASS FAMILY.

Nobody Works But Father at Spawning Time.

In the bass family nobody works but father, according to authorities on fish. A decorated postcard has been mailed to many fishermen asking their help for father bass in his onerous domestic duties by refraining from fishing over the spawning beds.

The card shows a picture of a male bass guarding his nest. At the top of the card, as a motto for his faithfulness, are printed the lines:

"Nobody works but father—
He's on guard all day;
Fins in constant motion,
Keeping the foes away."

According to the printed matter on the card, "In the bass family the male selects a nesting place and then seeks and escorts to it a mate. From 3,000 to 10,000 eggs are laid, after which the mother bass is driven away, never to return or to know her progeny.

"Father bass takes a position immediately over the nest, constantly fanning it with his fins and ever watchful for intruders. This vigil continues for ten days to two weeks, while the eggs are developing and hatching, and for a few days thereafter, while the young are getting ready to try their fins. Woe unto the sucker or other enemy which appears too near to the nest. The faithful paternal guardian darts fiercely after it and attempts to rip it open with his dorsal fin. By this means, unless he is attacked by overwhelming numbers of carp or caught by the angler, the father bass is able to hatch his brood and care for them until they scatter for food.

"The basses cannot be artificially propagated, and for the supply of such fishes we must according depend upon the vigilance of father bass. The spawning time of all fishes is governed by water temperature. In normal season in Ontario waters the basses do not leave their nests before July 1, and in late seasons the male bass may be soon hovering over his nest until well past the middle of July.

"Let us therefore give father bass a chance to do his bit in food conservation by working for an extension of the close season until July 1, and let us refrain from fishing over the spawning beds whenever we find him guarding his nest, even if it be during the open season."

Newfoundland Seal Fishery.

The seal fishery for 1918, which has just closed, was only a fair one on account of weather and ice conditions. It was prosecuted by 12 steamships, 11 of which went to the ice pans off the northeast coast of the island and the other to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One vessel made a second voyage, the only one making a second trip since 1897. She was only fairly successful, as although the seals were very plentiful, weather conditions were most unfavorable. The northern fleet report that on March 16 it experienced the most severe storm for 46 years, and the vessel that prosecuted the fishery in the gulf reported similar conditions, it being impossible for the steamer to get around owing to terrific storms and heavy ice.

The total catch of seals amounted to 151,431, weighing 3,867 tons 10 hundredweight net, valued at $863,552. This makes a decrease of 44,797 in number over that of 1917, but an increase in weight of 608 tons 15 hundredweight and an increase in value of $346,836. Owing to the great demand for all kinds of oils, the price paid for seals has been the highest on record—$12 per hundredweight for young seals, $9.40 for bedlamers, and $9 for old seals.

About 2,000 seals were taken by landsmen this season, and they were found between Cape Spear and Cape Bonavista.—Commerce Reports.

The German Taint.

"At last my dream of freedom has come true and it does not seem right not to have a German beast at my heels all day long. Never allow any one who is tainted with one drop of German blood to speak to you or yours. It is beautiful here and the people are very kind and friendly. I am quite happy. Love to all."

Freed from Germany after three years of such imprisonment as is known to other lands only from reading between the lines of scant messages sent by the victims, Pte. Percy A. Dunbar, 15th Battalion, in these words writes to Mrs. Scanlow in Toronto from Port Frij, the Hague, Holland. The writer is a second cousin of the late James J. Hill, the American railroad king.

Pte. Dunbar went overseas, in 1914 with the 48th Highlanders, since known as the 15th Battalion, and was taken prisoner at St. Julien along with many of his comrades in April of the next year. He was in prison camp until sent over the Netherlands border.

Roman Catholics Busy.

The Roman Catholics of Canada are accomplishing much in welfare work for the soldiers of the Dominion serving in Europe, according to a recent report received by the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities. Eight hut chapels or recreation rooms are now being conducted in England, while two huts and a number of tents are maintained in France. Others are to be erected without delay. A large amount of church supplies have been issued to chaplains to aid soldiers. Comforts and recreation are being provided for the men.

Seventh Son Goes to Front.

Mrs. John Jowsey, of Aylmer, has just sent her seventh son to the front. Six of her boys enlisted early in the war. One has been killed in action and two others are wounded.

Survives Shock of 2,400 Volts.

William J. Hilman, a Peterborough electrician, recently survived a shock of 2,400 volts and is to-day none the worse for an adventure which would commonly be regarded as necessarily fatal.

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.

Ford Passenger Chassis

Adopted as Standard Chassis for Use in the Army

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

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

The Ease of Repairing.
Cheapness of Operation.
Large Production.
Extremely Low Initial Cost and the fact "that it can be used where so many other passengers cars cannot."

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

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

W. Queeneville
DEALER
Morrisburg : Ontario

Hainsville

A number from here attended the Ottawa Fair.

On Saturday the treasurer of our factory issued cheques for the payment of milk for August. $1.85 per 100 lbs. was the price paid to patrons.

George I. Fader has treated himself to a new Chevrolet car.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Strader, of Brinston, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ault last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Scharfe, who have been visiting friends here, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fader accompanied by Mrs. Mulholland and Mrs. E. Baldwin, of South Mountain, motored to Harrisville, N. Y., and spent a few days with friends there.

On Sunday evening Rev. Dr. Pierce conducted a memorial service in the Methodist church for Keitha, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fossitt, who died after a short illness of spinal meningitis.

Glenn Steinburg is spending a short time with his parents before resuming his studies at Queens College, Kingston.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. D. T. Briggs. We hope for a speedy recovery.

The grain harvest is about over and threshing corn and digging potatoes is the rush now. The latter is considably below the average this year and in some places quite a large percentage of rotten ones are noticeable.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Reynolds and Basil motored to Ottawa on Saturday and spent over Sunday with friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Casselman, of Shanly, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Timleck on Sunday.

J. Kirker is having the interior of his house remodelled.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Colborne and children, of Hyndman, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fader.

Orvill Ault left on Monday afternoon to take a term at the Ottawa Normal School.

313,000 American troops embarked for Europe during August. Of these 180,000 were carried on British ships.

HE KNEW NO F...

Calgary Soldier Has Been A...ded Victoria Cross.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut. George Burdon McKean, Canadian infantry, aged 30. He enlisted at Edmonton as a private in January, 1915. He won the Military Medal and was wounded in 1916 and received a commission in May, 1917. He is still in France. His mother lives in Calgary. McKean's party was held up in a communication trench by a most intense fire from grenades and machine guns. Realizing this block unless destroyed might mar the success of the whole operation, McKean ran into the open, leaped over the blockhead on top of the enemy. When a man rushed at him with a bayonet McKean shot him through the body, then shot the man underneath him who was struggling violently. This gallant action enabled the capture of the position.

McKean's supply of bombs ran out and whilst waiting a further supply he engaged the enemy single-handed. On bombs arriving he fearlessly rushed a second block, killing two and capturing four and driving the remainder, with a machine gun, into a dugout, which was destroyed. This officer's splendid dash and bravery undoubtedly saved many lives.

Talked of "Prussianism."

J. A. Cross, a prominent farmer of Tutela Heights, was fined $500 and costs by the magistrate at Brantford for making the observation, in criticizing the Government order-in-council calling out farmers' sons, that "We had just as well be under Prussian rule as under Canadian." Several witnesses told of Cross using the expression and the defendant admitted having said something to that effect when his son was called up for service after having been previously exempted. His counsel declares that he was but exercising the right of free speech common to Canadian citizenship. Magistrate Livingston, in giving judgment, stated that since the order-in-council of April 16, such a remark could only be construed as detrimental to the cause of the Canadians and the Allies, and was the very thing which it was desired to stop. When the life blood of Canadian young men and women was being poured out against the Prussians, such an expression of opinion was insulting, as well as traitorous, and the magistrate said as far as he was concerned it would be stopped. Cross took a prominent part on the farmers' deputation to Ottawa and participated in meetings of protest to the Government. Four witnesses, all farmers, gave evidence against him. M. W. McEwen, appearing for Cross, declared that farmers all over the country had used that kind of language, and stronger, whereat the magistrate replied that a lot of those farmers should have been put in jail and that there had been a laxity in law enforcement. Counsel further declared that the Act of the Government, aimed to stop criticism of its actions, was highly Prussian in itself.

Soils.

There are light and sandy loams underlaid by sand and gravel which need no sub or artificial drainage, but for clay loams it is essential for the best results, not merely to take away water in the spring, and allow early seeding, but to make the soil more moist throughout the season. No amount of surface tillage, no amount of manure or fertilizers, can ensure maximum crop production on a poorly-drained soil. Surface evaporation is slow in the early months of the season. Tile drainage is needed therefore that the heavier soils may be worked to advantage before the seeding time passes. Poorly drained soils are water-logged soils, and this means a condition absolutely injurious to growing crops, for the root system needs air. Crops can die of suffocation, even after they have got a fair growth. Poorly drained soils are cold and wet. — Royal Canadian Institute.

"Keeping Canada British."

Bishops and members of Parliament were present at the annual meeting held in London of the Maple Leaf Fellowship for Supplying British Teachers to Western Canada. Bishop Colchester said the work done was of enormous importance in keeping Canada British and Christian, but they must have more schools and teachers. Bishop Norwich suggested the best way of honoring the memory of dead Canadian heroes was by making provision for their children. Joynson Hicks, member of Parliament, urged the necessity in reconstruction after the war of directing emigration to the Dominions to the greatest possible extent. Teachers were especially necessary to educate aliens in our ideals.

The Sweet Young Thing.

A sergeant was taking a lady friend through a flying field and explaining in detail the work of an aviation camp. They had been in the machine shops, the blacksmith shops and hangars where hundreds of our boys were at work when he asked her if there was any question she wanted to ask. The sweet young thing replied:

"Yes. Where are all the soldiers?"

Got His Number.

A Kingston masher forced a flirtation on the street recently, but was assured by the fair one that she "really had to go now — you can phone me at 464." That was as far as he got, except to learn that her name was Susie. He telephoned according to suggestion and found he had police headquarters.

Efficiency.

First suburbanite—Did you plant a garden this year?

Second suburbanite — No. After last year's thrift garden experience I concluded to feed my neighbor's chickens in the regular way instead of planting the seed.

Decorated Graves.

June 20 was fixed by the Imperial Government as Tribute Day, when the British school children placed flowers on the graves of Canadian soldiers interred at Shorncliffe Camp