

The St. Lawrence News

AND DUNDAS COUNTY ADVERTISER

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Oct 18

IROQUOIS, ONT., FRIDAY FEB. 22, 1918.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

SEELY BROS., IROQUOIS

Have You Got your Wood up Yet?

We have CROSS-CUT SAWS and LOGGING CHAINS of A 1 Quality at Standard Prices.

Is your BUILDING PAPER a little lacking? We have a Ton of Best Quality SHEETING PAPER at a price to surprise you.

Our Lines in FELT SHOES, SOXS and HEAVY RUBBERS are complete. Indications point that they will be needed when in the woods

Watch this space for our announcement of Reduced Prices in Boots and Shoes.

Full Line of Hardware

SEELY BROS., IROQUOIS

STEEL BRIGGS

Glover & Timothy Seed

ARRIVING THIS WEEK

Prices are steadily advancing. It is to your advantage to Buy Once Quality Seed at the Right Price

Stone & Fisher

Great Bargains in FURNITURE

all and get prices and be convinced. Iron Beds, Carpet Sweepers. Bring in your Pictures and have them mounted. Undertaking and Embalming.

W. J. Marsh & Son

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

WEEKLY EXAMS.

Form I, English Literature

R Thompson	88
L Ennis	77
J Tallmaire	77
E McInnis	76
O Nesbitt	75
L Payne	75
G Tully	72
H Morrison	71
L Seeley	71
C Harkness	70
R Keek	68
W Crobar	66
W Thompson	65
T Smyth	65
O Smyth	65
J Thompson	64
E Briggs	64
M McIntosh	64
E White	64
W Wright	63
E Crobar	63
A Banford	60
A Sipes	59
E Coons	57
R Hanes	57
M Morgatroid	55
G Merkle	55
M Beare	53
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H Shaver	52
M Tonsaw	51
M Edwards	51
B Liezerl	48
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J Barkley	44
M Frayne	43
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F Osborne	34
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A Merkle	23

L Lazerte	80
D Ault	77
D Cassan	77
C Smyth	77
D Cameron	77
H Munro	77
B Strader	77
G Johnston	73
G McIntosh	62
D R. dimond	60
W Sipes	60
B Marcellus	59
P Gregory	58
H Lezart	57
V Casimire	57
D B. mire	57
V. son	56
Carroll	56
Adams	54
N Hanson	52
B. Ault	51
H Cooper	51
J McCarthy	47
H Burnside	46
R Levere	46
W Coons	45
J McInnis	44
S Ellis	40
G Render	35

Special Examination

G Bouck	75
A Smith	65
B Tuttle	60
E Ennis	51
J Timlock	49
M Barton	40
N McGown	40

Form III, Algebra

M Becksted	88
E Doran	85
M Wallace	79
A Connor	75
M Burnside	72
E Strader	71
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V Morgatroid	62
A Casselman	61
L Levere	61
E Shaver	53
M Bell	43
J Morrison	39

Form 4 Physics

V Strader	89
K Smyth	86
M Doran	74
V Ellis	46

Wm. Fisher, who is ill in the hospital at Brockville, is not much improved. We are sorry to report.

Mitilda Red Cross Society

The Mitilda Red Cross Society shipped on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, the following articles:

78 sets pajamas.	
19 smst.	
9 sbts.	
252 swels.	
11 picture pillows.	
70 k. bags.	
11 personal property bags.	
100 socks, value \$1934.40	
New life members.	
Mrs. E. McGruer	\$25.00
Mrs. G. S. Hanson	25.00
Mrs. H. S. Hanon	25.00
Donations.	
Mrs. E. McGruer, 3 pairs socks.	

The knitting contest was brought to a close Wednesday last, the ladies of the north part of the township winning. The total number of pairs knitted during the three months was about 2400. Both sides are surely to be congratulated on the splendid work done and the excellent good humor displayed throughout the contest. A "war-time" will be served at the hall on Monday evening, March 4th, to which all the ladies, who assisted in the knitting, together with their husbands, are hereby invited.

The fortnightly concert will be held at Inston on Saturday evening, Feb. 23rd. A play will given by the Dramatic Club.

Questions Asked Every Man Seeking Exemption

Every man with a view to combining the rate of those who have received exemption from military service, questionnaires have been received here by various officers, from the Registrar under the S.A. at Kingston. The nature of the questions asked are as follows: 1. What kind of a farm do you work on? 2. Give the name, sex and age of all the people working on it. 3. Do you do any other work than work on the farm? 4. What are your special duties, if any, on the farm? 5. How many acres are there (a) in the farm (b) broken? 6. If any crops are now being raised state the kind and number of acres under each kind. 7. What kind and quantity of crops, were raised last season? 8. How is the uncultivated land being used? 9. Give the number and kind of live stock. 10. What would happen if you left the farm? 11. Does the man who works the farm own it or rent it? If claim for exemption was made on domestic grounds, the exemptee is also to state full particulars regarding his dependants, to state the names, ages and relationship of any near relatives on active service, to state any other special circumstances connected with their domestic position, and to state their total income in the last twelve months, in cash or otherwise. They must enumerate their business and financial obligations and, if undergoing any special course of training, to state the name of the institution, the exact particulars of the course and the time when it will conclude.

The questionnaire asks the exemptee to state any other facts upon which he relies for exemption from military service, as, if the answers he gives are not disputed, they may, without notice to him, be submitted to a tribunal for the purpose of having his exemption reconsidered. The questionnaire must be signed by the exemptee, which undertakes that any misstatement will make him liable to punishment.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary will be held at the home of Mrs. Jas. McDonald, on Tuesday afternoon, 24th Feb., at 2 p.m. Visitors welcome.

Making Maple Sugar

The appeal of the Food Controller to produce large quantities of maple sugar and syrup this spring should receive a ready response from those who have groves of maple trees. While maple sugar can be made as it was in the early days of settlement, with very simple apparatus, the work is greatly reduced and better products made when a modern equipment is utilized. For the instruction of those not entirely familiar with advanced methods, the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued Bulletin No. 2-B entitled "The Maple Sugar Industry in Canada". By text and illustration it makes very clear the operation of a maplesugar plant. The time to tap, the utensils to use, the refining and handling of the product are all dealt with. This bulletin is available for distribution to those who apply for it.

Shanly

DIED—There passed away at the family residence, near Shanly, on Jan. 20th, 1918, Mrs. A. Froom, in her 70th year. The subject of this notice was eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Weston. When a young woman she was united in marriage to the late Albert Froom, and resided near Shanly, on the farm where her long, active and useful life terminated. Her husband predeceased her five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Froom were both devoted Christians, and consistent members of the Methodist church, and attended the house of worship regularly. Mrs. Froom exhibiting great patience during her protracted illness, constantly giving a bright, clear testimony of her firm and unshaken faith in her Saviour. While anticipating her release, she was invariably ready to bid: "His time. Her large family of children privileged to visit her latterly, two of her sons coming from Regina. The funeral service at the church was, largely attended, upwards of 45 persons being in the choir. Her pastor, Rev. Mr. Hanna, assisted by Rev. Mr. Murray, of Brinston. The sermon was based on 2d Timothy, 4:7, "I have fought a good fight." By request of deceased, the choir rendered as a voluntary her favorite hymn, "Tell Mother I'll be there."

Friends present from a distance were Andrew Riddell, Morrisburg; Heward and Kenneth Nesbitt, Winchester Springs. She is survived by her only brother, John Weston, of Pittston, and two sisters, Mrs. A. Riddell, Morrisburg, and Mrs. Rance, of Cardinal. Her daughters, Mrs. Thos. Armstrong, VanCamp; Mrs. Rufus Froom, Cardinal; Mrs. Merrick Shaver, Hultbert; Miss Mary, Brockville. Sons, A. C. Froom, Regina; Carman Froom, Regina; Hardie Froom, Edgar and Royal Froom, of Shanly. The floral tributes of love and esteem were beautiful, including pillow from her sons at home, Edgar, Royal and Hardie; sprays from her daughters and grand daughters, Mrs. Shaver, Froom, Armstrong, Guy and Flegg. A faithful wife and loving mother, devoted Christian and good neighbor has passed to her reward, to be forever with the Lord.

The family desire to thank the neighbors and friends for their sympathy and aid during the last illness of their mother, which sympathy will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

W. C. T. U.—The W. C. T. U. Frances Willard memorial anniversary was held in the basement of the Methodist church on Monday evening. The chair was acceptably filled by C.E. Cameron, and a good program rendered, including a paper on "The Life of Frances Willard" by Miss Maude Cameron; piano duet by Misses Colard and Martin; recitation by Winnifred Coates; duet by Misses Ellis and Bell; solo by Mrs. Molson; duet by Messrs Bouck and Seely, and "five minute speeches" by Rev. D. O. MacArthur, Rev. E. W. S. Coates and W. A. Campbell. The speakers congratulated the W. C. T. U. on the quiet, faithful work of the past, which contributed so much toward the great achievements of the Temperance cause in these days. Refreshments were served, and a very pleasant evening concluded by the National Anthem.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Town Topics

Archie Wright, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his parents in town.

Born at Halifax, N.S., Feb. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Forward, a son,

The subject next Sunday morning in the Methodist church will be "The Spirit of a Man," and in the evening, "The Angels of Mons."

A. J. Ross, of Aronhurst, Sask., is spending a few weeks in town before returning West, where he is engaged in farming operations.

Lieut. Bob Caldwell is home from Texas, where he has been receiving instruction at the U. S. aviation camp. He is on his way to the front.

Lieutenant Wilfred McGinn, is reported killed in an aeroplane accident, in England, one of many who have lost their lives in this dangerous craft. No less than 31 were killed in Texas during the past month, where the American aircraft are practising, in which Lieut. Bob Caldwell was an instructor. The family of Lieut. McGinn are deeply sympathized with in their bereavement.

After extensive preparations, silently and systematically carried on, it is apparent that both the Germans and the Allies are ready for the long-expected offensive on the Western front. The Germans have recently withdrawn a number of their West front veteran units from the first-line trenches and are busily training them in mobile warfare.

Mating the Breeding Pen.

The shortage of labour and the tremendous increase in feed prices make it imperative that only the very best producers should be kept. Stock that would return a substantial profit in pre-war times, when feed was cheap, will now, under the changed conditions show a loss. This, perhaps applies more strongly to poultry than to any other class of live stock as the securing of suitable feed is becoming more and more difficult.

In the mating up of breeding pens these conditions should be borne in mind. Aim to use nothing but the very best birds as it is only from these that the highest results can be obtained.

The male to head the flock should be from a high producer and if possible to know that his are showing their ability. Buy all the better. Not only should you know your right bird, but you should know your right hen. A bird of this description will show a fairly broad head with a rather short stout neck, a bold piercing eye, a skin that is soft and velvety to the touch, shanks with fineness and showing a certain amount of red pigment down the outer sides.

His mate should be vigorous females that have shown by egg production what they can do. If trap nests are not used—and they are not on most farms—band those pullets that start to lay first and select the breeding pens from them.

The ideal mating is a well developed cockerel of the foregoing description mated to young hens but if the desirable type are not available do not hesitate to use pullets, so long as they are well mated and vigorous they will then give the best of results. — Experimental Farm Note.

Muskoka Free Hospital

Iroquois Contributes \$42.25

The Treasurer of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions received in Iroquois by the Field Secretary of National Sanitarium:—

R. Caldwell	\$8.00
M.W. Beach	5.00
Mrs. M. Crobar	3.00
D. Fink	2.00
R. S. Pelton	2.00
Dr. D. Johnston	1.00
Max Rabin	1.00
Rev. D. McArthur	1.00
Archie Sterling	1.00
Mrs. R. Measlin	1.00
F.R. Bullis	1.00
Allan McInnis	1.00
S. Landon	1.00
Mr. Perault	1.00
C. D. Marbur	1.00
Mrs. T.A. Thompson	1.00
W.E. Bolton	1.00
Kavanaugh & Hyslop	1.00
W.F. Bell	1.00
B. Sweeney	1.00
G.C. Currie	1.00
C.C. Munro	1.00
Rev. E.W.S. Coates	1.00
Mrs. D.A. Cameron	1.00
T.J. Johnston	1.00
C.K. Cameron	1.00
Mrs. E. Thompson	.75
Rev. W.J. Watchorn	.50
Mrs. H. Strader	.50
L.N. Tannay	.50
W.J. Forward	.50
Jos. Montpetit	.50
Total	42.25

The AUTOMOBILE



Choosing a Car.

Choose a car with the same care as you employ a man. When you employ a person you ask for recommendations, for a statement that will help to identify him, to be able to judge his worth to you. You cautiously investigate his record, his reputation with former employers, his reliability in past performance of duty. You are particular about his appearance. If he gives you a bad impression at first he may never have another chance. You are anxious to secure the best available for your need.

Your car should be selected with the same care. In the beginning, however, keep in mind that no single car is the only good car. No car is the best in the world. There are many cars of acknowledged reliability in make and performance, and hence you should judge a car by the known reliability of its maker. Seek a car built by a company of acknowledged financial standing, inquire of the extent of its equipment, of the number and size of its plants, of its reputation. It is safe to assume that only a successful car can create a large and sustained demand from the public.

Make up your mind to the fact that a motor car presents the ideals of the manufacturer—and its worth will be in proportion to that ideal. You should seek a car that has been sincerely built—in which there is incorporated a high mechanical standard. There is wisdom in the public taste. Find out how the average owner regards the car you intend buying. You should buy a car that your wife and children will be proud of—a car with a good name. You cannot be too scrupulous in your choice, when you purchase an automobile you make an important investment.

Like Buying a Horse

Let us compare buying an automobile with buying a horse. In buying a house, you would make certain of the strength of the foundation. You would inspect it inside and out. You would go over it from every view. You would weigh each item. You would consider the purchase from the angle of sturdiness, its method of construction and material used. It would be the same from an artistic standpoint. You would consider the harmony, the finish, the detail, comfort and beauty.

Cover these points in buying an automobile. Be just and careful. Be thorough. It pays, for your thoroughness will help you to gain a good idea of automobile construction. And you need this knowledge. For once an automobile owner, always an automobile owner.

INC. W. WIDOWS Scheme Under Preparation by British Ministry of Pensions.

The British Ministry of Pensions is preparing a scheme under which widows of soldiers and sailors can receive training in some occupation whereby they may become self-supporting. These occupations have not yet been designated, but there are certain callings for which women are well adapted. The scheme will be worked under the Local War Pensions Committee and consideration will be given different local conditions.

After the war there will undoubtedly be an oversupply of stenographers, as many temporary government officers will be no longer needed with their clerical staffs, and the same will apply to many private businesses. In this and similar occupations training would be restricted to those who have possessed knowledge of the work before marriage and could regain former proficiency. Determining factors will also be her age, education, previous occupation and apparent adaptability and her prospects of success in augmenting her income. A course of training will not be considered advisable where there are children under 16 years of age, unless adequate provision is made for their care.

The fee for the training, exclusive of cost of maintenance if living in the

owner. And with increased knowledge you will be better able to judge values in the future.

Buy a well balanced car—a car in which equal attention has been given to mechanical dependability and good looks. But in judging let mechanical dependability come first, for without it you will be helpless.

A beautiful exterior is something to feel proud of. But it will not help you in case your car breaks down on the road. It is good business sense to buy a car that is right mechanically as well as artistically.

Learning to Drive

After you have made your purchase be careful how you start. In the beginning read minutely the instructions furnished with the car. They are given you for the purpose of acquainting you fully with the various mechanical operations. Know every rule, every definition, every instruction. Have confidence in yourself and your ability to master the knowledge of driving. Learn in the beginning the functions of the motor, clutch and transmission. Know how the power is delivered to the rear wheels.

Know what each lever will do. Study the use of each instrument on the dashboard. Learn thoroughly the principles of motoring. These will be found simple. Take your first lessons when there is little traffic and as you increase in knowledge and practice venture in busy streets.

Keep your eyes in front of you. Do not endeavor to speed. Go slowly. Forget everything but the car. In learning to drive, exercise care. Do not get nervous. That leads to confusion. It is comparatively easy to go through the motions of starting, steering and stopping before you drive your first mile—if you concentrate!

Hold your feet ready on the clutch and brake pedals. This adds confidence. Hold the steering wheel lightly. Steer easily. Start and stop gradually. Practice makes perfect. Use good common sense all the time and do not lose your head.

You should see a service man when you notice an unusual noise or a grinding or binding, or when your car does not seem free in running. A good driver is a good listener. The adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," holds especially true here.

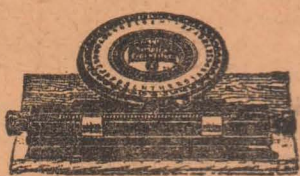
Little neglects bring big troubles. If a brake band needs tightening have it done. Delay might prove disastrous. You may want to stop suddenly and be unable.

Select for your work men who know your car. Do not take it to strange places. When your car is injured have it attended to promptly.

It is in which the training is given, will be paid by the Ministry and will not ordinarily exceed \$1.80 a week. The Ministry may also make a maintenance allowance at a maximum of \$3 per week. A normal training period of three months is contemplated, but in more skilled or semi-professional occupations a longer time will be necessary.

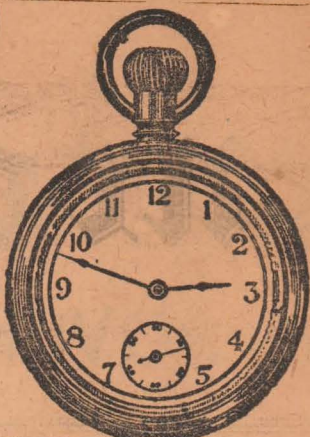
The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has sent a circular letter to officials of all urban municipalities in the Province urging backyard and vacant lot cultivation.

FREE to Boys or Girls



SIMPLEX LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER

Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable. Iron body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. Send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN, Dept. 39, TORONTO



THIS WATCH FREE TO ANY BOY

This "Railroad King" watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem wind and stem set, double dustproof back, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 35 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter post cards to sell at 10 cents a set (six beautiful cards in each set). When sold send us the money, and we will send you the watch, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 42, TORONTO

CONSERVATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

KEROSENE NO LONGER USED FOR CLEANSING PURPOSES.

London General Omnibus Company Utilizes Grease Removed From Motor Vehicles.

Grease removed in the cleaning of wheels, axles, and other parts of motor buses, trucks, and other motor vehicles is now utilized in England by the London General Omnibus Company.

Before the war kerosene was largely employed for the cleansing of engines and other parts of vehicles, but now its consumption is restricted to the barest minimum, the net effect being the saving of five-sixths of the former consumption. Kerosene, as a matter of fact, is now employed only on certain parts of the mechanism for the cleaning of which there is no practical substitute. For the cleansing of wheels, axle casings and front axles, a weak solution of hot caustic soda is employed.

When the engines, gear boxes, back axles or other parts are stripped for overhauling, a very great saving is effected over the former practice.

The unit is dismantled and the parts are placed in a cradle and dumped into a tank of water into which a jet of steam is turned so as to bring the water to boiling point. Caustic soda is added to the water until a solution of about 3 per cent. strength is obtained.

Removed by Boiling.

All the grease is removed from the parts in the process of boiling and comes to the top of the water. Before the contents are removed the grease is drawn off the top. This is done through an overflow pipe of large diameter which leads into a barrel.

The car is then placed in a second tank of clean boiling water, which finishes the cleansing and as the parts are drawn out quite hot they drain perfectly and are completely clean.

Parts in the process of cleansing are better than if kerosene had been used. All minute parts of metal, dirt and grit go to the bottom of the first cleansing tank, where there is a large drain cock, the tank occasionally being washed out and all the sediment drawn away.

The London General Omnibus Company has a central depot for reclaiming oil and washing rags, and to this depot the barrels of waste oil, as they are obtained from the various garages, and the rags are sent.

At this depot there is a battery of three tanks erected over a furnace, each of which is filled to about two-thirds with water which is brought up to the boiling point. The barrels of oil as they come in are drawn off into the first boiling tank, a little being added at a time.

Process of Cleansing.

The oil is thoroughly boiled, and when it overflows into the second tank (by adding more oil to the first) it has become almost fit for use again, but it passes into a second tank and is given a second boiling, and then on to the third tank, where it goes through its final stage of cleansing, and from the last tank it is drawn off and run into barrels.

As to rags, their price to-day is much higher than before the war, when they were thrown away after being used. At present every rag is

collected in each garage and sent once a week to the central cleaning depot.

The first process through which they go is the extraction of all grease and oil in a centrifugal steam heated chest. All oil, by the rotary action of this chest, is expressed from the rags, whence it runs into barrels for the reclaiming process already described. The rags are then put into a washing machine and later into a rotary drying machine.

The oil gained by the reclaiming process is not entirely suitable for use again as a lubricator, but as much of it comes from solid grease it is of a better quality than cleaned engine oil. It still has a value as a fuel, as can be gathered from the fact that at the North Road coach factory of the London General Omnibus Company 80 horse-power Diesel engines are run from the output of the oil reclaiming depot, leaving a certain quantity of excess available for sale.

Has Paid For Itself.

The cleansing plant of the London General Omnibus Company has paid for itself in a very short time, because it reclaimed more easily be sold for kerosene or fuel. A small plant can be easily put up in any garage, fuel for the furnace being rubbish and shop keepings, or if the raw material is so small in quantity for economical handling on the spot, it can be collected and dealt with in larger bulk at the central collecting plant.

ANADIA'S FORESTERS ABROAD.

Splendid Record of National Service By Youngest Profession.

Forestry, the youngest of all the engineering professions in Canada, has been liberally of its manhood to the various forces of the Dominion. Numerically, the ranks of Foresters or Forestry men have not yet reached beyond a few hundred.

According to lists compiled for the Canadian Forestry Journal, and which cannot be free from some omissions and inaccuracies, there are 12 foresters or forestry services or corps who have done the unit and gone overseas. Of this at least 17 already have been

transferred to as to utilize their technical abilities, but it is a striking fact that the greater number of Foresters and students were at the front early in the campaign and chose to take their place as fighting men. Some have fought in Mesopotamia, others across the sands of Egypt and most of them in France and Belgium.

Of the relatively small group of graduates and students of Toronto University Forest School, under Dean Fernow, twelve men have made the supreme sacrifice, while twelve others have been either wounded, gassed, or victims of shell shock. From the Toronto school alone, there were forth 4 captains, 29 lieutenants, 8 N.C.O.'s, and 24 privates. Indeed, the only men who did not go were those debarred by physical defects.

The profession of forestry in the degree to which the graduates and students promptly placed themselves at the service of their country and cheerfully accepted a tragic record of casualties surely stands in the forefront of all callings. Many have given their lives whose services were sadly needed by Canada. Letters from the wounded and from men in desolate corners of the field of war, thoroughly homesick and tired of the business of fighting, nevertheless refuse to complain against conditions or express regret that they were called to a perilous and exhausting task.

WORST FOE OF THE SUBMARINE

CYLINDER SHAPED BOMB OF INGENIOUS MECHANISM.

The "Depth Charge" is Best Remedy Yet Found For the U-Boat Menace.

The so-called "depth charges," which have proved the most efficient weapon against the submarine to date, are now being manufactured in great numbers by the U.S. Bureau of Ordnance of the navy, and of larger size than any hitherto used. The latter point means, of course, that they hold a greater quantity of high explosive and have a wider "radius of action." In other words, one of these bigger depth-bombs is capable of destroying a U-boat at a further distance.

Bombs of this description have the shape of a cylinder. They are steel cases of size sufficient to hold several hundred pounds of explosive. For setting them off reliance is had upon hydrostatic pressure.

How the Bomb Works.

The depth-charge is set to go off at fifty feet beneath the surface, at 100 feet, or further down, if desired. It is simply dropped overboard. Of course, the water pressure (reckoned in pounds to the square foot) varies directly with the depth, and is known so accurately as to furnish a mathematical formula.

When the bomb reaches the level at which it is set to explode the pressure actuates a sort of trigger arrangement and it goes off automatically. Nothing could be more simple, though the details of the ingenious mechanism are a carefully kept secret.

A submarine does not ordinarily venture to descend more than 200 feet below the surface for fear lest its steel shell be crushed by the pressure. Usually it travels at a depth of about fifty feet. But in any case the revolution of its propeller makes a sort of wake that is easily discernible from an airplane or "blimp," or even, as often happens, from a destroyer or patrol boat.

In the meantime, of course, the U-boat has no notion that it has been discovered, and it is an easy matter (watching its course) to get ahead of it and drop a few depth-bombs. To make an actual hit is not necessary inasmuch as the explosion of one of these depth-charges within some hundreds of feet of the submarine will either smash it or else bring it to the surface, an easy target for guns, and probably with its delicate machinery deranged.

The Useful Microphone.

That constitute a most important part of the U-boat's equipment is the key. By this means they are enabled to hear the U-boat's propeller at a long distance, to determine the direction of the sound, and even to know how far away the submarine is.

Thus one can understand why so many U-boats are being successfully attacked and destroyed. The depth-bomb is the nearest thing that has been found to a remedy for the submarine mischief.

ANZACS LIKE WINTER SPORTS.

Australians Learn to Skate During Convalescence in Canada.

The Australian soldiers, like the Canadians, have seen a bit of the world in their military service, but according to the men from the southern Commonwealth they have seen nothing in the way of sport that appealed to them more than the hockey matches they have watched on the Canadian rinks.

At Cobourg, where a number of these men are under treatment in the Ontario Military Convalescent hospital they have enjoyed the open air rink in connection with the institutions, and learned to cut a few curves themselves. The fine expanses of skating surface in Canada are a novelty to them.

FREE TO GIRLS



ROLLED GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN

We will give this beautiful rolled gold locket and chain free of all charge to any girl who will sell 30 Packages of our lovely embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package.

Send us your name and we will send you the money and we will send you the locket and chain. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 41, TORONTO.

2,000 MILES THROUGH ICE.

Stars Were the Only Guide to Ice-circled "Endurance."

Although Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, made a perilous voyage of 2,000 miles through pack ice in the Weddell Sea, scientific work never ceased. After three days' gale the ship was held fast, and then she drifted slowly on the ice to the northward. Finally she had to be abandoned.

Work of the scientific instruments, said Lieutenant J. M. Wordie, who had charge of the oceanographic work, at the Royal Geographical Society, was considerably hampered by four inches of frost rime, and the position of the ship was tested by the stars.

When the ship was abandoned amid the pack ice, said Lieutenant Wordie, the crew took to the boats, but it was some months before they could find a passage through the ice, and it was not until April, 1916, that, after many adventures, they were able to land on Elephant Island.

Lieutenant Wordie spoke of two points of land in the Weddell Sea which had been named by their German discoverers, "Luitpold Barrier" and "Wilhelm Barrier." He thought the names ought to be changed to their English equivalents, "Leopold" and "William" Barriers, but the Admiralty insisted upon the first names being retained.

Jewels as Medicine.

Certain precious stones are still regarded as talismans, the believers in destiny and the influence of mascots pinning a good deal of faith to them. But even these people would be surprised if their family doctor were to prescribe amber for a sore throat, or garnet for scarlet fever or influenza, whilst if one of our surgeons at the Front were to try to stop bleeding with a bloodstone, instead of a tourniquet, he would be regarded as a fair case for Bedlam.

Yet it is not long since these qualities of healing were attributed commonly to precious stones. The moonstone, generally regarded as rather uncanny, according to this belief would be a valuable remedy for the suppurating of your county asy-lum, and the second diamond with a ruby might venture into the most pestilential haunts, for it was a sure disinfectant, whilst the pain of a burn or scald was stopped by the topaz, of toothache by the tourmaline, and cuts found a panacea in the turquoise.

Begin at the top in pruning a tree to secure a low, broad-spreading branching system, with open centre, to admit sunlight and air from above. Do not remove strong lower limbs if they can be given sufficient light from above. Aim to secure bearing branches throughout the main body of the tree. If the tree is shaded by too much growth at the top the inner and lower twigs will weaken and die instead of bearing fruit.

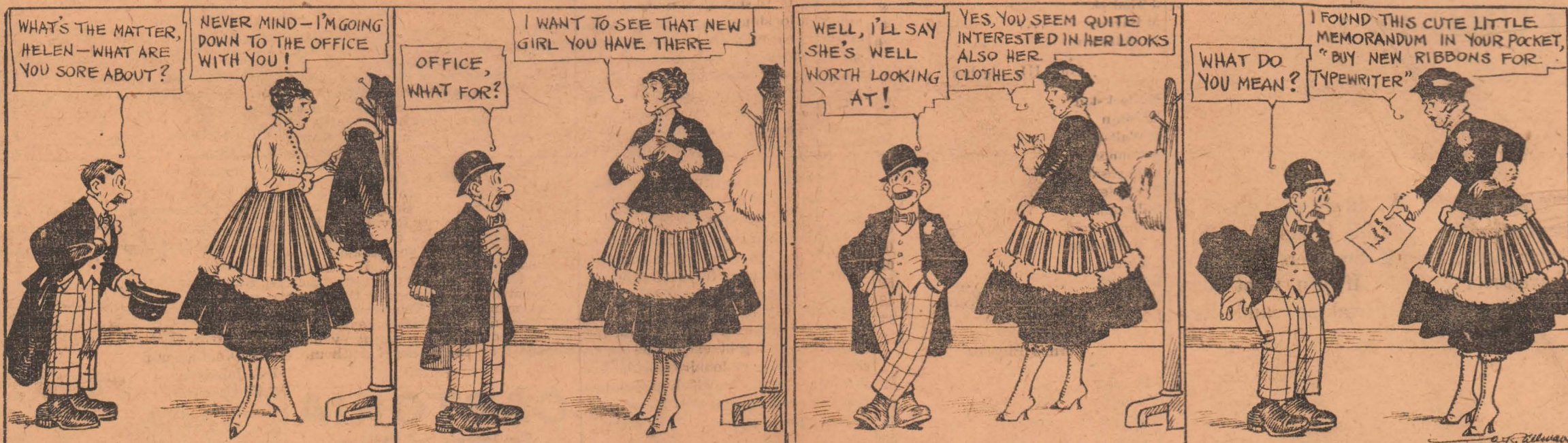


Free to Girls

We will give this beautiful Bracelet free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of Easter Postcards at 10 cents a set.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate, and fits any arm. Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 40. TORONTO, ONT.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LAGRIFFE

Often Worse Than the Disease Itself—Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out.

La Grippe—the name by which influenza is most generally known—is a disease prevalent throughout Canada during the winter and spring months. Anyone who has felt its pangs is not likely to forget the trouble. La grippe starts with a slight cold—and ends with a complication of troubles. It lays a strong man on his back; it tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. In fact its after effects are more serious than the trouble itself. You can avoid la grippe and winter colds by keeping your blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this and the disease lays you low, you can banish all its evil after effects by this same great blood-building, nerve restoring medicine. This has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada by la grippe victims who have been made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cured is Miss Irene Bootes, Portsmouth, Ont., who writes: "I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I have proved their worth in my own case. Last winter I had a severe attack of la grippe and it left me weak and all run down. I had severe pains in the chest and under the arms, palpitation of the heart and attacks of neuralgia which left me with the feeling that life was scarcely worth living. I was taking doctor's medicine, but it did not help me and I was much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began their use only on the principle that I would try anything that might better my condition. I had only been using the pills a couple of weeks when the pains began to leave me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and in a little more than a month I felt all my old time vigor had returned. I am sincerely glad I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe, but are also a specific for all these troubles due to poor blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, women's ailments, and the generally worn out feeling that affects so many people. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH USE HORSE FLESH.

People pay As High As 60 cents a Pound for Steak. Demand in Great Britain break down the insular prejudice of the Britisher against foods to which he has not been accustomed. In a number of districts horse meat shops have been established. Quite a number have sprung up in the Soho district, but until lately their patrons have been Belgians or the proprietors of the cheaper little French restaurants.

During the past few weeks, however, there has been quite a rush of Englishwomen for horse steak and chops, and in consequence the prices have risen enormously, and people have been paying up to 60 cents a pound for horse steak.

Horseflesh does not come under the meat price order of the Food Ministry at present, but if the English people continue to add it to their menu it will shortly.

In the provinces the prices are far lower than they are in the London districts. A story is told of a woman who failing to receive from the family butcher the supply of meat for her favorite dog visited a Liverpool horsemeat butcher and obtained for a small sum more than one appetizing meal for her collie.

One day, so attractive was her purchase—it could hardly be distinguished from a fillet steak—that she was tempted to cook it, but after it was served her insular prejudice proved the stronger. Still she remarked, "One might do worse in these hard times."

Retain All Breeding Sows.

The demand from overseas for bacon and other pork products is such as to ensure a profitable market for many months and farmers are urged to retain all breeding sows. The keep-a-pig campaign is meeting with a large measure of success. The response indicates not only that the farmers are preparing to keep more pigs but that many people living in suburban areas are also planning to buy one or more and feed them on household garbage. It is certain, therefore, that young pigs will be in strong demand in the spring. To kill sows under present conditions, is, therefore, not only unpatriotic but is likely to prove distinctly unprofitable.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TENNYSON'S KNOWLEDGE.

The Gifted Poet Possessed a Store of Scientific Learning.

Of the poet Tennyson's wide knowledge in scientific matters Sir Norman Lockyer speaks entertainingly in Tennyson and His Friends.

About the year 1866, he says, we used to devote Monday evenings to our friends who came informally to talk and to smoke. One night it happened that many travellers—Bates, Baines and Winwood Read among them—were present, and the question of a certain kind of dust storm came up. Tennyson listened for some time, and then remarked how difficult it was for a student to gain certain knowledge on such subjects, and astonished the company by giving the names of eight authors, four of whom had declared that they had seen such dust storms, although the other four insisted that they simply could not be produced under any known meteorological conditions.

In many of our talks I came upon similar evidences of minute knowledge in various fields; nothing in the natural world was trivial to him, or to be neglected. This great grasp was associated with a minute accuracy, and it was his double habit of mind that made Tennyson such a splendid observer, and therefore such a poet; for the whole field of nature from which to cull the most appropriate epithets was always present to his mind.

WORTHLESS DOGS.

A Menace to the Sheep-Growing Industry of Canada.

Everyone loves a useful, gentlemanly dog. Such a dog is invaluable. But, one dog eats as much as a man and more than a sheep. Two dogs will eat as much as a hog on alfalfa and more than a dozen chickens. And there are thousands of dogs in the country, one for eight sheep. Sheep furnish wool and mutton, hogs make pork, and chickens produce meat and eggs.

More than 5,000,000 hogs are needed to relieve the present meat shortage, and many sheep furnish wool and mutton. Hill farms are ideal for sheep raising, and almost every prairie farm is adapted for keeping a small farm flock without much extra expense for buildings or added use of grain.

No single thing has done more to throttle the sheep industry in this country than the curs which are allowed to run at large. Besides killing and worrying sheep, they kill poultry, attack cattle and carry hog cholera.

Fences will not solve the problem, for that added expense will keep many farmers who already have hog-tight fences from starting a farm flock. Keeping the dogs chained at night will not help. They often attack sheep in the night, but it does not encourage those whose flocks have been destroyed to start again.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Home Letters.

Write a sunny, funny letter To the boy somewhere in France, Happier it is the better, Make it cheer him at first glance. Tell him of the latest winning Of the team from Homeville High, All the little home jokes spinning Leave out every doleful sigh.

We must keep the home fires burning, Bright within each khaki breast, If we drown our fears and yearnings His courage will do the rest, His to fight the nation's battle Ours to work and wait and pray Then when guns have ceased to rattle Freedom shall have come to stay.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

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

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

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

A good cooking fat may be made by taking two pounds of kidney suet, running it through the meat grinder and rendering out the fat. This is strained, and just before it hardens one cup of vegetable oil is added. This keeps the suet from hardening and gives it a delightful flavor so that it may be used in any kind of cooking.

She Often Had to Lay Off For a Day

Mrs. Mantle Tells Why She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Results, She States, Were So Good That She Recommends Them to All Sufferers From Kidney Disease.

St. John, N.B., Feb'y 18th (Special).—Mrs. Mantle, an estimable lady living at 117 King St. East, this city, is always ready to tell of the benefit she has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer. "For three years I was in a worn-out condition, often having to lay off for a day or two."

"I suffered from drowsiness and sharp pains across my back. I had headaches, and was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills helped me so much that I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands of women who were once run down and worn out.

GENERAL PETAIN.

Some Characteristics of the Noted French Commander.

A war correspondent recently saw Gen. Petain, the French generalissimo, bestowing war crosses upon some of his soldiers.

My first impression, he says, was tinged with a little disappointment. He might be a business man, a lawyer or a village doctor. I could name half a dozen men who could look the part more acceptably. He has a good, wholesome face. I think it must have been there that I suffered the disappointment. I had pictured him as thin-visaged and frowning, with a downward look. The prominent nose seemed not unlike Gen. Pershing's, but there the resemblance ended. Gen. Petain's chin gave no indication of his character, as chins are supposed to do, and his head seemed of average size and shape. His cheeks have color and his eyes are kindly and brownish.

He means well to you, but no ties must be taken—a glance at his hands, which were gloved, on his hands, which were gloved, in office, not the casual gloves of a soldier.

Gen. Petain does not play to the galleries. You are sure that he is not thinking of himself, even glimmeringly; he gives the impression of being sincere in what he is doing. He is "on his job" every minute. If he is pinning on a medal, he is looking at it and thinking of that particular thing.

Gen. Petain has not a certain mystery and magnetism that characterize Gen. Joffre, nor has he the stature. No one else can speak in that soft monotone of Gen. Joffre's—a tone in which one might read a psalm. But Gen. Petain has fixed his place as a soldier. He took over the command under most extraordinary circumstances of difficulty, and has met the test splendidly.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE!

Can anyone who has not seen them imagine what it is like to be a prisoner in this present war? Someone, who saw the first French, English, Russian and Canadian prisoners either returned or escaped, writes of them: "They have an expression of their own, a concentrated, unuttered suffering in their eyes, an unending patience in their voices. There is all the difference in the world between them and the soldiers returned from the front. The latter, even when severely wounded, have a proud, almost satisfied look, as if in making their supreme effort, something of the glory and exaltation of those fearful moments still clung to them. They are warriors hurt in the great game, brought gladly and triumphantly home, where they know well what welcome awaits them."

"How different is the lot of the allied prisoners? The sight of them, of any nation, is an unforgettable recurring nightmare. A voice, weak, but insistent, rings in your ears: 'Won't you help us?'"

"They know what it is to do valiantly, without praise, to suffer silently without sympathy, to ache with homesickness, surrounded by the enemy. They are the unseen heroes and we cannot guess at half their pain."

There are at present more than a million and a half Allied prisoners of war in German hands. The Prisoners of War Society, of which Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, is president, is appealing through the churches of Ontario for money to help provide the bare necessities of life to these unfortunate heroes. Congregations who have not yet contributed may send their donations to the treasurer of the society, Hugh Fletcher, Esq., 532 Huron St., Toronto.

"Might be right, so it is—the right to bear the burdens of the weak, to cheer the faint, to uplift the fallen."—Napier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

February Gardens.

The days of catalogues have come, the best of all the year. When every mail its quota brings of books from far and near, With gorgeous blossoms on their fronts and cabbage on their backs, Their insides filled with fruits and flowers all tabled neat as wax. We reckless grow, extravagant—no cost too high we find For this February garden we are planting in our mind. But, mercy! while we have dreamed, there is no sign of doubt, That miserable coal stove has gone completely out!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Weight For Gold.

The weight used by goldsmiths in gauging the quality of gold apart from the alloy, i.e., carat, is derived from that of the seed of an Abyssinian carat flower, which, being exceedingly uniform in size, was employed in weighing gold and precious stones.

Mansenville, June 27, '13.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth, N. S. Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am, Sincerely yours, GEO. H. HOLMES.

Sugar Situation in Europe.

Before the war England received approximately 1,400,000 long tons of sugar per annum from Germany and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 50,000 tons. The French production in 1917 fell to 210,000 long tons. Before the war Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none.

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

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

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

Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach--Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommends a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think these things are the RESULT of indigestion when in reality they are the CAUSE.

It is just as foolish to give artificial digestants such as pepsin, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had stepped on a tack to rub liniment on his foot without removing the tack.

Some stomachs generate too much gas and acid. Gas distends the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sours, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestants will push this



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Cleaning Wringer.
When rubber rolls on your wringer become dirty so that they streak the clothes try cleaning them with a cloth moistened with kerosene. Rub briskly and rinse with clean water several times. Dry with a clean cloth.

MONEY ORDERS.
Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

"A Nasty Thing Called Famine."
"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine.'"—Lord Rhonda.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Drugist's or by Mail. One Drop Bottle, Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 2c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4

"S.O.S." Has New Meaning To-day.
There is a new meaning for the familiar "S.O.S." signal. The letters now stand for another imperative command, "Save or Starve."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.
Grated cheese and chili sauce make a good sandwich filling.

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

EAGLE
FREE CATALOGUE showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.
MOTOR CYCLES
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

ABSORBINE
Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Corns, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle at drugists or delivered. Book 1 M free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.00 a bottle at drugists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Oilcloth on Shelves.
To lighten the work in the pantry, use shelf oilcloth instead of paper. The oilcloth is easier to clean. Roaches will keep out of the pantry, for there is something about the oilcloth they dislike.

If teas leaves are ground they will make twice the amount of tea.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

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

FOR SALE
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner. Good territory. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 82, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$12,000 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

A Cure for Pimples
"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—drugist calls it "Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guarantee by all drugists.

CUTICURA HEALS TERRIBLE ITCHING

On Hands From Salt Rheum At Very Small Cost for Soap and Ointment.

"I was a great sufferer from salt rheum on my hands. It came in small blisters between my thumb and finger and it itched terribly and kept spreading. I could not use my hands at all and the skin would crack and bleed so that I could not bend my fingers. I cannot describe what I have suffered and the sleepless nights I had."

"Then I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one tube of Ointment when my hands were healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. L. Aiken, Highway, Que.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Ointment now and then.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia. I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONAHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Machinery For Sale

1 WHEELLOCK ENGINE, 18x42.
New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C.
Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.

PULLEYS, Large size.
26x66—\$30; 12x60—\$20; 12½x48—\$12; 12x36—\$8.

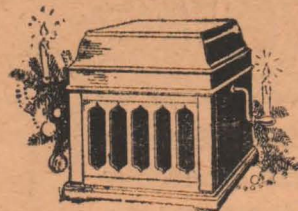
1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make.
14 inch discharge—\$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD.

60 Front St. West, Toronto

ED. 7. ISSUE 8—18.

What a Glorious Christmas Gift



Of all the gifts that the genius of man has laid at our feet, no other brings so much genuine happiness to so many people as

The NEW EDISON DIAMOND AMBEROLA

What an endless means of delight to the children; what a source of inspiration to the young men and young women; what keen enjoyment to those of more mature years!

You know you have always promised to "Get some music for the young people." Do it this Christmas. Get an Edison Amberola and bring the joy of music to your home.

Edison Blue Amberol Records

present over 3,000 selections, made by the leading singers, bands, orchestras and entertainers of the world.

The following include Records particularly suited to the Christmas season:

HEART SONGS—Silent Night—Sweet Christmas—Bells—Christmas Song—Christmas Time.
SACRED—Lord Is My Shepherd—O Sing to God—Birthday of a King—Star of Bethlehem.
BALLADS—Once in Royal David's City—When Christmas Bells are Ringing—Santa Claus—It Came Upon the Midnight Clear.
BANDS—Bells of Christmas—O Come, All Ye Faithful—Christmas at Sea—In Toyland.
MARCHES—Vocalists—Dominion of Canada—Arise, O Zion—Boys of the Old Brigade.

INSTRUMENTAL—Czar—das (Harp)—Flower of Italy (Violin)—Butterfly (Concertina)—Basket of Roses (Bell)—Kiss Waltz (Saxophone)—The Rosary (Cornet).
VAUDEVILLE—Street Watchman's Christmas—Night Before Christmas—Aunt Dinah's Golden Wedding—Happy, That's All.
QUARTETS—Ring Out the Bells for Christmas—Hail! Hail!—First Noel—Joy to the World.
DANCING—Beneath a Balcony—Fox Trot—Perfect Day Waltz—Too Much Ginger One-Step—Dreaming Waltz—Hesitation—Castle's Half and Half.



T. L. McIntosh & Co., South Mountain, Ont.

Plan to Go

Annual Convention

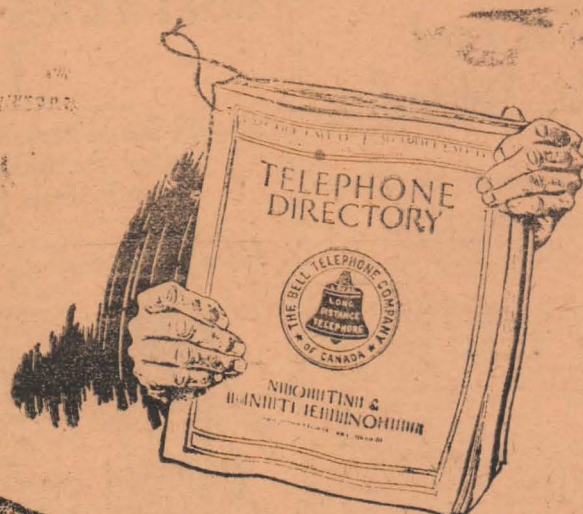
OF THE ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE

Dominion Alliance

N MASSEY HALL, TORONTO

Feb. 26-28, 1918

Cheap Railway Fare



Goes to Press

Please report changes required to our Local Office, to-day.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

G. T. R. TIME TABLE

GOING EAST
No. 18, daily, u. and express 4.13 a.m.
26, " ex, Sunday 6.43 a.m.
6, " " mail & ex. 3.41 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.
NOTE—No. 6 train going east, due at 3.41 p.m., and No. 7 train going west, due at 1 p.m., will be cancelled on Sundays.
M. S. CASSAN, Agent

WHITEKER, the Optician, will be at the Central Hotel, Lequios, Mar. 4, 1918, from Monday noon to Tuesday noon.

Town Topics

James A. R. is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Diehl, at Card, on Feb. 14, 1918.

Mrs. W. B. and family are in a few weeks' tour, visiting friends in Toronto and Windsor.

Mrs. Walter Weson has purchased Mr. Jos. Stacey's house on the point, she will take possession the 1st of April.

Here's to All, Geo. E. Calore, the new member of the Iroquois Town Council, made possible by the resignation of Ald. Allan Melunis, Congratulations.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Sterling are sorry to hear of her serious illness in the Cornwall General Hospital, where she has been confined for several months past with heart trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hogg, of Comber, Ont., are moving to Waterloo, where Mr. Hogg is appointed manager of the Crown Bank in that town. His many friends in Iroquois are glad to hear of his promotion.

Rev. T. R. Horner, pastor of the Holiness Movement at Newington, was in town Wednesday, making arrangements for the Holiness Movement convention to be held at Newington March 10th to 17th inclusive.

Arthur Robertson has bought the comfortable stone residence owned by the Misses Shaver, and will move to town shortly. The Misses Shaver, we understand, will occupy part of Mrs. George Brouse's house. We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Robertson to town.

Last Saturday a carload with soft coal, broke its couplings, and went across both tracks, just east of the station. It tore up the rails and delayed traffic considerably. There was quite a lot of stock on board the train including some fine Holsteins, one valued at \$400 but no injury was done there. The men were working all day to repair the damage.

The missionary anniversary was observed in the Methodist church on Sunday. In the morning the offering was a masterpiece of the missionary opportunity of the Orient. The offering was a generous one.

I remember, I remember. The days that used to be. When porterhouse was eighteen cents. And soup bones given free. When milk was five by the quart. And butter twenty-four. And bacon fifteen cents a pound. In those brave days of yore.

Because of the scarcity of seed, field corn, exports of corn to Canada, for feeding and manufacturing purposes will be limited hereafter to those varieties and grades which are not suitable for seed. The U. S. War Trade Board announced this ruling Feb. 18th to become effective Feb. 19th.

LADDERS—Dear reader, in case your house or barn caught fire have you a ladder to help put it out. If not, we have them for you from 21 feet to 32 feet, from \$1.00 to \$6.00. Also step ladders, ironing stands, clothes reels and sash. Anything in the wood line made to order on short notice. A. J. OSBORNE.

And were it not for the fuel and food administrations we would be paying thirty cents a pound for sugar; coal would be twenty a ton; the cheaper cuts of meat would be ninety cents a pound, butter would be a dollar for a short sixteen ounce brick; potatoes would be four dollars a bushel; and you would have to buy a dollar's worth of groceries you didn't want to get a quarter of a pound of tea at fifty cents.

That Canada's Union government intends to adhere to the platform in its program to extend the franchise to all women was officially intimated here today. It is not certain that the necessary legislation will be introduced at the session of parliament to be called within a month, as there are certain difficulties to be cleared up in regard to the position of naturalized aliens, but the legislation will not be long.

At recent general election the female relatives of soldiers voted. At the next general election all qualified women will have the right to cast a ballot. Canadian women in Ontario and in the four western provinces have the privilege of voting in provincial contests. A Dominion franchise act is necessary to make woman suffrage general throughout the Dominion. It is estimated that from one to two million will be affected by the proposed legislation.

The ice jam in the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of the Grasse River is creating a disturbance all along the shores of both rivers, the back water in the St. Lawrence extending to Richard's Landing and in the Grasse River to the dam at Masena Village. At the Polly Creek below the South Sault the water was six feet over the roadway, and the railing of the bridge was carried away. While at Richard's Landing the dock was completely submerged, as were farms and roads and farms in the vicinity. Near the dam at Masena, cellars of houses by the Grasse River are full up to the ground floors, and foot bridges have to be built by the residents from their homes out to higher ground. The water conditions have not been so bad at this point for twenty years.

PERSIA'S NATIONAL DRINK.

Sherbet is the Popular Beverage in That Thirsty Country.

The great beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied and of which there are many varieties, from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear, concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it.

The preparation of sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia and one to which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption.

Another sherbet much drunk is called guzangben. It is made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the product of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insects are collected and the honey is preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and, although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used. In all other cases sherbet is served in china bowls and drunk from deep wooden spoons carved in pear wood.

SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS.

They Are Not Khaki, but "Cotton O. D." or "Wool O. D."

In speaking of the uniforms worn by the soldiers in the regular army and the militia do not speak of them as khaki. It is incorrect, says the *Kansas City Star*, because the soldiers do not wear khaki, and, besides, the soldiers are not at all partial to the word. The uniforms worn now are described by the war department as "Cotton O. D." or "Wool O. D." The "O. D." means olive drab and is descriptive of the color of the uniforms. Cotton uniforms are worn in the summer and wool in the winter.

Khaki is a word of East Indian origin, meaning dusty, and comes from the word khak, meaning dusty. It is a clay or dust colored cloth, originally coming from India. It was first worn by the native British troops and later by all British troops serving abroad or on campaign.

It was later adopted by the United States government for both field and colonial service because of its serviceable qualities and because it was supposed to make it harder for the enemy to detect soldiers. The color of the uniforms was supposed to merge into the color of the ground.

Khaki is lighter in color than olive drab, and the khaki cloth is said to be superior to the cotton uniforms now being worn in the army.

There is no structure in the world. Its bulb shaped domes and minaret-like bellies remind the visitor of the orient. It seems more like a Mohammedan than a Christian temple. In the facade are scores of variously colored marble columns, each one a monolith and all possessing an eventful history. Some are from Ephesus, others from Smyrna, others from Constantinople and more than one even from Jerusalem. St. Mark's is the treasure house of Venice, a place of pride as well as prayer. The work of beautifying this old church was carried on for five centuries, and each generation tried to outdo all that had preceded it. The walls and roof are so profusely covered with mosaics and precious marbles that it is easy to understand why St. Mark's has been called the "Church of Gold."

Galilei and the Swinging Lamp.
The boy Galilei, sitting with hundreds of others in the Cathedral or Pisa on a Sunday morning, saw an attendant draw aside the heavy hanging lamp to light it and then let it swing. Many other eyes saw the same thing, but there was only that pair in Galilei's head which really observed what happened. He alone noticed that as the swings of the huge lamp became smaller and smaller they always took the same time. He proved it by counting them with his pulse. He had made a great discovery, out of which grew the pendulum clock and the accurate measurement of time.

Praise For the Growlers.
The growlers, says a Georgia philosopher, "are the boys that keep the world moving, for when folks are growling all the time the world stops to ask the reason and straightway finds a remedy for the trouble. If the world paid any attention to the optimists things would be at a standstill. Taking it for granted that everything's O. K. is the end of progress."

Distinguishing Marks.
"My dinner coat needs a button, Julia. Please attend to it tonight."
"But I can't tell your dinner coat from your breakfast jacket, dear."
"Why, the breakfast jacket has eggs on it and the dinner coat gravy."

Gentle Finality.
"What is the precise significance of the phrase 'the incident is closed?'"
"It's a polite way," answered Senator Sorghum, "of saying, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

Everything great is not always good, but all good things are great.—Demosthenes.

A CONTRAST IN POLICE.

As They Are Seen in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

In Christiania the policeman is a mild and amiable citizen in a rather shiny coat and none too neat who stands in the middle of the roadway and tries to maintain some semblance of order in the democratic muddle of the city's traffic.

In Stockholm the policeman is a walking arsenal, with sword and pistol and a brass helmet, and the arrest of a disorderly person becomes an act of state. There the policeman represents the high authority of a proud country. He fulfills his duty with a stern severity. He is the symbol of law and established order.

In Copenhagen the policeman is neither the happy-go-lucky citizen who patrols the streets of Norway nor is he a creature of resplendent glory like his colleague in Sweden. He strikes a happy medium. In this he is an excellent representative of a land where the art of sensible and peaceful living seems to have been brought to its highest perfection, where everybody seems well fed, where beggars are as scarce as very rich people and where the women live up to the best traditions of the charming china which is made in the royal residence of Denmark.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon in Century.

DEAD, YET STILL IT LIVES.

A Most Curious Freak of Nature Is the Vegetable Caterpillar.

Among the many strange growths, apparently freaks of nature, which are to be found in New Zealand the vegetable caterpillar readily ranks among the foremost. This caterpillar is several inches in length, is hairless and does not differ essentially in appearance from some of the caterpillars of our own land.

Its claim to distinction lies in the fact that when it gets ready to die it digs a hole for itself in the earth and completely buries itself. Later a slender green shoot springs from the spot. This bears two or more leaves near its top.

Upon investigation it is found that the green shoot springs from the head of the dead caterpillar, and further investigation develops the fact that the body of the caterpillar is filled with roots.

The form is retained without change, and the roots do not pierce through the skin or enter the ground. When dug up this dead yet living freak presents a most odd appearance, for the head and even the eyes of the caterpillar are distinctly seen, yet from the head is growing the green sprout, with its leaves.

Simplicity of Jenny Lind.
Jenny Lind must have been the most simple, unpretending prima donna that ever lived. When she first visited England she was bound to sing only at the Royal Italian Opera House, and when she was compelled to sing, she, she ordered her carriage and drove straight to Buckingham Palace. She handed her card to an official, who, not unnaturally, declined to take it. A higher authority happened to pass and took it upon himself to present it. As soon as her majesty saw it she said, "Admit her by all means." Jenny Lind appeared and said simply that she was so very sorry to be unable to sing at her majesty's concert that she thought it better to call herself and explain. The queen was charmed with her natural manner, gave her a cordial reception and promised to be her friend.

Jacksals and Crocodile Eggs.
Jacksals and hyenas are very fond of crocodile eggs. The former is the more successful poacher of the two. Natives of central Africa say that the jackal has sixteen eyes, with one of which he watches the eggs and with the fifteen others he looks out for the crocodile. The hyena, on the other hand, being very greedy, has all his eyes on the eggs and so often falls a victim to the watchful crocodile in motionless hiding. The natives say, too, that the crocodile sometimes knocks its prey off the bank or off the canoe with its tail and then seizes it with its wide open jaws.

The Earth and Man Compared.
If it were possible for a man to construct a globe 800 feet in height—much less than twice the height of the Washington monument—and to place upon any portion of its surface an atom four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight of an inch in diameter and one one hundred and twentieth of an inch in height, it would correctly denote the proportions man bears to the gigantic globe upon which he stands.

Lazy Larks.
Investigation has ruined the lark's reputation for early rising. That much celebrated bird is quite a sluggard, as it does not rise till long after chickens, hennets and a number of hedge-row birds have been up and about for some time.

Pa's Weakness.
Little Nell—You've got a good papa, Willie. Willie—Pa ain't so bad, but I wish he wasn't so much in love with mamma. Why, he believes everything she says about me.

Got Monotonous.
"Why don't you call your hotel the Breakers any more?"
"Aw, everybody had to crack an alleged joke as he paid his bill."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Being alone when one's belief is firm is not being alone.—Auerbach.

VINOL MAKES GOOD BLOOD

Positive—Convincing Proof

Many so-called remedies for anaemia are only so in name. Their makers are afraid to prove their claims by telling what their medicines contain. The only way to be honest with the people is to let them know what they are paying for. Here is the Vinol formula. When the doctor knows what a medicine contains, it ceases to be a "patent" medicine.

R Cod Liver and Beef Peptones, Iron and Manganese Peptones, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Lime and Soda Glycophosphates, Casein.

Any doctor will tell you that the ingredients of Vinol, as named above, will enrich the blood and banish anaemia and create strength. When the blood is pure and rich and red, the body is strong and robust.

You can prove this at our expense because your money will be returned if Vinol does not improve your health.

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Farm for Sale

Farm of 30 acres, more or less, lot 19 con. 2, Matilda, 13 miles from Iroquois rural daily mail; telephone; convenient to cheese factory and Public and High Schools. Soil, clay loam, very fertile and in good state of cultivation, land all cleared. Large orchard of bearing McIntosh and Fuji apple trees; garden of small fruits; water in stables; silo. Fine modern house with bath, cistern, garage and driveway. A fine, small dairy farm, two never-failing wells. For further particulars apply to owner. (Principals only.)

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R. R. No. 2, Iroquois

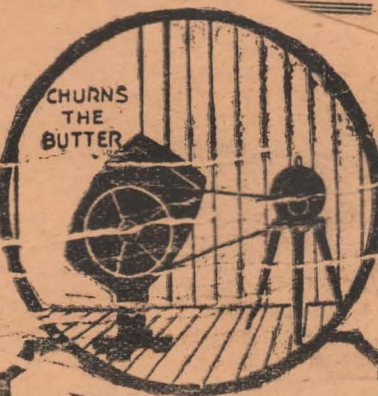
Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

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

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Let us show you how much time and labor Delco-Light will save you in the ordinary daily tasks.

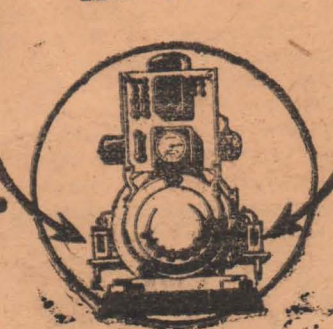
Besides the advantages of electric light, it provides power to run the churn, the separator, the washing machine and to pump water. It cuts out the daily drudgery—especially for the women.

Delco-Light is every man's electric plant—simple, compact, efficient and wonderfully economical.

It pays for itself in time and labor saved.

Let us show it to you.

W. H. Pettey & Co.
Morrisburg



Some Sayings of Lincoln

God must love common, plain-looking people, else he would not have made so many of them.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the difficulty.

He that would be no slave must have no slave.

The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory, let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity.

With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right—as God gives us to see the right.

No time religiously spent is ever lost. If we do right, God is with us, and if God is with us we cannot fail.

The more a man knows of theology, the farther he gets away from Christ.

I have been driven to my knees many times because I realized I had nowhere else to go.

I have never had a policy. I simply tried to do what seemed best each day as each day came.

The immortal emblem of humanity is the Declaration of Independence.

Die when I may, I want it said of me I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, if I thought a flower would grow.

Hainsville

Dr. R. McGregor visited his sister, Mrs. O. A. Irvine, recently, prior to going overseas.

Communion service was conducted in the Methodist church, on Sunday, 10th inst.

Jas. Hillard, of Iroquois, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. G. I. Fader, last week.

Miss L. Mullen, of Inkerman, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lizzie Mullen.

W. Banford, of the Immigration Department, Toronto, spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. W. Banford, who has been visiting friends in the West, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Boyd, of Mountain, spent a few days last week with the former's parents. Mr. Boyd was Principal of Mountain school, but was selected in Class One to go overseas. He was summoned to Kingston the first of the week.

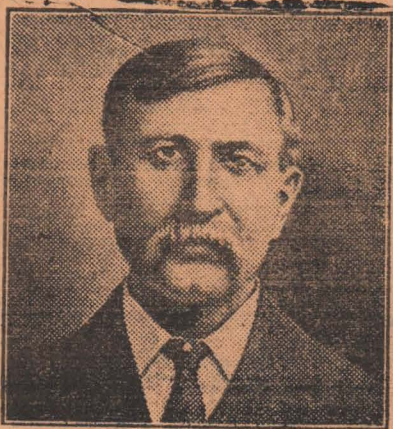
Mr. and Mrs. C. Brontmire, of Irena, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. H. Thompson, recently.

Mrs. J. Murray, of Dixie, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. E. Boyd.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Hainsville Butter and Cheese Factory was held at the factory on Saturday, Wm. Banford in the chair. In presenting his report Mr. Fader, the Auditor, congratulated the patrons on the successful business of the year, the report showed that the business of 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by \$14,000.00. Owing to the advanced prices of factory supplies, W. W. Reynolds, the proprietor, insisted on getting two cents for manufacture of cheese, which was assented to. All the old officers were re-elected as follows: Major Irvine, President; H. C. Fader, Sec'y-Treas.; W. E. Boyd, Salesman, and Wesley Fader, Auditor.

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.

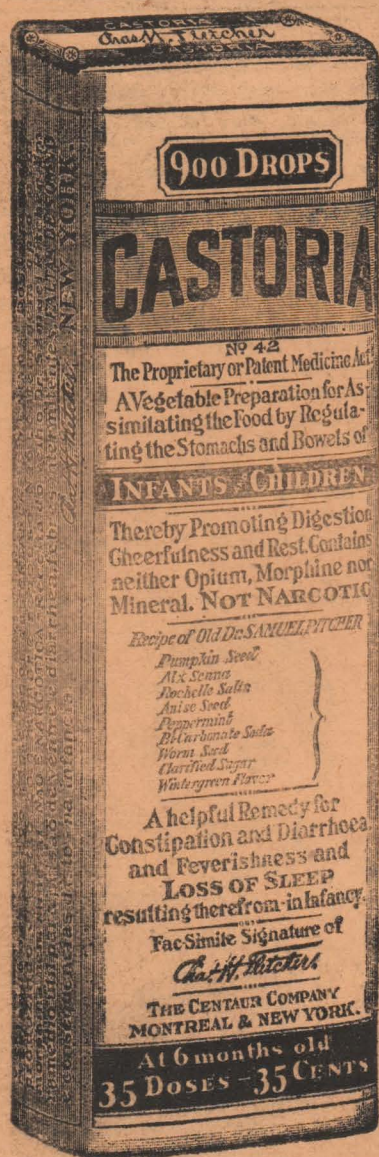


MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C.B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

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



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The secret of success of the Graduates of Willis College is that they are the only ones trained by expert, experienced office workers for expert office work.

For Stenographers, Secretary or accountant we have the best course available anywhere.

Last year our increase was 30 per cent. This year it was 40 per cent. Still Employer's demands Exceed the number of Willis Graduates.

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139 Sparks Street. Entrance between Kitchener and Sims

Wood for Sale



T. A. Thompson Estate expect to have considerable

Hard Beech and Maple Cordwood, 3 ft. long, body wood. Any person short of Fuel would do well to secure a cord or two.

Leave order at Store and it will be delivered promptly from car.

W. J. Armstrong, L.L.D., D.D.S. Dentist

Graduate Royal College of Dental Surgeons Ontario, and of the Dental Department of Toronto University. Office over the Post Office

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Money to loan on Farm mortgages.

IRA W. BECKSTED

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KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VIII. Under Cover I. UNSEEN FORCES

"We come across the Channel
For to wallop Germany;
But they 'ave n't got no soldiers—
Not that any one can see.
They plug us with their rifles
An' they let their shrapnel fly,
But they never takes a pot at us,
Exceptin' on the sly.

Chorus
"Fritzie w'en you comin' out?
This wot you calls a fight?
You won't never get to Calais
Always keepin' out o' sight.

"We're a goin' back to Blighty—
"Wot's the use a witin' ere
Like a lot o' bloomin' mud-larks
Above the parapet.
We been in France for seven months
An' 'ave n't seen 'im yet!"

So sang Tommy, the incorrigible
parodist, during the long summer days
and nights of 1915, when he was im-
patiently waiting for something to
turn up. For three months and more
we were face to face with an enemy
whom we rarely saw. It was a weird
experience. Rifles cracked, bullets
zip-zipped along the top of the par-
apet, great shells whistled over our
heads or tore immense holes in the
trenches, trench-mortar projectiles
and hand-grenades were hurled at us,
and yet there was not a living soul
to be seen across the narrow strip of
No-Man's-Land, whence all this mur-
derous rain of steel and lead was com-
ing. Daily we kept careful and con-
tinuous watch, searching the long,
curving line of German trenches and
the ground behind them with our
periscopes and field-glasses, and near-
ly always with the same barren re-
sult. We saw only the thin wreaths
of smoke rising, morning, and evening,
from trench fires; the shattered
trees, the forlorn and silent ruins, the
long grass waving in the wind.

Although we were often within two
hundred yards of thousands of Ger-
man soldiers, rarely farther than four
hundred yards away, I did not see one
of them until we had been in the
trenches for more than six weeks, and
then only for the interval of a second
or two. My German was building
up a piece of damaged parapet. I
watched the earth being thrown over
the top of the trench, when suddenly
a head appeared, only to be immedi-
ately withdrawn. One of our snipers
had evidently been watching, too. A
rifle cracked and I saw a cloud of dust
arise where the bullet clipped the top
of the parapet. The German waved
his spade defiantly in the air and con-
tinued digging; but he remained dis-
creetly under cover thereafter.

This marked an epoch in my experi-
ence in a war of unseen forces. I had
actually beheld a German, although
Tommy insisted that it was only the
old caretaker, "the bloke wot keeps
the trenches tidy." This mythical per-
sonage, a creature of Tommy's own
fancy, assumed a very real importance
during the summer when the attrac-
tions at the Western Theatre of War
were only mildly interesting. "Carl
the caretaker" was supposed to be a
methodical old man whom the Em-
peror had left in charge of his trenches
on the western front during the ab-
sence of the German armies in Russia.
Many were the stories told about him
at different parts of the line. Some-
times he was endowed with a family,
"Missus" and his "three little nip-
pers" were with him, and together
were blocking the way to Berlin of the
entire British Army. Sometimes he
was "Hans the Grenadier," owing to
his fondness for nightly bombing par-
ties. Sometimes he was "Minnie's
husband," Minnie being that redoubt-
able lady known in polite military
circles as a "Minnenverfer." As al-
ready explained, she was sausage-
like in shape, and frightfully demon-
strative. When she went visiting at
the behest of her husband, Tommy
usually contrived to be "not at home,"
whereupon Minnie wrecked the house
and disappeared in a cloud of dense
black smoke.

One imagines all sorts of monstrous
things about an unseen enemy. The
strain of constantly watching and see-
ing nothing became almost unbearable
at times. We were often too far
apart to have our early morning inter-
change of courtesies, and then the
constant ptt-ptt of bullets annoyed
and exasperated us. I for one wel-
comed any evidence that our oppo-
nents were fathers and husbands and
brothers just as we were. I remem-
ber my delight, one fine summer morn-
ing, at seeing three great kites soar-
ing above the German line. There is
much to be said for men who enjoy
flying kites. Once they mounted a
dummy figure of a man on their par-
apet. Tommy had great sport shoot-
ing at it, the Germans jiggling its
arms and legs in a most laughable
manner whenever a hit was registered.
In their eagerness to "get a good
bead" on the figure, the men threw
caution to the winds, and stood on the
firing-benches, shooting over the top
of the parapet. Fritz and Hans were
true sportsmen while the fun was on,
and did not once fire at us. Then the
dummy was taken down, and we re-
turned to the more serious game of
war with the old deadly earnestness.
I recall such incidents with joy as I
remember certain happy events in
childhood. We needed these trivial
occurrences to keep us sane and hu-
man. There were not many of them,
but such as there were, we talked of
for days and weeks afterward.

As for the matter of keeping out of
sight, there was a good deal to be said
on both sides. Although Tommy was
impatient with his prudent enemy and
sang songs, twitting him about always
keeping under cover, he did not usual-

ly forget, in the daytime at least, to
make his own observations of the Ger-
man line with caution. Telescopic
sights have made the business of snip-
ing an exact science. They magnify
the object aimed at many diameters,
and if it remains in view long enough
to permit the pulling of a trigger, the
chances of a hit are almost one hun-
dred per cent.

II. "THE BUTT-NOTCHER"
Snipers have a roving commission.
They move from one part of the line
to another, sometimes firing from
carefully concealed loop-holes in the
parapet, sometimes from snipers'
nests in trees or hedges. Often they
creep out into the tall grass of No-
Man's-Land. There, with a plentiful
supply of food and ammunition,
they remain for a day or two at a
time, lying in wait for victims. It
was a cold-blooded business, and hate-
ful to some of the men. With others,
the passion for it grew. They kept
tally of their victims by cutting
notches on the butts of their rifles.
I well remember the pleasant June
day when I first met a "butt-notcher."
I was going for water, to an old farm-
house about half a mile from our sec-
tor of trench. It was a day of bright
sunshine. Poppies and buttercups
had taken root in the banks of earth
heaped up on either side of the com-
munication trench. They were nodding
their heads as gayly in the breeze as
of old did Wordsworth's daffodils in
the quiet countryside at Rydal Mount.
It was a joy to see them there, re-
minding one that God was still in his
heaven, whatever might be wrong with
the world. It was a joy to be alive,
a joy which one could share unselfish-
ly with friend and enemy alike. The
colossal stupidity of war was never
more apparent to me than upon that
day. I hated my job, and if I hated
any man, it was the one who had in-
vented the murderous little weapon
known as a machine gun.

I longed to get out on top of the
ground. I wanted to lie at full length
in the grass; for it was June, and Na-
ture has a way of making one feel
the call of June, even from the bot-
tom of a communication trench seven
feet deep. Flowers and grass peep
down at one, and white clouds sail
placidly across.

"The strip of blue we prisoners call
the sky."
I felt that I must see all of the sky
and see it at once. Therefore I set
down my water cans, one on top of
the other, stepped up on them, and
was soon over the top of the trench,
crawling through the tall grass to-
ward a clump of willows about fifty
yards away. I passed two lonely
graves with their wooden crosses hid-
den in depths of shimmering, waving
green, and found an old rifle, its stock
weather-warped and the barrel eaten
with rust. The ground was covered
with tin cans, fragments of shell-cas-
ing, and rubbish of all sorts; but it
was hidden from view. Men had been
laying waste the earth during the long
winter, and now June was healing the
wounds with flowers and cool green
grasses.

I was sorry that I went to the wil-
lows, for it was there that I found
the sniper. He had a wonderfully con-
cealed position, which was made bul-
let-proof with steel plates and sand-
bags, all covered so naturally with
growing grass and willow bushes that
it would have been impossible to de-
tect it at a distance of ten yards. In
fact, I must not have discovered it
had it not been for the loud crack of a
rifle sounding so close at hand. I
crept on to investigate and found the
sniper looking quite disappointed.
(To be continued.)

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE—!

Can anyone who has not seen them
imagine what it is like to be a prison-
er in this present war? Someone,
who saw the first French, English,
Russian and Canadian prisoners
either returned or escaped, writes of
them: "They have an expression of
their own, a concentrated, unuttered
suffering in their eyes, an unending
patience in their voices. There is all
the difference in the world between
them and the soldiers returned from
the front. The latter, even when se-
verely wounded, have a proud, almost
satisfied look, as if in making their
supreme effort, something of the glory
and exaltation of those fearful mo-
ments still clung to them. They are
warriors hurt in the great game,
brought gladly and triumphantly
home, where they know well what
welcome awaits them."

"How different is the lot of the
allied prisoners? The sight of them,
of any nation, is an unforgettable re-
curring nightmare. A voice, weak,
but insistent, rings in your ears:
'Won't you help us?'"
"They know what it is to do valiant-
ly, without praise, to suffer silently
without sympathy, to ache with home-
sickness, surrounded by the enemy.
They are the unseen heroes and we
cannot guess at half their pain."

There are at present more than a
million and a half Allied prisoners of
war in German hands. The Prisoners
of War Society, of which Principal
Hutton of University College, Toronto,
is president, is appealing through the
churches of Ontario for money to help
provide the bare necessities of life to
these unfortunate heroes. Congrega-
tions who have not yet contributed
may send their donations to the treas-
urer of the society, Hugh Fletcher,
Esq., 532 Huron St., Toronto.

Rye mush is more palatable if
made with half milk instead of all
water.

From Industrial Agent to Flight Commander

Interesting despatches of incidents
in the lives of flying men in England
are given in letters to friends written
by Acting Flight Commander Graham
Waters Curtis, formerly Industrial
Agent of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way in Montreal, who is now a flying
instructor in England. The school in
which he teaches is a vast expanse of
country close to a beautiful seaside

then they are sent to France. We do
all kinds of fancy performances—loop
the loop, roll, make spinning nose
dives, side slips, and vertical turns."
He describes how "little excite-
ments" happen when one aeronaut
gets into the "wash, or slip-stream of
air" made by a preceding navigator.
The letters indicate that Acting Flight
Commander Curtis is a lucky master



Acting Flight Commander G. W. Curtis and his machine just after a
"crash" at a training camp in England.

resort. He writes: "The view from
the air is superb, and we often fly out
over the sea, and dive down near the
British warships and wave to the sail-
ors. When diving we only travel at
the rate of about 175 miles an hour!
I am kept very busy instructing and
am turning out a lot of expert pilots.
The school I am connected with is one
in which flyers finish their course of
training. A lot of chaps from Borden
come to us to get final lessons, and

of the high school in which he soars.
He says: "We have a lot of smashes,
but very few deaths, considering
everything. None of my pupils has
been killed yet."

Acting Flight Commander Curtis
has lately been recommended by his
commanding officer for a first lieu-
tenancy, and expects to be sent to
France at any time. He joined the
Royal Flying Corps on November
15th, 1916.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES, ARTICLE No. 9—MAPLE SUGAR

The term "made in Canada" applies
to maple sugar, if it does to anything,
and there should be a splendid field
for this industry during the next few
years.

Sugar is one of the commodities
that we are asked to save. The
Allies are calling upon this continent
for a considerable portion of our
normal domestic sugar supply. East
India sugar is practically unavail-
able, the last crop having been lost
owing to the fact that enormous car-
goes of raw sugar were sunk by
enemy submarines.

The sugar that we take from Cuba
is lessening the amount that the little
island can supply to the Allies. There-
fore, it behooves us to import as lit-
tle sugar as possible and to make
use of the abundant supply of nat-
ural sugar which is available. In
England the allowance of sugar per
head of population has been reduced
to 2 pounds per month. In Italy
it is only 1 pound per month. Cana-
dians, however, are still con-
suming between 7 and 8 pounds per
capita each month.

If the maple sugar resources were
fully organized Eastern Canada alone
could produce enough maple sugar to
supply the total sugar requirements
of the Dominion.

This is too much to expect at this
stage and yet much can be done to
increase production this spring.
There are great numbers of trees
available and as the sap runs before
the farmer's busy season commences
he should be able to go in for tapping
on an extensive scale. It will be
good business. In the past the de-
mand has far exceeded the supply
and this year it will be even greater
owing to the scarcity of beet and
cane sugar.

Many farmers have gone out of
maple sugar-making in recent years
owing to the low scale of prices aris-
ing from the competition of adulter-
ated maple products. The Pure
Maple Sugar law now protects the
manufacturers of the genuine article,
while the scarcity of cane and beet
sugar makes it less profitable for
manufacturers to mix cane and beet
sugar with maple extracts.

With an abundant supply available
and with a certain demand there is no
reason why men and women, too,
should not go into the bush this
spring and tap the trees for their nat-
ural riches. It is a responsibility,
a duty. All available kettles, pans
and buckets should be routed out and
cleaned now. In parts of Ontario
tapping begins early in March so that
there is no time to be lost.

Maple sugar and maple syrup will
yet be universally found in the homes
of Canada, as the finest of substitutes
for the sugar to which we are accus-
tomed. Let Europe have the white
sugar while we have our own delicious
"made in Canada" maple sugar.

Dates as a War Food.

One food that we frequently should
give our families is the date. There
are many delightful ways of serving



ing boiling water over them. They
should always be carefully washed
before using.

Graham Date Gems.—½ cupful
brown sugar, ½ cupful shortening, 2
eggs, 1 cupful sour milk, ½ teaspoon-
ful soda, 1½ cupfuls graham flour,
1½ pounds chopped dates, nutmeg to
flavor.

Yiddish Date Pudding.—1 pound
dates, juice of one orange, ½ pint
cream, 1 cupful boiled rice, 1 tea-
spoonful vanilla, ½ box gelatine, 2-3
cupful water, 1 cupful sugar. Soften
gelatine in cold water, dissolve over
hot water. Chop dates, cover with
orange juice. Add sugar, rice, van-
illa. Add dissolved gelatine. Fold
in whipped cream. Pour into cold
wet mold. Set in cold place to harden.

Date Cheese Salad.—6 dates, 3 figs,
½ cupful blanched chopped almonds,
1 scant cupful cream cheese, 1 tea-
spoonful lemon juice, pinch salt. Mix
the ingredients to a paste and make
into balls. Serve four to each per-
son on a nest of lettuce leaves with a
mayonnaise dressing to which an
equal quantity of whipped cream has
been added.

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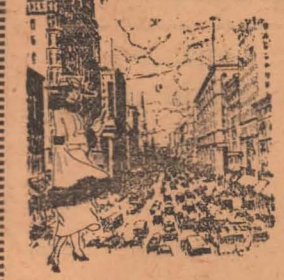
Stuffed Dates.—Serve these instead
of candy. Select plump dates. Wash
thoroughly. Open on one side to re-
move pit. Fill cavity with an almond
or walnut meat or chopped nuts and
raisins. Close. Roll in white of egg
and then in crushed nut meats. These
are better if made one day before
they are needed.

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laying capacity is during her second
year.



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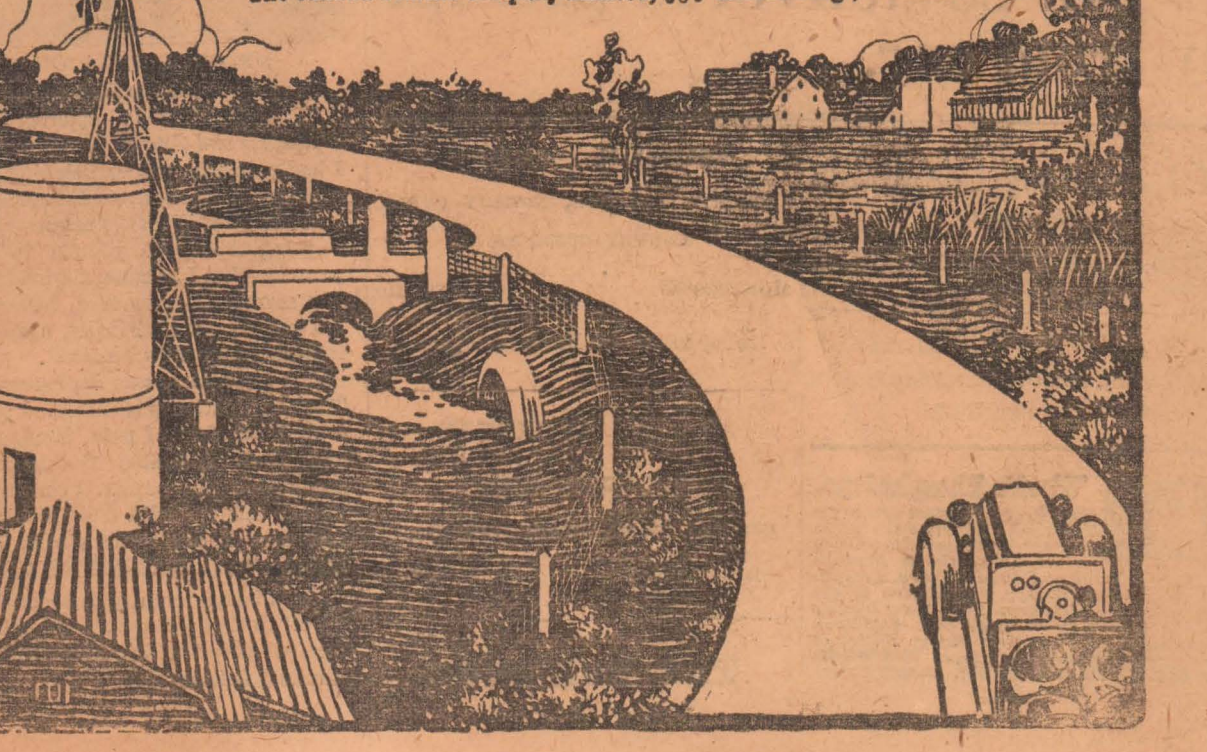
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Soils and Crops

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.

Growing Carrots, Beets, and Spinach.

For some unexplained reason the carrot does not seem to be as much of a home garden vegetable as some others which have not so much food value and are not as toothsome or enjoyable in as many ways. I have noticed this to be the case in many parts of the country, and yet it is very extensively grown by market gardeners and must be eaten by many in the cities.

To get a well-grown carrot special attention must be given to the soil, which should be light in texture, very fertile, deep and warm.

The carrot has a long growing season. The early ones may be sown now and others successively through the months of May, June and the first half of July in such quantities as will give a summer supply from the first plantings, and from the later ones what is desired for winter.

Cover the seeds thinly with fine soil, and to make sure of a good contact between it and the seeds tread along the row to make it firm, especially when planting the late ones, when the soil may be somewhat dry. Keep watered enough to maintain an even moisture, which will hasten germination and insure a more even crop. The carrot should be grown quickly to insure freedom from toughness of the centre.

Culture of the Beet

The beet should have a soil made of fibrous loam, well drained and well enriched with good rotted manure. It is one of the crops which should have a quick and uninterrupted growth to insure tenderness, and this can best be had in such a soil.

An ordinary garden soil which may have a clay base may be made better for beets by being dug deeply, chopped fine, worked into condition with the rake, and have a heavy dressing of rotted manure dug into the trench. If feasible to do so, heavy soils may be lightened by the addition of sharp sand applied when the soil has been dug and worked in with the rake.

The first early beets are raised from plants grown under glass and set out at this time. These plants are not expensive, and several dozens will be sufficient for the ordinary home garden. When buying them be sure that the slender taproot is not broken, which is sometimes the case when they are not carefully lifted from the flats, or indoor seed bed.

Early beets sown outdoors should be planted where there are to mature. It is customary to set them around the edges of the beds, as well as in the beds themselves. They make a good edging for the beds of almost all vegetables, and this makes for economy of space. The practice of making a hole with a stick and dropping in the seeds is not a good one, as it is difficult to provide close contact between the seed and the soil, something which is very necessary.

The best plan is to sow the seeds in drills one inch deep. These can be made with the hoe, which is better than the back of the rake, as it does not pack the soil in the bottom of the drill. Set the seeds an inch apart, in order to get a good stand, as some may not germinate, and when they have gained their third leaf they may be thinned out to two inches apart in the row.

These plants are allowed to remain at this distance until the leaves touch,

when alternate ones may be removed and used as beet greens, or sauté, tops and all. This is a great delicacy when properly cooked and dressed with butter and seasoning.

From the time the beets come through the soil (sooner if the weeds get the start of them) give thorough and clean cultivation. Break the crust which forms after all rains and keep up the dust mulch.

The best stimulant for the early beet is nitrate of soda, at the rate of 100 pounds an acre, which works out for the small garden in the proportion of one-third of an ounce to a yard square of soil. It is applied by dissolving in water in the proportion of a gallon of water to an ounce of the nitrate of soda, and watering along the rows and not all over the beds.

Some Edible Greens

Foremost among edible greens is the spinach. This is one of the most important crops of both the commercial and home gardeners, yet it is not always as choice as it can be made to be by proper culture. By some it is regarded almost as a spring medicine, having a diuretic effect. When properly cooked and served it is both nourishing and appetizing.

Spinach is an early summer and fall vegetable, being not up to quality in midsummer, as it will not stand the excessive heat and dryness of our northern climate.

For spinach the ground cannot be too rich. It will give best results when light and porous. The richer the soil is, the more delicate and succulent the leaves will be and the finer the flavor.

It is best when planting spinach to drop the seeds rather thickly to insure a good stand, the surplus to be afterward thinned out to six to eight inches apart, according to the maturing size of the variety grown.

Another good greens and salad plant is the upland cress, which is also a stranger to more gardens than it should be, as it makes a most appetizing salad and greens, when used as spinach is. Should be sown in rich moist soil and have free cultivation. Sow it thickly in drills, six inches apart, to force leaf growth. Frequently small sowings are best, as it soon runs to seed if left stand.

The Wholesome Endive

For a fall and winter salad and greens plant there are few the equal of the endive, and it is one of the most wholesome of them all. For late use make sowings in June in the seed bed or out of the way place, and when three inches high transplant into the garden beds (where some early crop has been removed) a foot apart every way. Keep growing all summer by regular watering and continuous cultivation, and when mature in the fall blanch by tying up heads in waterproof small paper bags, when they are dry. If done when they are wet the heads will rot. They can be taken up, root and all, and stored in a dry, cool cellar and kept several months.

It would seem hardly worth while to advise persons to plant dandelion, as this so-called weed is so widely distributed as a pest. Yet few persons have any idea as to the great superiority of the cultivated sorts over the common wild dandelion when used either as a cold salad or as boiled greens with a sour dressing.

Heat is the best medicine for weak lambs. If the shed is cold, warm woollen cloths wrapped around the yearlings will put heat into their bodies. The cloths need to be changed as soon as they lose their heat. It may be necessary to feed weak lambs by hand, giving a spoonful of the mother's milk every few hours. The ewe and her lamb should be kept in a pen by themselves for a few days until the lamb becomes strong.

Insecticides will surely be needed by gardeners and fruit growers. Dealers should obtain ample supplies and have them on hand ready to meet the demand so growers will not be kept waiting until a good part of their crops have been destroyed and growers should place their orders immediately, having the goods delivered as early as possible. Plant lice should be counted on again this year. Be fully prepared.

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Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Horse Sense

Constipation causes much suffering and loss among horses fed principally on timothy hay and corn. A little oilmeal, some alfalfa or a little clean silage daily, or a tablespoonful of Epsom salts every day or two in the

feed, will regulate the workings of the intestines.

The tendency of mares to fatten as pregnancy advances during the winter must be guarded, else the mares may become so fat as to interfere with the development of the foal. Abortion may result from failure to guard against this condition.

Good grain rations for colts the first winter are: Two parts corn, five parts oats, three parts bran, and one part oilmeal; or four parts oats, one part corn and one part bran.

The cheapest animal to raise is the sheep.

NUTRITIOUS SCHOOL LUNCHES

By Caroline L. Hunt

The lunch at school has long been considered by thoughtful people, a good opportunity to teach the composition of foods, the principles of nutrition and the best and safest ways of handling and preparing foods. Now that everyone is interested in food conservation and is ready and willing to do his bit in the way of saving, the educational opportunities of the school lunch are increased many fold.

This is particularly true in cases where part of the lunch is prepared at school either in connection with the course in Home Economics or otherwise.

To begin with the school lunch can be made a means of teaching one of the simplest and least complicated facts about foods—their fuel values. Every child knows the difference between a good fuel and a poor fuel. He knows that green wood does not burn well because it contains much water which must be driven off before the combustible parts of the wood can be used.

He knows that a piece of hard coal of given size gives off more heat when it burns than a piece of soft wood of the same size even when the wood is dry. If burned in an engine the coal will produce more power and do more work. It may be said, therefore, to have more energy or more power stored up within it. As a rule, however, even in times of peace, it is thought much more economical to use wood near the place where it is grown and to carry coal which is far less bulky to distant places where fuel is needed.

Foods of various kinds, milk, meat, eggs, wheat, potatoes, apples, and others, are the fuels of the human machine. They burn within it and provide it with the power to walk, run, or to take long tramps as soldiers often have to. Some are bulky and some are concentrated fuels and it is the concentrated fuels that we are trying to save for transportation as far as possible.

An interesting class exercise can be made by asking pupils to pick out from lists of foods those which provide the greatest amount of fuel or energy per pound.

There are many ways in which potatoes can be used in the school lunch—potato salad can be carried in the lunch basket. This is easy to prepare, for salad dressing can always be kept on hand and extra potatoes can be cooked when dinner is prepared.

Great variety can be secured in potato salad by varying the flavoring material. Almost any vegetable can be combined with the potatoes.

The egg-yolk and skim milk dressing mentioned here offers a very good way to use egg yolks which are good food for children.

Egg Yolk and Skim Milk Salad Dressing

1/2 tablespoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1/4 cup vinegar, 1/2 teaspoonful mustard, 1 1/2 cups of egg yolks and skim milk (4 to 8 yolks, the rest milk). Rub together the dry ingredients so as to get the lumps out of the mustard. Add the other ingredients and cook in a double boiler till the mixture thickens.

A good dish to prepare in school is creamed potatoes, for it requires few utensils. If stove-room and time are limited, the pupils can bring cold boiled potatoes in their lunch boxes and the white sauce can be prepared at school.

This dish offers a good means of bringing a little milk into the school lunch and gives the teacher a chance to show that other fats than butter can be used in cooking. Any wholesome fat—beef drippings, chicken, or bacon fat, can be used and skim milk can be used in place of whole milk.

Like potato salad, creamed potatoes can be varied by combining the potatoes with other vegetables—peas, beans, carrots, turnips, and so forth. Curry powder gives variety and is not unwholesome if used in very small amounts.

Curried Vegetables

3 cups cold boiled potatoes cut into dice, 1 cup peas, carrots, turnips, or other cooked vegetables, 1 sliced onion, 1/4 cup fat, 1/4 cup flour, 2 cups milk, whole or skim, 1/2 level teaspoon curry powder, 1/2 level teaspoon salt. Cook the onion in the fat, being careful not to brown it. Take out the onion and add the flour. Cook two or three minutes. Add the milk and cook till the mixture thickens. Add the vegetables and the seasonings and reheat.

Savory—stews in which the flavor of a little carefully browned meat and of onion or other highly flavored vegetables is extended through a large amount of potatoes are too well known to be described here. They are acceptable dishes on cold days at school.

So far we have spoken of the use of potatoes as a means of saving wheat. The intelligent child will be likely to ask why wheat should be conserved rather than other cereals, oats, corn, rice, and so forth. One answer is that wheat can more conveniently be made into bread than the others and most people feel aggrieved unless they can have part at least of their cereal food in this form of bread. They are willing to eat some in the form of breakfast foods but not all. The time has come, unfortunately, when if everybody everywhere is to have bread every day, we in Canada, must economize on this great breadmaking cereal, wheat.

The reason why wheat can be made into bread more easily than other cereals is because it contains gluten. A good class exercise consists in mashing the gluten out of wheat flour. Directions for doing this can be found in any good text book on foods. This might be followed by an effort to find gluten in rice, corn flour or in flour made from other cereals. It will be a failure of course but it will be enlightening.

Many ways of using other cereals so as to reduce the amount of wheat bread needed will occur to mother and teacher. Boiled rice can easily be carried in the lunch basket or prepared at school. When eaten with milk, syrup, honey or stewed dried fruits, it makes a good war-time dish. The rice saves wheat, the milk saves meat, and the honey or fruits save cane sugar.

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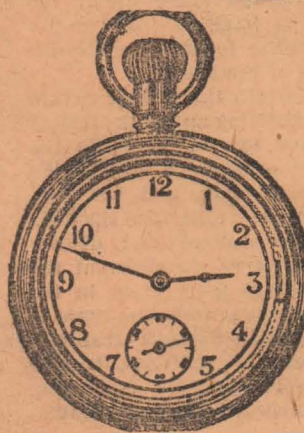
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By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

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

Varicose Veins

When a bunch of veins which have been inflamed and swollen break down and become a running sore, it is a varicose ulcer.

Varicose veins are simply enlarged, dilated and sometimes thickened veins.

They may not cause very much trouble or they may become inflamed and give rise to all the symptoms which attend the disease known as phlebitis.

They may be superficial or deep, or both, and when they are deep it is not easy to make the diagnosis.

A number of veins or only a single one may be varicose, appearing as dilated, knotted, bluish cords, sometimes hard and sometimes soft.

They are usually on the lower extremities, but may extend to the abdomen, especially when the circulation in the veins of the abdomen is impeded, for example, by the pressure of an abdominal tumor or a developing child in the later months of pregnancy.

Veins are poorly supported by the tissues surrounding them, their walls are thinner and less resilient than those of the arteries, and the venous circulation always has to work up hill, against gravity.

For a partial safeguard they have valves at short intervals to prevent back-flow of the blood, this tendency being great in those having weak hearts, weak or flabby tissues and who stand all day at their work.

In such people the veins gradually get dilated, the valves knotted. Sometimes these veins get hard and thick, and the circulation makes new paths for itself, like a brook whose channel is obstructed. Or the pressure of the struggling blood-current forces the blood serum into the surrounding tissues, making them thick and hard until a slight injury or even continued pressure results in the sluggish sore which may not heal.

There may also be eczema or other skin eruption around the ulcer and there may be hemorrhage from time to time.

Sufferers from varicose veins tire easily, and may be unable to do hard work.

To preserve the color in black stockings, wash them with soap that is free from soda, and add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the last rinsing water.

Tomato seeds may be started in the house the middle to the last of February for early plants. Keep the plants growing slowly to make them low and stocky. Too much heat will develop tall, spindling, undesirable plants.

FREE to Boys or Girls



SIMPLEX LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER

Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable iron body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. Send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN, Dept. 39, TORONTO

Hogs

Hogs as usual, only more so. Meat is needed, and it is not yet too late to breed sows for spring pigs. Sows that are bred now will farrow toward the last of June,—in time for the pigs to get the benefit of rape, soy-beans or other pasture. Late June pigs can be made to weigh 200 pounds before Christmas, if they are kept growing all the time.

Satisfactory prices for hogs are certain. Should the war cease immediately there would still be a great demand for swine, because the countries abroad whose herds have been depleted will need foundation stock with which to start again.

Because of their prolificacy, hogs furnish the best means of relieving the present meat shortage. Two litters can be produced in a year under most conditions. In four years the possible increase from one sow is 1,002 hogs. This is based on the assumption that the sow produces two litters of six pigs each in a year, and that half of the pigs are females, and that each gilt should farrow when one year old and every six months thereafter.

Free to Girls



We will give this beautiful Bracelet free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of Easter Postcards at 10 cents a set.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any arm.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 40, TORONTO, ONT.

Sheep Notes

Lessen the Lambing Losses. Several weeks before lambing time, ewes are best divided into lots according to the time their lambs are due. Crowding around feed boxes, jumping over ditches, pushing through narrow gates and rough handling when trimming the feet are likely to cause ewes to cast their lambs.

Immediately before and during lambing time, the herdsman needs to be on the job night and day to prevent the loss of lambs from chilling and from other preventable causes. As soon as a lamb is born the herdsman will clean the mucus from its mouth and nostrils. If the lamb is brought to the ewe she will clean and dry it. If she refuses, a pinch of salt sprinkled on the lamb will help to overcome her backwardness. In an hour or two, if the lamb is too weak to suck, it should be helped.

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

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

One reason why "Fruit-a-lives" 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-lives Limited, Ottawa.



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

GEO. CURRIE



DELCO- LIGHT

It Pays Its Own Way

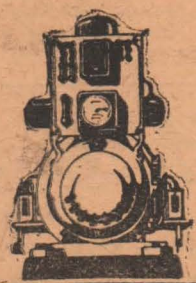
You will find Delco-Light—a complete electric plant—a profitable investment.

Durably constructed easy to run, economical to operate—it will give you plenty of current for light and power.

We want an opportunity to show you how much daily drudgery it will save.

Besides lighting home and barn, it will run all your light machinery—the washing machine, churn, separator, etc.

We can quickly prove to you that it pays for itself in time and labor saved.



GET YOUR

Factory Printing

....AT....

THE NEWS

Prices Right

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Tuberculosis Is Often the Result of Lack of Nourishment.

While tuberculosis is caused by a well known germ, we often have a right to be suspicious of its coming from want of proper nourishment. This would seem to be a forerunner of the true disease of tuberculosis.

This want of nourishment is to be accounted for in several ways. The digestive system may be naturally weak—that is, born weak. It may have been strong in early life, but abused by the use of alcohol, eating rapidly when physically or mentally tired or by gulping food without proper chewing.

A plunge bath just after eating will often arrest digestion. The drinking of ice water during a meal or iced tea and coffee will reduce the temperature of the stomach so that the natural process of digestion is interfered with. As a result, the food is not properly prepared for the organs to absorb it. Therefore it is not taken up by the blood stream as it travels through the system of arteries to build up the different tissues of the body.

There are certain things that nature demands for building up healthy bodies. We must have some nitrogen in the form of meat or eggs or beans. We must have some fats, and we must have some starches; otherwise the body will be partly starved and disease germs will thrive in the different tissues. This occurs more often in the lungs than anywhere else, but there is hardly an organ in the body that will not, under certain conditions, become tuberculous.—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

TO UTILIZE THE SUN'S HEAT.

Why Not Store It In Oil In Summer and Make It Work For Us?

Of course water can be heated only to the boiling temperature, but there are many liquids that can be heated to a very much higher temperature than this without boiling. I have taken a tumbler of olive oil and heated it by means of a thin iron wire connected with a voltaic battery. I placed in the tumbler of oil a test tube filled with water. In a short time the water was boiling, but the oil remained perfectly quiescent. If you store up hot oil instead of water you will have at your command a source of heat able to do all your cooking and even produce steam power to work machinery.

We have plenty of heat going to waste in Washington during the summer time, for the sun's rays are very powerful, and we do not use the roofs of our buildings except to keep off the rain. What wide expanses of roof are available in all our large cities for the utilization of the sun's rays! Simple pipes laid up on the roof and containing oil or some other liquid would soon become heated by the sun's rays. The hot oil could be carried into an insulated tank and stored. You could thus not only conserve and utilize the heat that falls upon the tops of your houses, but effect some cooling of the houses themselves by the abstraction of this heat.—Alexander Graham Bell in National Geographic Magazine.

An Audacious Schoolboy.

The audacity of Warren Hastings as a Westminster schoolboy in carving his name beneath the clock on the western tower of the abbey pales before the audacity of another Westminster schoolboy, who secreted himself in the abbey in fulfillment of a wager that he would sleep in the abbey, notwithstanding the report that the ghost of Bradshaw, the president of the court at the trial of Charles I., who in the time of the commonwealth occupied the deanery, haunted the building. He spent the night in the abbey and occupied his time in carving his name on the coronation chair, which bears to this day the following rudely cut inscription: "I, Peter Abbott, slept in this chair."—Dundee Advertiser.

The Call to Individuality.

No man thinks his own thoughts; no man uses his own eyes; no man stands upon his own feet; no man walks alone. We go in flocks; we lean on others; we follow the multitudes blindly; we bend our necks to the yoke of public opinion; we have no self reliance. The only virtue we have is conformity. The demand of the age is for men and women of character who are self-poised, self-reliant, independent and self-assertive. Society follows customs and routine. The redemption of the race is in the originality of individuals.

Milton's Works.

Milton regarded the "Paradise Regained" as infinitely superior to the "Paradise Lost" and once expressed great surprise that any one should entertain a contrary opinion. He said that of all his works the poem "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity" was his best. It was his earliest, being written in 1629, when he was twenty-one years of age.

Domestic Bliss.

"You are always reaching for something you can't afford."
"You were not always of that opinion."
"Oh, is that so?"
"I think so. At least you didn't say that when I proposed."

Too Sensitive.

"What is wrong between that young engaged couple?"
"He didn't like it because when he told her that he would die for her she wanted to know how much life insurance he carried."

There is one broad sky over all the world and, whether it be blue or cloudy, the same heaven beyond it.—Dickens.

FINDING A COMET.

One Case Where a Blunder Proved a Friend to Science.

Probably the most extraordinary discovery of a comet was that of the one known as "a 1896." It happened this way, as told in Science by W. W. Campbell of the Lick observatory: Professor Charles D. Perrine discovered a comet on Nov. 17, 1895, and observed it night after night till Dec. 20, 1895, when it was lost to sight in the glare of the sun's rays. Professor Perrine and Mr. Campbell calculated its orbit for 1896, and their computations were published in the astronomical journals.

Just before dawn on Jan. 30, 1896, Perrine and Campbell watched it emerge from behind the sun at the precise spot they had predicted. On Feb. 14 a cablegram in cipher announced that Lamp at Kiel, Germany, had rediscovered Perrine's comet that morning and gave its position. This differed by twenty-four minutes of time from the position in which Perrine knew his comet to be. This was not explained for several weeks, when it turned out that in translating the cipher cablegram a mistake had been made and that the cablegram as sent placed the comet just where Perrine had observed it.

Before this error had been discovered, however, and on the morning of Feb. 15 Perrine turned his telescope to the spot indicated in the cablegram and saw a comet. He naturally supposed that Lamp at Kiel had discovered this new comet and mistaken it for the Perrine comet, and not until the error in translating the cablegram was discovered did it become evident that this was not so and that the error had actually directed the telescope to a new comet.

And, stranger still, this new comet was moving so rapidly that had Perrine directed his telescope to the spot indicated at any other time but just that morning he would not have seen it and it might never have been discovered.

WHEN DEWEY WAS AT MANILA.

We Were Then Very Close to a Clash With Germany.

When Admiral Dewey's fleet was in Manila harbor in 1898, after taking the city, the only fleet which did not salute our flag was the fleet of the German government. It was heavier, gun for gun, than the American. Its attitude was so threatening that the English fleet under Admiral Chichester anchored between the two, ready to act. It was not the last time English and American fleets were to act together in defense of freedom.

In the judgment and on the authority of one of the few of those then on the ground and still living who held high positions no doubt existed in our fleet, our army or our civil administrators that the Kaiser's fleet had instructions to use any opportunity for action. The German government extorted from us the Caroline islands, now in Japanese hands, a serious addition to our future perils of the Pacific.

When President McKinley came to a final decision on our retention of the Philippines he was powerfully influenced by a personal message from Lord Salisbury, not through the usual channels, that he hoped the United States would keep the archipelago, because if we did not this German government would take them and a general war would follow, since Japan and England would act. I say this on the authority of my lifelong friend and for thirty years my beloved chief on the Philadelphia Press, the late Charles Emory Smith, then postmaster general.—Talcott Williams in American Review of Reviews.

Why Shoes Wear Out.

The average step is twenty-six inches. This means 2,437 steps to the mile, or 12,185 in a five mile day. A person weighing 160 pounds in a day has pounded into his shoes 974 tons and 1,000 pounds of meat, bone and troubles, and all this he carries above his shoes. Men buy three pairs of shoes a year. A steel hammer weighing 160 pounds coming down at that rate for four months would have to be renewed each day and would have to be fished out of the deepest hole in the earth at the end of four months.

Which Was the Bigger?

It is very amusing to try to repeat this:
Mrs. Biggar had a baby. Which was the bigger? The baby was a little Biggar. Which was the bigger, Mr. Biggar or the baby? Mr. Biggar was Father Biggar. Mr. Biggar died. Was the baby then bigger than Mrs. Biggar? No, for the baby was fatherless.

Invitation Declined.

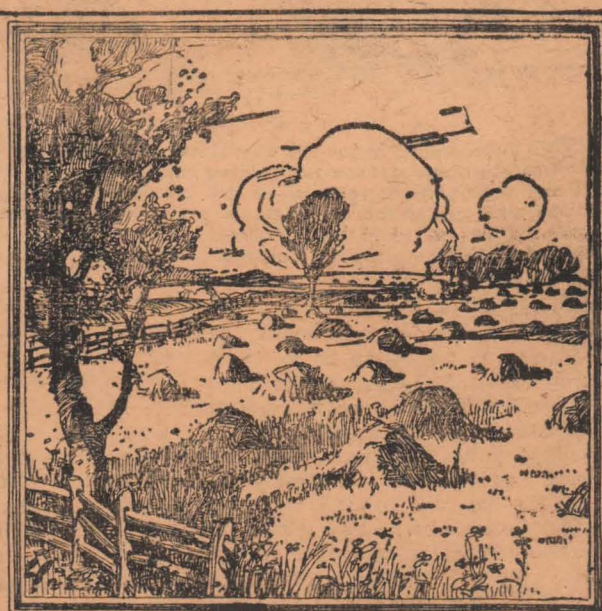
The convicted man had just received his sentence and was being led out.
"Poor man! Is there anything I can do for you?" asked a sympathetic woman from the audience.
"No, mum," said the prisoner, "unless you'd like to do this three years."—Detroit Saturday Night.

A Lady on Trial.

"Shall I give the jury the documents in the case?" inquired a bailiff.
"What have the documents got to do with their decision?" snapped the sarcastic judge. "Just give each of 'em a photo of the fair defendant."

Its Mission.

"Are you going to earth?" asked the star of the comet.
"Yes," replied the comet, "and when I get there I will a tail unfold."—Baltimore American.



The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

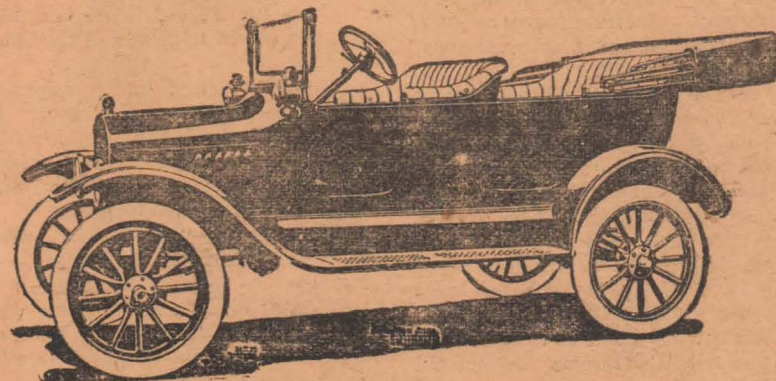
Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford

Touring - - \$495
Runabout - \$475
Coupe - - \$770
Sedan - - \$970
One-ton Truck \$750

E. O. B. FORD, ONT.



J. R. Fraser, Agent - Cardinal, Ont



Department of Railways and Canals

Ontario--St. Lawrence Canals

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Tender for Government Buildings," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, February 18th, 1918, for the purchase of two Government buildings located on Canal lands at Iroquois.

Forms of Tender, containing a description and the location of these buildings may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent Engineer, Ontario St. Lawrence Canals, Cornwall, or from Mr. George Caloren, Lockmaster, Iroquois.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By order

J. W. PUGSLEY

Secretary

WE WANT NOW

A Reliable Agent in Dundas County

to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during fall and winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 Acres

of the choicest nursery stock including new varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to

The Pelham Nursery Co.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

N. B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of nursery stock.

New Commercial Hotel

W. A. Strader, Prop.

IROQUOIS

ONTARIO

When in Iroquois make your home at the New Commercial Hotel, where good meals, good service, and first-class accommodation and modern conveniences have been provided for our patrons. Special rates by the week and regular boarders and family parties. Bus meets all trains. First-class livery in connection.

Kavanaugh & Hyslop

"The Leading Home Furnishers"

VOILE BLOUSE

Special line of white, large assortment of Patterns, Newest shaped Collars, and hem-stitched Cuffs, \$1.50.

ALL-OVER APRONS

Light and dark shades of Print, large and roomy.

Prices, 50c, 85c and \$1.00.

Middies and Smocks from 1.00 to 3.00

UNDERSKIRTS

Sateen Underskirts in large assortment of colors, frilled and shirred, in all sizes, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Silk Underskirts, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Black Moire \$3.50.

Silk and Silk Crepe de Chine Waists, in all popular shades and styles, at 1.50, 3.00 and 3.75.

Kavanaugh & Hyslop

THE T. EATON CO., Limited

Prescott Creamery

BRANCH

Our Branch Creamery in Prescott affords an excellent opportunity to the Farming community to dispose of their Cream and Milk. We furnish Cans and Pay Express Charges.

Write us for prices and particulars. We pay every week. Address all communications to Prescott.

Advertise!

It Saves Talking to Customers