

Grand Picnic and Popularity Contest

IN AID OF ST. MARTIN
OF TOURS PARISH

Glen Robertson, Ontario

ON LABOR DAY

Monday, September 4th

Full particulars from time to time
in THE NEWS.

EXCURSION

LANCASTER

TO

KINGSTON

BY G. T. R.

SAT., JULY 22nd

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Lancaster at 6.30 a.m. arriving Kingston at 10.15 a.m., returning from Kingston at 6.30 p.m. the same day.

Return Tickets \$3.15

Good to return on all regular trains till Monday, 24th July.

This is a grand opportunity to see the tented city of Barriefield where 11,000 soldiers are under canvas, including our boys of the Counties' Own, the 154th Overseas Battalion, who will certainly appreciate your visit.

This is a chance which may not occur again while our own boys are in camp, so don't miss this great sight.

Don't Miss This Easy Chance

Special To-Night

JULY 14th, 1916

5 Reel Broadway Feature

Presented by Hobart Bosworth with Jane Novak and Hobart Henley in

"A Little Brother Of The Rich"

HECTOR'S THEATRE

On Friday, July 14th

For One Night Only

This interesting feature should not be missed on any account.

Admission: Everybody 10c

Auction Sale

At 32-5th Lancaster, Tuesday, July 18th, at 2.30 p.m., 65 acres standing hay. Bongal A. Macdonell, prop. 26-1

Auction Sale

The undersigned will sell by public auction absolutely without reserve on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 p.m., on lot 18-4th Con. Lancaster, 75 acres No. 1 hay in lots to suit purchasers. Four months credit. See posters.

Having still a reserve of 30 acres will pay \$6 per day and feed to two live husky men with strong team and wagon.

26-1 J. K. Condie, Bainsville.

VOTERS' LIST

Township of Kenyon

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voters Lists Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Greenfield on the 14th day of July, 1916, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1916.

J. D. CAMERON,
Clerk of said Municipality.

26-1

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. William McDonald, who died July 4th, 1915:

Oh mother dear, one year has past,
And with our hearts still sore,
As time goes by dear mother,
We miss thee more.

I oft times think of thee,
When I am all alone,
For memory is thy only friend,
That grief can call its own,
Like ivy on the withered oak,
When all other things decay,
My love for thee dear mother,
Shall never fade away.

Her daughter, Mrs. Jas. J. McDonald,
Dalhousie Station.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Miss Gretta MacLeod, who died July 13, 1915.

Dear is the grave where Gretta is laid,
Sweet is the memory that never shall fade,
Fond is the hope that again we shall meet,
Kneeling together at Jesus' feet.

Her Cousin, Lillian,
Skye, Ont.

In loving memory of Miss Gretta MacLeod, who departed this life on July 13th, 1915.

One year has passed, our hearts still sore,
As time flies by we miss her more;
Her loving smile, her gentle face,
No one can fill her vacant place,
Forget her? No, we never will,
We only know we love her still;
Her memory is as fresh today
As in the hour she passed away.

Inserted by Mr. and Mrs. D. D. MacLeod and family, McCrimmon, Ont.

To Rent

Furnished house, well located, and at reasonable rent. Apply to J. A. McMillan, Alexandria, Ont. 26-2

Wanted

A dining room girl. Write the King George Hotel, Cornwall. 26-1

Wanted

Man and wife for farm near Williams-town. Man to attend to poultry, garden and chores, wife to be cook and housekeeper. Apply by letter to K. W. Blackwell, 103 Crescent Street, Montreal. 26-1

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted, Protestant, first or second class, Normal trained, for S.S. No. 3, Kenyon, (Dunvegan Village). Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply stating salary to D. K. McLeod, Sec.-Treas., Dunvegan Post Office. 26-3

Teacher Wanted

A duly qualified teacher for S.S. No. 9, Kenyon. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply stating salary and experience, to R. A. McDonald, Sec.-Treas., Greenfield, Ont. 25-3

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S.S. No. 15, Kenyon. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Wm. Finlan, Sec.-Treas., R.R. No. 1, Greenfield. 25-3

Teacher Wanted

A qualified Catholic teacher for S.S. No. 9, Lochiel, salary \$450. Duties to commence September 1st. Apply to A. A. McKinnon, Sec.-Treas., R.R. No. 1, Alexandria, Ont. 23-1f

Barriefield Training Camp Topics

BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.

An escort left here Tuesday evening for Toronto to bring back an absentee of the 154th.

The investigation concerning the escape of three German prisoners from Fort Henry Internment Camp is still in progress.

Captain Porteous and Lieut. Wylie, who had been taking a three week's course in musketry at Ottawa, returned to duty here on Monday.

An upright piano has been installed in the officers' ante-room, and as a number of young men are quite musical, an hour or so nightly is spent round the piano.

A few men still struggle in a day or two over their leave thus curtailing punishment. In future the punishment will fit the crime and such men will decorate the detention camp.

Officers of the Loyal Orange Order also N.C.O.'s, and men who made application for leave to attend a 12th July celebration, were granted same by the officer commanding.

Five tons of bread are made daily in the bread ovens of the Army Service Corps. The staff of bakers are qualified men and the bread being turned out is excellent.

Lieutenants MacGinnis and A. D. Macdonald are taking a course at the School of Cooking. When they return to their respective homes they will undoubtedly be in great demand by their lady friends.

Little of importance transpires here that does not come under the observant eye of either the Camp Commandant or a Staff Officer. Two or three times a day each training area is visited that a close check may be kept on the work carried on.

Mrs. T. D. R. Hemming and Mrs. Ogilvie, on Thursday of last week, visited Morrisburg in company with staff officers, where a meeting was held in the interest of recruiting. The following day they were in Cornwall for a like purpose.

A sight that attracts and fascinates the average visitor is the signallers at work on their hill in immediate proximity of headquarters. The flags waving in the wind as the signals are flashed out across the field, make a very pretty sight.

In the program of sports conducted in camp on Wednesday, Captain Nick Pawl won four firsts in beats, and 2 firsts in finals. He also won 2 in the broad jump, and 2 in the 220 yards race, which gave him the individual championship.—Kingston Standard.

The 154th Battalion have prepared a number of flower beds paralleling the Gananoque road which they intend planting with some of the best obtainable. This will give the entrance to the lines of the 154th a nice appearance.—Kingston Standard.

Valcartier may be a much drier spot than Barriefield, but Valcartier has its fleas and black flies, which are unknown in Barriefield. Between fleas and mud, the choice is in favor of mud. You can wash off the mud, but can't scare off a Valcartier flea with any ordinary dose of water.

A fatigue of some twenty men were engaged Monday and Tuesday in constructing lines of trenches which will be used in instructing the men, by competent officers, in bombing and grenade throwing, that they may become expert in what is considered a most important part of the work they will be called on to do after reaching France.

A number here received invitations to attend the mid-summer dance under the auspices of the Glengarry Agricultural Association, which is to be held Friday evening in the Alexandria Armory. All regret that an engagement of importance prevents their accepting.

There has been a change in the establishment of infantry battalions for overseas which eliminates junior majors, assistant adjutants, transport and signalling officers. Under the new regulations the strength of officers is cut down from 40 to 32.

Housekeeper Wanted

By a priest in a country parish. Apply stating references to Rev. D. D. McMillan, R.R. No. 1, Alexandria, Ont. 23-1f

Money to Loan

When you want a loan, give me a call. I am in a position to give special terms of payment to borrowers. I have also considerable private money available. Angus McDonald, Alexandria, Ont. 7-1f

Now that the warm weather has set in the shower baths, eleven in number are practically in constant use.

A new course at the School of Musketry, Ottawa, opened on Monday, and is being attended by Captains McNaughton and Glasgow.

Pipe-Major Tait, who for several days was under the weather, is again leading his band much to the delight of the members of that organization.

For several days now non-commissioned officers have not been allowed to carry side arms while walking out. This rule was brought into play owing to a civilian in a dispute being stabbed by a soldier.

The 154th Battalion have a St. Bernard dog that could easily win in the closest competition in any dog show. He has a most remarkable head for this type of canine.

A camp detention compound, situated in proximity of the rifle ranges, is now being used which does away with the battalion compounds and frees some six men a day from guard duty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we are informed, plans to address a number of patriotic meetings in Ontario next month. As the 154th is close upon 150 men under strength, why not secure Sir Wilfrid for Alexandria?

The moonlight excursions down the lake on the palatial steamers that ply here are quite well patronized by the boys in khaki. For the modest sum of 50 cents one can spend a most delightful evening on the water.

The following members of the 154th recently reported at the Infantry School of Instruction as Probationers: J. Blakeney, D. Murriff, A. Jardine, J. H. Rogers, D. J. Casey, I. Murray and R. McCloskey, all of whom desire to qualify as sergeants. We wish them success.

Lt.-Col. Langton, inspector general of transports and supplies, while in Cornwall on Wednesday of last week, delivered a most interesting lecture on the system of operating canteens and battalion messes which was attended by O. C.'s and quartermasters of the several battalions here.

As a number of requests for farm help at the haying have come to hand within the past week a camp order was issued on Tuesday in effect that under certain conditions, which must be strictly adhered to by employer and employee, a limited number of soldiers may be granted furlough.

The 154th Battalion was authorized the latter part of December, 1915. This is July, 1916, but six months later, and now we find the 240th of Renfrew already budding out. This battalion is making good headway in recruiting and will shortly be in a position to come to Kingston for training.

The dripping, which comes from the meat cooked for the men, heretofore was a bone of contention as to its disposal for a monetary consideration. It now finds a ready sale at from 10 cents per lb. and as between three and four hundred pounds are accumulated monthly a goodly cash return goes to swell the canteen fund.

A number of the married officers have rented sites on the banks of the St. Lawrence in close proximity to Barriefield Camp and are making arrangements to have their wives and children go under canvas for a month or so. The experience in many instances will be novel but we feel sure all will enjoy camp life.

All the troops on Saturday morning participated in a twelve mile route march down the Gananoque road. The march discipline was excellent and we are pleased to report that not one man of the 154th fell out of the ranks. A splendid showing of endurance. Col. Hemming was more than pleased with the march and complimented officers and men on their conduct.

With upwards of 6,000 men under canvas it is gratifying to find that less than a baker's dozen are to be found in the field hospital and that more serious cases are few and far between. This is tangible testimony to the excellent sanitary arrangements in vogue here and the desire of all immediately concerned to employ every measure possible to secure the desired end.

Not a piper in camp on Wednesday, was the unique experience of the 154th. All brought about by the fact that the kilts were in even greater demand for Orange Walks than ever. It is evident their fame as pipers has spread through this Eastern section. Had Col. Macdonald thirty instead of twenty pipers the supply even then would not have met the demand. As it was it was found necessary to break up the band into sections to keep the engagements made.

Lieut. W. H. Bogart left on Saturday for Cornwall to replace Lieut. Raymond as recruiting officer.

A new 30,000 gallon water reservoir is being installed so that the storage capacity at the camp may be increased to 65,000.

Women of shady characters are not tolerated here as was exemplified by a sentence of three months, awarded by a magistrate on Monday morning.

Coup and Lent's three ring circus will show here on the 18th inst., unnecessary to add the boys have already the half dollar to one side to ensure attendance.

Another battalion left Barriefield on Wednesday, viz., the 93rd of Peterboro, commanded by Lt.-Col. Johnston, their destination being some point in England.

If the Minister of Militia decides to organize and train in Canada two infantry divisions for direct transportation to Flanders a number of battalions may winter in Canada.

Owing to the wonderful work being carried on by the dentists and other members of the Canadian Army Dental Corps, examining medical officers are now able to totally disregard the condition of the teeth of recruits.

The big recreation tent which now adorns the south end of our lines will be formally opened the close of this week, when a fine programme will be staged, all the talent coming from the ranks of the 154th.

Major W. H. Magwood, second in command 154th Battalion, Sunday in Cornwall. On his return to Kingston on Monday, he was accompanied by Mrs. Magwood and children, also by Mrs. Milligan and Miss Irwin, the journey being made by motor.

If your neighbor is not a subscriber of The News, Glengarry's Home Paper, and is interested in affairs military, kindly suggest to him that if he wants military news fresh and reliable to forward his subscription first mail.

Two popular staff officers in the person of Major Priedaux, S.O.O., and Lt.-Col. Burritt, C.R.C.T., are slated to vacate their posts here this week. The former goes to Winnipeg, the latter to Ottawa. Both carry with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

Another week has gone by and it certainly proved a profitable one from a training standpoint as the weather was ideal. On Saturday one of the companies will proceed to the ranges for musketry and it is expected by the 26th of August, every man will have taken the course.

At last the City Fathers are giving some attention to the road between Kingston and Barriefield, which has been in a disgraceful state. The road is being oiled, a camp fatigue of some twenty men assisting. This will do away with the dust nuisance but the ruts and etc. will still be in evidence.

We are informed the Hon. the Minister of Militia is considering the advisability of issuing an order which soldiers who become seriously ill and incapacitated owing to their own action or moral misconduct will lose a portion of their pay when on service or their pension when permanently unable to serve.

The penalty for desertion is on the sliding scale here and we are glad to see the scale is upward not downward. A private of the 93rd Bn. this week was handed out a sentence of one year in the Central Prison despite the fact that he is still in his teens and gave the excuse that he had heard his battalion was proceeding overseas at once and he wanted to see his mother.

Lt.-Col. Williams, chief recruiting officer for the Dominion, will on Friday afternoon hold a conference with officers commanding battalions for overseas, members of the city council and Board of Trade in the City Hall, Kingston, with a view of putting new life in recruiting that battalions may be brought up to strength without delay.

There is rejoicing among the men of the 154th due to the fact that Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, had decided to restore the kilts as the official and government issue uniform of the Highland regiments in Canada, the more so as officers and men of the "Counties' Own" have decided that granted the necessary authority, the battalion will proceed overseas as a kilted battalion. Actions speak louder than words and to back their decision the lads have pledged themselves to subscribe \$4,000 towards the cost of the Highland garb.

THE NEWS—The Peoples Paper—One Dollar a year to any address in Canada

Camp Sports

Officers and Men of 154th Bn. land the Championship of Barriefield

The 154th Battalion athletes won the championship of Barriefield Camp at the first field day held on Wednesday afternoon. Five battalions representing over five thousand men either took part or cheered their favorites on to greater efforts. The boys from Stormont, Dundas and especially Glengarry made a splendid showing and to the old-timers present brought back to memory the days when the old 59th-Regiment came to camp and carried away with them the majority of prizes offered for athletic prowess. And it was just the same on Wednesday last. The 154th soldiers won the majority of events besides four or five second prizes and as many thirds.

Captain Nick Bawlf, paymaster of the battalion, won the all-round championship, taking two first and two second. He won the hundred yards, the officers' race, was second in the 220 yards and was second in the broad jump. J. R. McDonald of Dalkeith, was an easy winner in the hammer throw and the shot put, while two other counties boys, Lieut. Franklin and Sergt. Walsh of Alexandria, were also prize winners in these events. Sergt. Walsh also took second place in the high jump. In the broad jump Sergt. D. A. McArthur lost out by a couple of inches after he looked like an easy winner. It was the first time he had competed this season and before the battalion leaves camp he will have won back any lost laurels.

The 154th tug-of-war team made a great attempt to win the cup offered for this event and came within an ace of doing so. After pulling their way into the finals, the team lost to the 109th men. It was a great pull and just when the Glengarry boys had their opponents within three inches of the mark, J. R. McDonald and John Leo, McDonald slipped on the hard ground and gave the others a chance to win. The 154th did not have its regular team on the rope and has already issued a challenge to the winners for another go.

The soccer football team won the championship of the camp by defeating the 93rd Battalion team after an exciting match by the score of two goals to one. The 154th have a number of Ottawa players in its line-up who with the others present a formidable team. Sergt. Canty, who enlisted at Alexandria, played a stellar game for the winners in goals. Octave Larocque of Martintown, also shone on the forward line.

The lacrosse match that was to have been played between the 154th and the 166th for the camp honors, was postponed till this week. It looks as if the local boys will have another victory as they have such players on the team as Capt. Bawlf, formerly of the Ottawa Capitals, Johnny Broderick, Lawrence Degray and Mike Cummins of the Cornwalls, and Mitchell Cook, Roddy McMillan, Sholly McMillan, McRae, Pont Lalonde and Lieut. A. D. McDonald, of Alexandria.

The summary of the results of the athletic events is:

100 yards dash—Capt. Bawlf, 154th; Pte. Weaver, 166th; Sgt. Babooe, Time 15sec.

220 yards dash—Capt. Bawlf, 154th; Pte. Oslar, 166th; Pte. McDonald, Time 24sec.

One mile run—Pte. Oslar, 156th; Pte. Scott, 166th; Pte. Hannah, Time 8 min. 20 sec.

Hammer throwing—J. R. McDonald, 154th; Sergt. Walsh, 154th; Lieut. Franklin, 154th. Distance 140 feet 1 inch.

Broad jump—Pte. Weaver, 166th; Capt. Bawlf; Sergt. McArthur. Dis. 17 feet.

16 lb. shot—Lt. J. R. McDonald, 154th; Lt. McKenna, 93rd; Sergt. Seguin, 154th. Dis. 20 feet.

Officers race—Capt. Bawlf, Lt. Shinn, 5th F.C.C.E.; A. D. McDonald, 154th. Time 7 1/2-5th sec.

Tug-of-war—109th-154th. Winners won two pulls, losers one.

High jump—Murray 109th, Welch 154th, A. D. McDonald 154th. Height 5 feet.

Obstacle race—Hilliard 166th, Lannier 166th, and Freeman 93rd.

Relay race—93rd first, 154th second. The 154th scored 49 points, while their nearest competitor only made 13. Another field day will be held in August when even a better showing will be attempted as the boys have set their minds on winning every event.

The championship trophy comes in the form of a large group photo of the winning team together with the officers who had charge of the meet and the members of the headquarters staff.

CANADA'S FIRE LOSS.

Canada's fire loss during the first six months of the year has exceeded that of the corresponding period last year by approximately \$300,000,000 or \$600,000 per month. In an article entitled "Canada's Contribution to Carelessness" the organ of the Conservation Commission points out that the interest on Canada's annual fire loss of \$23,000,000 would pay 5 per cent. interest on approximately half a billion dollars.

King George Lauds

The Overseas Troops

London, July 9.—Following is the King's speech to the overseas Parliamentarians received at Buckingham Palace Friday: "It gives me much pleasure to welcome you here today, as I fully recognize the importance of your visit and of others of the same kind, for they promote intercourse between the mother country and the Dominions. They maintain a constant interchange of ideas that help bridge seas which divide us. Fifteen years ago the Queen and I visited the great Dominions which have chosen you as their representatives, and we treasure with abiding recollections the loyalty and affection evinced towards us throughout that unique and memorable tour. We, on our part, greet you today with feelings no less hearty. You represent those who, while separated by vast distances, are united by the strongest ties of blood and patriotism, and who hastened across the ocean to support the motherland in the hour of danger.

PRAISE FOR SMUTS.

"They fulfilled that mission, sacrificing their sons in the common cause and placing their wealth and resources at the disposal of ourselves and our allies. Never so long as the Empire lasts will heroism which has immortalized the battlefields of France—Ypres and Hooge—be forgotten. I congratulate the members of the South African Union, justly proud of the successes achieved under the leadership of General Botha, and more recently by a force comprising British regular, South Africans, Rhodesians, East African settlers, and native troops from my Indian Empire in an offensive so vigorously conducted by General Smuts during the past year and a half. It has been my pleasure to inspect those forces from the Dominions which have partly carried out their training in this country, and I can testify to the splendid quality of



WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

the troops and the spirit of loyalty and devotion of which they have given the amplest proof in the face of the enemy. I trust your stay here will be both pleasant and instructive, and that opportunity will be given you to estimate the efforts being made to keep the army and navy efficient both in men and equipment. We can learn much from each other, so it is my earnest hope that such visits as this will be both frequent and fruitful, and that they will be reciprocated by not less frequent and fruitful visits from citizens of the mother country to the Dominions. These will tend to consolidate the union of the Empire, which is consecrated by memories of common sacrifice and heroic determination to defend it.

Sir George Foster, replying, said the services our overseas Dominions have been able to render have been love given, prompted by loyalty and love for the motherland, but resting on the basis of firm conviction that the gigantic struggle in which the Empire is now engaged involves issues of liberty and civilization common to all and absolutely vital to our own well-being.

A Visit to the Big Camp at Barriefield Interesting

(Winchester Press.)

Last week a deputation consisting of Messrs. O. D. Casselman, Chesterville; J. F. Ault, J. W. Flett and J. H. Ross, Winchester, visited Barriefield Camp, Kingston, to complete arrangements for the presence here on July 1st, of the Kilties Band, and as many of the boys from this section as can possibly get here for our big Dominion Day celebration. The trip was made in Mr. Ault's automobile, the party leaving Winchester at twenty-five minutes to eleven in the morning and arriving at Barriefield at about five in the evening, having stopped an hour at Brockville for dinner and being delayed at Gananoque for over half an hour to replenish the car with oil and gasoline and make a small repair to one wheel. It was a beautiful day for a run despite a few showers, and the hundred and some miles were a succession of new and beautiful scenes of landscape to all the party. Arriving at Barriefield we found Col. Macdonald, officer in command of the 154th Batt. and Major Magwood second officer in command, and they gave the party a right royal welcome. They insisted on our remaining for dinner, or as the popular officers put it, taking pot luck, and having a taste of soldier's life. Dinner over, they then insisted on our remaining with them over night and see how the soldiers slept.

The visit was well worth while outside the object the party went for, for it gave each an insight into camp life that was as instructive as it was interesting, and we came away with a greater admiration for those who had sacrificed so much because of their sense of duty, their loyalty and devotion to King and Country.

It would be impossible in our limited space, even though we possessed the ability, to give a true picture of life at Barriefield Camp. Although we saw it neither in its worst nor its most favourable condition, we will describe it as we saw it, as it is endured and

enjoyed by the 154th Battalion from Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas. The camp is situated on the south side on the Kingston road and about 34 miles east of Kingston city. Since going into camp the weather has been wet. The soil where the Camp is situated is a heavy, thick, sticky blue clay, and as one officer put it, it sticks closer than a brother, and is as uncertain, where you walk on it, as a friend. It is a slippery clay, and unless one is accustomed to walking on it, he has a hard time to navigate through between tents and about the squares. Needless to say the continued wet weather has not improved conditions there, for the tramping of over one thousand men has worked up the clay and made it a serious problem for the officers to know just what to do in order that the men under them should endure as little discomfort as possible. The tents are pitched in rows, the first two rows near the roadway being occupied by the officers, the others by the men.

When the Battalion first went into camp, the bare ground was the resting place at night for the boys. They are each provided with a sort of mattress and three blankets. And you, dear readers, who retire at night under the shelter of your tight roof, resting on your comfortable soft mattress with springs underneath, covered with clean and soft sheets, blankets, with all the comforts of modern times, just give a thought to the boys who have donned the King's uniform, and have gone into training at Barriefield in order that they be fitted and qualified for service at the front, to fight for your home, your freedom from despotic militarism, from German rule.

But the continued rains made conditions in camp serious, and the officers felt that something must be done to better them. They could not endure seeing the boys retire after a hard day's drill, to sleep on the damp ground. So they ordered some 13,000 feet of boards and they purchased hammers, saws and nails. They employed a few carpenters and then they showed the boys the piles of lumber, the tools, and introduced them to the carpenters and told them to go ahead and make floors for their

tents. Needless to say the boys responded to the hint and in one afternoon nearly every tent on the field had a board floor under it, and since then their sleeping quarters are not as bad. The officers quarters are not much better than those of the men. Col. Macdonald, Major Magwood, and all the officers are very popular with the men, and during our stay in camp we heard not one word of complaint. Everyone seemed perfectly happy. The boys were as jolly and bright as a lot of school children at recess. They joked, they whistled, they laughed and they sang. They are pictures of health. We talked with many of the boys from Winchester. Were they glad to see us? Well, yes. The way they grasped your hand, the glad look in their eyes told how glad they were. They asked about the folk at home, they wanted the news.

Asked how they were getting along, and how they were enjoying it, the reply was always the same. "Just fine." Not a word of complaint, not a grumble.

We visited the boys at their breakfast on Sunday morning. The kitchen is a large square building, and the cooking ranges are placed in the centre. The dining tents are arranged close by, a long table of boards running through the centre. The men take their plates and drinking mugs to the kitchen and get their rations, and return to the dining tent to devour them. Devour is the better word, for the men are always hungry and there is not much left when they get through. We saw the boys at their Sunday morning breakfast. It consisted of bacon, warmed potatoes, beans, bread, and coffee or tea. They eat like men who enjoy their meals. They laughed and jollied one another, they seemed perfectly happy.

But camp life at Barriefield is not play. There is order, strict discipline and unconditional obedience. That is what makes the efficient soldier.

We saw the men on Sunday morning parade—it was a grand and inspiring sight. There were 10,000 men and officers at Barriefield camp on Sunday

morning. At 5.30 a.m. the big gun goes off, the bugle sounds, it is time to get up. At 6 a.m. the bugle again sounds, it is time for early parade; at 6.30 again the bugle sounds, and the men are expected to get ready for breakfast; at 7 o'clock breakfast is served. At 8.30 o'clock the men are on the parade grounds. All levity is gone. Here we see the soldier. Here we see the officer in command. The orders are given, the orders are obeyed with a precision, with a promptitude that shows the result of training. The Kilties band is there. The command is given, the band begins to play, the men march past. They are going to Sunday morning service. They form a big square, and the service is conducted by the Kilties Band, and we do not centre.

Each day the men are on duty from 9.30 a.m. till 5 p.m. with an hour and a half for dinner. Every man must be in his tent at 10 o'clock at night, and at 10.15 the bugle sounds and all lights must be extinguished. Anyone not in by 9.30 o'clock must have a pass, or be sent to the guard house till morning to give explanation and be dealt with by the superior officer.

Everything about the camp impresses one with the system, organization and discipline that prevails. The din of traffic on the road between the camps and the city is equal to that of Broadway, New York. No language has yet been discovered that will give one an idea of the sounds made when the auto horns send forth their unearthly shrieks, but as we lay in the tent at night, with the rain coming down on the outside just a few inches from one's nose, and listen to the din and noise outside it at times reminded us of being caught on the lake shore at night during a tremendous storm, when the wind would make the big trees on shore swish and groan, and the waves would dash themselves against the rocks, while all the wild beasts in the forest were keeping up a howl in unison. Perhaps we have exaggerated the situation but we don't think so. Anyway the visit to Batt. No. 154 at Barriefield Camp was a most pleasant experience. Col. Macdon-

ald, Major Magwood, and the other officers could not have been more attentive and entertaining had we been guests in their private homes. The commanding officers are very popular, and deservedly so, with all the men. Their battalion is pronounced the banner battalion at Barriefield Camp, and have been marked out as the first to be sent overseas. They are a magnificent body of men as we saw them march past on Sunday morning headed by the Kilties Band, and we do not wonder that Col. Macdonald and his officers are so proud of them.

No Duty on Tourists Autos

Ottawa, Ju. —The Department of Customs has issued an order to its collectors governing the passing in and out of automobiles. This is in appropos of the reciprocal arrangements now existing between some Canadian provinces and certain states of the United States regarding motor licenses. It is expected that these arrangements will result in a large increase in the number of motor tourists coming into Canada this Summer, and it is for this that Hon. Dr. Reid has made provision. The new regulations provide that when a non-resident owner of an automobile or motor-cycle manufactured abroad desires to bring such a machine into Canada for a stay of not more than one month he shall report at the Customs house at the frontier port in Canada, and present a certificate.

The collector, if satisfied that the machine is imported in good faith, may admit it without formal entry, furnishing the owner with a certificate, to be given up to the collector at the port of departure and returned by him to the issuer. The certificate will contain a complete description of the machine, the owner in each case subscribing to the statement that "the machine is not to be used for any commercial or business pursuits whatever while in Canada, and shall be exported from Canada within one month."

A STUPENDOUS SELLING EVENT

That Will Be The Talk Of The County

SIMON'S JULY CLEARANCE SALE

From Saturday, July 8th Until July 31st

An opportunity for everyone to save. Get your share of Bargains before too late



You don't have to believe all you hear, but you must believe what you see. Give this store a call during this big Clearance Sale and prove for yourselves that this store offers even greater bargains and better values than the city departmental stores — then you see what you are getting too, before you spend your money. Our sales are always genuine. Satisfaction with every article guaranteed.

| Dry Goods, Dress Goods, and Accessories | Men's Clothing | Ladies', Men's, & Children's Shoes | Groceries |
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| \$1.00 all-wool dress goods..... | \$11.00 Tweed suits, all-wool, for.... | Less than Factory Cost Prices today, as prices of leather advances daily. | Granulated sugar, per lb..... |
| 75c all-wool dress goods..... | 15.00 Tweed suits, all-wool..... | Men's \$6.00 & \$6.50 shoes, all leathers, \$4.75 | 100 lbs. Granulated Sugar..... |
| 36 inch Paillette silks, all colors & shades..... | 18.00 Tweed suits, all-wool..... | Men's 5.00 & 5.50 shoes, all leathers, 4.00 | 40c green tea..... |
| Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, Ribbons, Laces, Etc., at Factory Cost Prices. | 23.50 Blue, Black and Grey serge hand-tailored suits, all-wool..... | Men's 4.00 & 4.50 shoes, all leathers, 3.25 | 35c green tea..... |
| | 8.50 rain coats..... | Men's 3.00 & 3.50 shoes, Black Calf..... | 20c fine green tea..... |
| | 12.00 rain coats..... | Men's 4.00 & 5.00 Oxfords, all leathers..... | 6 bars Comfort, Sunlight or Surprise soap..... |
| | 14.00 rain coats..... | Ladies' 4.00 & 4.50 tan Oxford pumps..... | 9 lbs. rolled oats..... |
| | All other lines of Men's Clothing, also Boys' and Children's, at Factory Cost Prices. | Ladies' 2.50 Dongola Kid boots..... | 6 lbs. rice..... |
| | | Ladies' 2.25 Dongola Kid low shoes..... | 3 packages corn starch..... |
| | | All others at even Greater Bargains | 3 plugs McDonald chewing tobacco..... |
| | | Gents' Furnishing | 3 packages Old Chum smoking tobacco..... |
| | | 100 dozen men's latest style stiff ha s, \$2.00 and \$2.50 grades, for..... | 1 package seeded raisins..... |
| | | 25 dozen men's 75c negligee shirts..... | |
| | | 10 dozen men's 75c gingham shirts..... | |
| | | All other lines at Factory Cost Price | |

WE TAKE IN EXCHANGE SAME AS CASH—EGGS, BUTTER AND WOOL

Isaac Simon, Opposite Union Bank, Alexandria, Ont.

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ESTABLISHED 1874

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Capital Paid Up \$ 4,000,000
 Retained and Undivided Profits 4,996,304
 Total Assets over 55,000,000

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Capital and Reserve, \$8,400,000 Total Assets, Over \$80,000,000
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for family funds. It may be opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

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CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$4,000,000
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I am prepared to fill all orders entrusted to me for Preserving Fruits. Leave your orders in time for each variety as they come due.

My-prices will be right for good fruit.

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Agricultural Department

Making Farm Butter

Lack of knowledge concerning the simple art of making good butter on the farm is quite prevalent throughout the country. This is shown by the millions of pounds of butter produced on our farms which have to be melted over and worked up in the renovating factories. This butter on the market is known as "processed butter." Butter produced on the farm should be of the highest quality, as the manufacturer has everything under control from the time the milk is drawn until the finished product leaves the farm.

Your inquirer does not have a centrifugal cream separator, but depends on the shallow pan system. Much better results would be obtained were there sufficient cows to warrant the purchase of the cream separator, as with the centrifugal separator a much more thorough separation takes place. In addition the cream is separated sweet, which gives the housewife complete control of the ripening and also gives sweet milk for the young stock on the farm.

Cleanliness in all details is one of the most important features in the production of well-flavored butter. For milking only tin pails should be used and they should be exposed to sunlight when not in use. It would be well to rinse the pails with hot water just before milking; frequently dirt and germs are blown into the pails while they are being exposed to the sunlight. Careful brushing of the udders before the milk is drawn is important. As soon as the milk is drawn it should be removed from the barn, as milk takes up odors rapidly. The milk should be cooled to as low a temperature as possible soon after drawing from the cow and before being placed in the pans for creaming.

It is important to have the room where the milk is set well ventilated and free from objectionable odors. If the cream is to be kept in the cellar the walls should be whitewashed and some arrangement made for ventilation. In scoring dairy butter in various parts of the country the chief defects I found were house flavors or food and cellar flavors. Flavors of this kind are taken up by absorption by the milk and cream. In skimming cream from the pans care should be taken not to take much milk with the cream, as this has a tendency to cause the cream rapidly to sour. For a small dairy on the farm I think a well-glassed 5-gallon crock is as good a receptacle as can be had for holding the cream, as it is easily cleaned. In this crock should be a large metal spoon and the cream should be stirred when fresh cream is added. A clean cloth or cover of some kind is a good thing to protect the cream until a sufficient amount has been gathered for churning.

Cream should be kept at as low a temperature as possible while collecting the amount necessary. If the cream is not sour enough for proper churning, the temperature should be raised to about 60 degrees for a few hours, or possibly warmed slightly the night before, so that it will be fit for churning the next morning.

The chief object of ripening cream is to secure the desired delicate flavor and aroma which are so characteristic of good butter. These, so far as is known, can only be produced by the process of fermentation. The best flavor in butter is obtained when the cream assumes a clean, pure acid taste during the ripening. For this reason it is essential to have acid-producing germs for the cream ripening and if possible to suppress all other germs. Starters are not commonly used in the making of dairy butter. They are used quite extensively at the present time in the manufacture of creamery butter. Several firms make a business of selling pure cultures to the creameries for ripening or souring their cream; especially is this true where the cream is pasteurized.

For making dairy butter a home-made starter can be prepared without much trouble. Where cleanliness is observed, drawing milk from the cow in a clean vessel and keeping it at a temperature of about 70 degrees until it sours will usually produce a good natural starter. For this a fruit jar can be used satisfactorily. The first few streams of milk should not be used. As soon as the milk in the jar begins to coagulate it is in the best condition to be used as a starter. After a good starter is obtained it can be carried on from day to day or from week to week by boiling some fresh milk and cooling it back to a temperature of between 60 degrees and 70 degrees and inoculating it with some of the mother starter already prepared. For cream ripening usually from 5 to 10 percent of the starter is used. With 50 pounds of cream to sour one would use 4 pounds of the sour milk, or about 2 quarts. The cream should be stirred occasionally while ripening. Under normal conditions during the summer months cream will usually be sour enough for churning without a starter. When cream is in the best condition to churn it has a pleasant, sour taste and a thick, granular appearance. In making butter during winter months I would recommend a starter, if necessary, the purchase of the pure culture to begin with and then carrying it on. A great many undesirable bacteria come to the milk naturally while it is being drawn in the barn during the winter months. By using a starter one gets a preponderance of lactic acid bacteria, which take control of the ripening or souring.

Some Pointers for the Amateur Gardener

I wonder if anyone has had the disappointing experience of having a fine old peony plant bloom less and less lavishly, and finally, this year, perhaps, not at all. Ten to one it is because it is planted too deep. Of course when you planted it, it was set at the proper depth, which is with the crown not more than two inches below the surface of the surrounding soil.

The crown of a peony is that part of the root that seems to have grown together and it is from it that the eyes or stalks start. Each year you have fed the plant with manure and in the fall you have covered it with leaves, and that means that each year half an inch or more has been added to the soil that covers the crown of the peony, and now it is planted too deep.

That is the reason the plant is ill humored and refused to bloom. See that the extra inch or two of earth is removed at once, if you have it, stir a couple of handfuls of bone meal around the roots and your old peony will give you many blooms next year.

STOP CUTTING ASPARAGUS.
 Stop cutting your asparagus now, if you would have your bed thrive and yield next year. Cultivate the bed thoroughly and if it is less than five years old, fertilize the whole bed heavily with well rotted cow manure and a goodly sprinkling of fresh bone meal.

If your bed is more than five years old and has been bearing vigorously all this spring, stop cutting now, but do not fertilize it, and you can cut again in four weeks, or say July 15, for two weeks. Leave all the stalks that grow up during the four weeks rest and cut only the new shoots that form. Stop cutting August 1 or you will seriously injure your bed and then fertilize with the manure and bone meal.

Watch your window boxes for plant lice, both the black and the green, and if you find the pests, and you probably will, spray with a solution of tobacco.

MAKE YOUR OWN SPRAY.
 An extract of tobacco can be bought at any seed store and directions for diluting it come on the container. If you have only a few plants to spray, and there is a smoker in the house, put a dozen cigar stubs in warm water, and let them stand over night. The solution should be used on plants when it is the color of strong tea. Be sure and wet the under side of the leaves, as there is where the plant lice congregates.

WATCH WILTED FLOWERS.
 Watch also for wilted flowers. They are not only unsightly, but they conceal the forming seed, which if allowed to mature means that the plant bearing it will cease to bloom. Break off the stem to which the wilted flower is attached. Seed is nowhere harder to find than on petunias.

So skillfully do they conceal their seed that if you do not cut off the wilted flower before it falls off some seed is sure to escape you, no matter how vigilant your eye. It is the object of every flowering plant to mature seed, and if you allow it to do so its blooms will be neither so large nor so many.

WILL SMOTHER PLANT.
 Watch that the Germany ivy is not allowed to grow up on top of the box, instead of hanging over the edge, as it should. It will do it every chance it gets, and it is not only ugly but it will literally smother out all the other plants in the box.

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 If you have a little corner left in your garden, where the ground is rich, set out a few plants of Brussels sprouts this week. You can buy

ounces to the dozen and these will sell at the best prices. To breed for three or four generations from the best layers will produce a strain of fowls that will produce its like, while the hen that has not the breeding behind her is not very likely to produce her equal.

A productive hen is one that is not overly large for her breed, is deep and wide in her fluff, has a large crop for her size and has it well filled at night and lays eggs of medium size.

Never pick the largest hens of any breed to be the best layers. The hens laying the largest eggs never lay as many of them in a given length of time. Hens that lay very large eggs require two days to make every egg, while the one laying an egg each day will not be so large, and as long as eggs are sold by the dozen the last kind would be of greater value when considered from the producers point of view. Eggs are not considered small that average about twenty-five

The News will be sent to any new subscriber in Canada for 12 months for \$1.00.

Spray Potatoes for Blight

There has been an unusual amount of wet weather in many parts of Canada during the last three months, and many crops will be seriously injured owing to the abnormal weather conditions. Among these, the potato is liable to occupy a prominent place.

This crop delights in a light, sandy loam, with just enough moisture to keep the soil damp a few inches below the surface.

If wet weather sets in shortly after planting, very often the seed will not germinate. In such cases the land is a dead loss for the season if some other crop cannot be grown in it. But if the seed does grow, the crop is subject to many diseases. Among these potato blight and rot are the most destructive.

Late blight is caused by a fungus growth that thrives in cool, damp weather and hardly at all if it is warm and dry. It attacks the leaves and stems and eventually the tubers. The growth is first downy white on the shaded portions of the plant. As the tissues are broken down the leaves turn brown, dry up, and fall to the ground. Sometimes the leaves of whole fields are thus destroyed under conditions favoring the disease in three or four days.

The fungus is believed to live over only in the seed potato and to ascend in the stem to the leaves. Spores in enormous numbers are borne by the potato fungus and are carried by the wind far and wide. It is said that one infested plant may infect a whole township in a single season.

Of course the damage to the leaves reduces the crop of tubers. In many cases those that have been formed when the leaves drop are all that will be produced.

There seems no doubt that spraying will reduce, if not eliminate this trouble. In the eastern states farmers usually resort to it, but it is not so common in the west, probably because the disease itself is not so common.

In experiments carried out in Iowa it was found that seven sprayings increased the potato yield forty-five bushels per acre, and the profit \$16 per acre.

Spraying may not only increase the crop, but it may improve the quality. The fungus which gets from the seed to the leaves will almost invariably get back to the tuber again. This produces rot, the soft, filthy kind which practically destroys the value of the crop.

Bordeaux mixture is the best spraying material. It will not kill bugs nor will it cure blight. It only prevents it, and must be applied in advance.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.
 Four wooden tubs are necessary. In one filled with water dissolve blue stone or copper sulphate by hanging it overnight in a sack put under the surface of the water. In another tub slake good lime, and fill with water.

Have the other two tubs nearly full of water. Into one dip enough of the copper sulphate solution to have one pound of the sulphate to each ten gallons of water. In the other tub use the lime in the same manner and the same proportions. Then stir well and run the two dilute barrels together in like amounts into the strainer and sprayer, being careful to mix evenly and well. This is Bordeaux mixture.

The Productive Hen
 In selecting breeders for the best egg producers it would be treading on dangerous ground to mention any one breed of fowls as being better than others. The best poultrymen claim that it is not so much the breed as the strain, as careful breeding will do wonders in a few generations. If bred in the right manner it will make sitters out of non-sitters and non-sitters out of sitters. It is also possible to make the good layers out of the poor ones.

After one chooses a breed he can by careful selection and by the use of trapsnets build up a strain that will lay more eggs in a year than the average birds of any breed. All breeds have their good qualities.

It is not always true that the width of the hen and her general make-up shows her value as a layer, as quite often some of the hens that are good layers are not very wide, so the only correct way is to know to a certain low many eggs each individual hen will lay in a given length of time. Some think that only a month or so is necessary but a complete year's record should be had. After a hen has laid a certain number of eggs she will rest for a few days or become broody after the stock of egg-making material has been exhausted. The time required for this varies with each individual hen.

The number of eggs laid between each rest will not indicate the value of the hen as an egg producer, for some hens will not lay over one or ten between each rest period, while some will lay as high as fifty or more.

The more vigorous pullets are those that begin to lay first and those that begin to lay while quite young will generally prove to be the best producers, for the same physical conditions cause them to produce a greater number of eggs than those that were slower in coming to maturity because of less vigorosity.

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STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"

382 St. Valer St., MONTREAL.
 "In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives". I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise "Fruit-a-tives" enough". H. WHITMAN.
 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Selecting Poultry for Efficiency

A feature of great importance in connection with the poultry industry has been developed as a result of the war. It is that poultry keepers throughout the country must practice greater economy. It is common knowledge that prices of poultry feeds have risen considerably although prices of poultry and eggs have not risen in the same proportion, consequently, it must be admitted that poultry keepers today are not making the profits they were before the war broke out. This condition of affairs will probably last as long as the war lasts and for sometime after. Every economy should be practised. This applies to the feeding of poultry, and along this line I should like to mention two things to which farmers and poultrymen should give greater attention in order to eliminate, as far as possible, all unnecessary expense.

The first is the selection of the yearling stock. No one should keep birds on hand that are over one year old, except where, under special circumstances, two-year-old birds are considered of a special breeding value. The selection of the yearling stock should be very rigid, and every bird that will lay well during the winter. Select out the drovers and discard them. The late moulters are often the best layers. Keep only birds that are in good health and have plenty of constitutional vigour.

The second point is the selection of the pullets. Usually pullets are more profitable than yearling hens as winter layers, and consequently the farmers should keep the minimum number of yearlings and the maximum number of pullets. At the same time a very careful selection should be practised in culling out late hatched and poorly developed pullets. Early hatched birds are the more profitable, particularly among the general purpose breeds. Select the early hatched birds and mark them with leg bands or by some other means so that when they are placed in the laying pens you will be able to discard all unprofitable birds.

Conditions at present indicate that prices of eggs in future will be good and all poultrymen should endeavor to secure as large an egg production as possible in order to make good profits. The greatest hope of increasing the flesh egg supply during the early months of the winter, lies in the proper handling of the pullets during the growing season. Select your stock for the highest possible efficiency and thus increase your profits.

Hogs on Alfalfa

The number of pigs that can be pastured on one acre depends entirely upon the weight of the pigs and the amount of grain to be fed with the pasture. It is never advisable to pasture a field of alfalfa to its full capacity, because it is likely to injure the plants. The safest and best practice is to pasture enough hogs to consume about half the feed, cutting the alfalfa for hay at least twice during the season. This not only avoids injury to the stand, but it causes a new growth to come on, which is found more suitable for pasture purposes. Four mature dry sows can ordinarily be pastured on one acre without grain from the time the pigs are weaned until late fall, and they will keep in good breeding condition. During the early part of the season, that same number of sows, in which case it is desirable to feed some grain, approximately half a full feed or two per cent of the live weight of sows and pigs in pounds of grain per day.

Corn is the best grain for use with alfalfa pasture, as the two feeds make a well-balanced ration. Barley is a fairly good substitute for corn, as both are starchy feeds, though corn is better at the same price per hundred. With barley costing sixty-four cents per bushel (81.33 per hundred), you could afford to pay eighty cents per bushel for corn. Middlings at \$22 per ton (\$1.10 per hundred) would be considerably cheaper. At that price, I would prefer to use middlings for the grain part of the ration, feeding the same quantity as recommended for corn. Middlings contain a higher percentage of protein than corn or barley; in fact, very nearly the same percentage as is found in alfalfa. It does not make a ration as well balanced with alfalfa as does corn, but you will find it very satisfactory, especially for sows giving milk and for young pigs.

them at a seed store, and they grow so easily. In the late fall, when almost all size is gone, the sprouts will prove a very welcome addition to your diet.

The tiny cabbages form where each leaf joins the stalk, and as soon as they do form all the leaves except a tuft at the very top of the plant should be cut off.

Have You Lost Anything?

Then you want to know if it has been found; or perhaps you have found something and want to find the owner; or perhaps you want to sell something—a house or a piece of land.

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Good openings for livery, table, hotel, general store, blacksmith, and numerous other lines of business. For particulars apply.

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Each Tuesday, until October 31st, Alexandria to Winnipeg and return, \$39.90.

Proportionately low fares between other points in Eastern and Western Canada.

Tickets good for return within two months via the New Transcontinentals and all Canadian route, through Cook's Bay via Chicago, North Bay or Toronto, and during the season of Navigation, via the Great Lakes.

For particulars apply to

G. W. SHEPHERD, Agent.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE

Maxville

Dr. and Mrs. Morrow motored to Frith Thursday evening of last week. The Doctor returned the same evening leaving Mrs. Morrow and son, Hamilton, for a short holiday with relatives.

Mrs. William Hill left Tuesday morning on a trip to Vancouver and other western points. She will be absent about six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKinnon, their daughters, the Misses Mabel and Florence McKinnon, and Mrs. Alex. McDougall, motored to Summerstown on Monday, where they took the boat for Fort Covington. They returned home the same evening after an ideal outing.

Mrs. Mabel Scott of Montreal, who had been the guest of Miss Nina Empey for several days, left the early part of the week for Ottawa, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. G. Ashman.

Mrs. K. J. McRae, who has been on an extended visit to her daughters, Mrs. W. Dixon and Miss Pearl McRae, nurse, Toronto, is expected home the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rory McKennis and Mrs. Hector Uehardt left on Tuesday morning on a trip to the West. We wish them a safe and pleasant journey.

Miss Edith Gibbs of Ottawa, is at present enjoying her holidays the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Johnson Hoople. Mr. John Smillie motored to Cornwall on Saturday and upon his return was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ruth, who had been the guest of Miss Gillie, sister of Lieut. Gillie.

Mrs. Watson, nee Miss Beatrice Ferguson, and little daughter, of Saskatoon, are at present on a visit to relatives here and at Dunvegan.

Mr. Hugh Cameron, retired banker, of Red Oak, Iowa, and his grandniece, Miss Tena Cameron, arrived here Saturday evening and will remain some months visiting friends in this vicinity. Miss Cameron looks remarkably well after her three years absence in the West.

Our genial townsman, Mr. Duncan Cameron, left the latter part of last week for the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he will undergo an operation. His many Maxville friends hope for his rapid and complete recovery.

Mrs. Peter Christie last week received a cable from her brother, Capt. McLeod, M.D., who is in an English hospital suffering from shell shock. The many friends of the genial Captain trust that further messages will bring the good news of his complete restoration to health.

On Wednesday last Mr. William Clark of Stewart's Glen, passed away. Interment was made in Dunvegan cemetery on Saturday and as might be expected, the attendance at the last sad rites was very large.

Our drovers are more than busy sending their usual quota of cattle to Montreal on Saturday and Monday.

In some cases the crops in and about Maxville never looked better, and as a consequence the farmers are happy.

Good work was done in the Dunvegan cemetery during the past week. The grass has been mowed, monuments straightened up and the cemetery now presents a very neat appearance. Other cemeteries in Glengarry should take a leaf out of Dunvegan's book and get busy.

Messrs. Smillie and McDermid last week received two cars of cement and two cars of horse and cattle feed. Binder twine is now on the market and this is a good time to make your purchases before the prices increase. They have also received a new line of men's and ladies boots and shoes. A visit to this up-to-date business center will repay you. Highest prices paid for strictly fresh eggs.

A prominent Glengarronian, in the person of Mr. Donald Cashion, passed away at his home at Cashion's Glen, on Thursday of last week. The deceased was born on the homestead where he died, 86 years ago. His wife, who was a sister of Mr. James Burton, of this town, predeceased him by seven years. The funeral took place on Saturday morning to St. Mary's Church and cemetery, and was very largely attended.

Mr. Fanson, our auto expert, brought another fine Overland car to Maxville on Saturday.

The socials at Dunvegan and Maxville last week attracted many Maxvillites, and as a consequence livery and auto accommodations were at a premium.

Birth—Dunlop—On July 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Dunlop, of Montreal, a daughter.

Mrs. Donald B. McDougall is at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. E. McKillop, St. Elmo.

Mr. and Mrs. Rory McKennis left on Tuesday on an extended trip to the West.

A number of L.O.L. 1063 and many others attended the Orange celebration at McCrimmon, on Wednesday.

Maxville was well represented at the lawn social at Apple Hill on Thursday evening last.

District Deputy Grain and staff, of Ottawa, were in town Monday evening

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

over receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in any other life. This is shown in so many poor, feeble, nervous, forgetful, and sickly children.

My old children are now with unshakable confidence. They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very best elements to build their blood. It makes them sturdy and strong and active.

Scott & Bown, Toronto, Ont.

and installed the officers of the local lodge of Oddfellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Lutz of Hamilton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Munro, 7th Con.

During the past ten days, Mr. E. R. Frith of the Central Marble Works, shipped a carload of monumental work to the Gatineau District, including the following points: Farnellton, Wakefield, Kasabazua and Gracefield. Finished jobs were also erected in Ottawa, Vars, Casselman, Carlsbad Springs, and Avonmore. In the local cemetery three monuments were placed.

Lancaster

Mrs. A. Tobin had as her guests on Monday her four nieces, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Williamstown; Miss Maggie McPherson, Miss Annie B. McPherson, of Cornwall, and Miss Isabel McPherson, Montreal.

Miss Margery McDonald, who spent the past three months visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Fraser, Front Char., and other Glengarry friends, returned to her home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday last.

Allie McLennan of the 4th Pioneers, Edmonton, spent a couple of days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLennan, 3rd Lancaster, prior to his departure for St. Andrews, N.B.

Holdie Dingwall of Winnipeg, paid Lancaster a visit on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dingwall, who spent the past year in the West, returned to Lancaster this week.

All arrangements have been completed for the big excursion to Barriefield Camp, Kingston, July 22nd. Keep the date in mind and don't miss it.

The first social of the season will be held on Knox Church grounds, Lancaster this (Friday) evening. A good programme has been prepared and refreshments will be served. Don't fail to take it in. A good time assured.

Several Lancaster people attended the picnic at Palmyra on Wednesday and all report a good time.

Farmers who intend putting up this season will find it to their advantage to see Tobin before purchasing. He can supply the material in B. C. cedar or N.B. spruce at surprisingly low prices. As the time is getting short he advises ordering at once. Delays are dangerous.

Excursion to Barriefield, July 22.

Rev. J. J. Macdonell visited Barriefield Camp on Monday and found all the Glengarry boys well and happy and looking forward with great pleasure to the visit of their relatives and friends on July 22nd.

Col. Macdonald has obtained permission from headquarters for the boys of the 154th to be exempt from duty on that day. The Battalion will serve tea and coffee in the large tent and we would advise persons going on this excursion to take their own baskets. There will be two bands in attendance and at 1:30 the 154th will give an exhibition of squad drill, company drill, battalion drill, tent pitching, changing of guards, exhibition of bayonet fighting and afterwards the boys will be dismissed free to visit with their friends. This undoubtedly will be the best chance to visit the 154th. Special train arrives in Kingston at 10:15, and there will be 200 Htays at the station to bring the excursionists to Barriefield Camp for the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Mr. John McLennan.

At his late residence, Glen Gordon, on Monday, July 10, the death occurred of Mr. John McLennan, aged 49 years, son of the late A. D. McLennan. The deceased had been in ill health for some time. He was highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. He was a nephew of the late D. B. McLennan of Cornwall, and Col. D. B. McLennan of Lancaster. He is survived by his mother, one brother, Alex., as well as three sisters, Mrs. J. McNeel, 4th Lancaster; Mrs. George Goodfellow, 3rd Char., and Miss Annie McLennan, McLeod, Alta. The funeral took place from his late residence on Wednesday to St. Andrew's Church and cemetery, Williamstown, and was largely attended. Service was conducted by Rev. H. C. Sutherland, pastor of Knox Church.

Curry Hill

Miss Anna J. Quinn of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home here.

The Misses Katie Finlayson and Bessie McEwen were in Cornwall on Friday.

Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curran, St. Anicet.

Miss Wilhelmina Petrie returned home on Friday from the Cornwall General Hospital.

Mrs. J. McViech, Donald McViech, John Curry, Mrs. J. Mitchell and daughter, Jona, motored to Martin-town on Saturday.

Mr. J. Quinn returned home from Montreal on Sunday after spending a few days with friends there.

Miss Mary Will, trained nurse, is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Will, 3rd Con.

Mrs. James Quinn had as her guests over Sunday her daughter, Rev. Sister Mary Daniel, and Rev. Sister Mary Morris of Lachine, also Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDonald and daughter, Margaret, of Glen Nevis.

Much sympathy is extended to Mrs. Norman McCosham in the death of her father, Mr. D. Cashion, South Branch, whose funeral took place to St. Mary's Church and cemetery, Williamstown, on Saturday.

Miss Alexina McDonald, graduate nurse of the Western Hospital, Montreal, is spending a few days visiting her mother, Mrs. Norman McCosham, 3rd Con.

Mrs. William McEwen has been visiting her daughter at Toronto for the past few weeks.

Mr. Lloyd McDonald, Cornwall, was a recent visitor at Oakdale.

Mrs. William Ross returned home on Monday after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clark, of Lachine.

Mr. Arthur Sauve had an old time raising be on Thursday of last week erecting a large and commodious barn to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. D. N. Morrison.

At his late residence, 3rd Con. Lancaster, the death occurred on Sunday, July 2nd, 1916, of Donald Neil Morrison, aged 55 years. The deceased, who was born at Cote St. George, Que., was a son of the late Neil Morrison. The late Mr. Morrison was a highly esteemed member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lancaster.

He was a devoted husband and father and much esteemed in the community where he resided. Besides his widow he is survived by three sons and three daughters, Mary Ellen, Martha, Elizabeth, Donald J., Malcolm Gordon and John Neil. The funeral took place from his late residence on Tuesday, July 4th, to St. Andrew's church and cemetery, 2nd Con., Rev. J. L. Gourlay of Lancaster, officiated, assisted by Rev. A. Govan of Williamstown. The pallbearers were Messrs. James Will, A. C. McEwen, W. Condie, Colin McPherson, D. R. McCosham and Norman McCosham. Among the relatives from a distance were the Misses M. E. and Martha Morrison, daughters; Mrs. D. Gordon, sisters; Mrs. McDonald, and J. F. McCuaig, cousins, and J. Severn, all of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. McCuaig, Cote St. George; Mr. and Mrs. W. Morrison and family, Dunvegan; Mrs. and Miss McCuaig, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. K. McCuaig, Peveril; Miss Stuart, Maxville; D. D. McMillan, Glen Sandfield; J. M. McLeod, Dalkeith, and K. McLeod, Dunvegan. The sympathy of all is extended to the bereaved widow and family.

Glen Robertson

Miss M. A. McRae, Ottawa, spent Sunday at her home in Glen Sandfield.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. K. McDonald drove to the 8th Con. Lancaster on Sunday.

Marriage licenses, wills and deeds drawn up by Sam M. Grant.

Mr. Angus J. McDonald, Montreal, transacted business here last week.

Mr. John Dushney visited friends in Lochiel on Sunday.

Miss I. Riley, Montreal, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riley.

Mr. K. Hope, Ottawa, renewed acquaintances here last week.

Horace Robertson, G.T.R. conductor, Hawkesbury, spent Sunday in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Robertson.

Mr. William Robinson and cousin, Miss Sadie Robinson, returned to Montreal on Sunday.

Mr. Angus K. McLennan and sister, Mrs. Christie, and nephews, Grant and Kenneth McLennan, transacted business in Alexandria on Monday.

Mr. S. McCuaig, Glen Sandfield, was in town on Thursday of last week visiting friends.

Messrs. James and John Robertson, Harold Taylor and William Hamblenton transacted business in Alexandria on Saturday.

Mrs. Smart of Montreal, arrived here on Wednesday of last week accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. A. Robertson, whose guest she will be.

Mr. George Lindsay and party: Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor and son, Willard, Miss Annie Hamblenton and Miss Cunningham, of Ottawa, motored into town Saturday afternoon and were the week-end guests of Mrs. Philip Hamblenton, mother of Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Hamblenton.

Born—At Glen Robertson, on Sunday, July 9th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McRae, a daughter.

Died—At Peveril, P.Q., on Saturday, July 8th, 1916, Murdoch McLeod, aged 80 years. Interment at Dalhousie Mills, Ont., Monday afternoon, July 10.

Grand picnic under the auspices of St. Martin of Tours R. C. Church, on Sept. 4, Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Rory Stewart and son, Alex., of Unity, attended the last sad rites over the late Mr. Murdoch (Ridge) McLeod, at Peveril, P.Q., on Monday.

Dunvegan

In another column look for ad. regarding our social.

Miss Elizabeth McKinnon, nurse-in-training, returned to Cornwall Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McKinnon were to Ottawa on business on Monday.

A large number of our girls from the city are home on their holidays.

Rev. Mr. Morrison attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Dan Blair, Moose Creek, on Monday.

Mrs. Morrison and Alice left last week for Calgary, where they intend to spend a couple of months.

The death of Mr. William Clark occurred at his home on Wednesday of last week. He was an old and respected resident of Stewart's Glen, being 82 years of age at the time of his death.

The funeral was held on Saturday and was largely attended. Mr. Morrison, the pastor, conducted the service at the house. He leaves to mourn his loss three sons, Murdoch, Duncan and John, also one daughter, Mrs. John D. Gillies, of Montreal. The pallbearers were John and Peter Clark, Ottawa; Alex. Dan, Duncan and Tom Clark, Lochinvar, all nephews of the deceased. We extend sympathy to all in their bereavement.

There will be usual services here on Sabbath, Gaelic 11 a.m., English 3 p.m. Also preaching at Greenfield at 7:30 in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hutton from Montreal, and their little son, Leonard,

"Ah, that is the odor for health"

The mild carbolic odor you note in Lifebuoy is the sign of its splendid protective qualities. For Lifebuoy is more than a mere soap. It does more than cleanse. It guards the skin against infection—makes it healthy as well as clean. Then again, the odor vanishes immediately after use—though the benefits linger.

Use Lifebuoy at your next bath.



LIFEBUOY HEALTHY SOAP



are here spending their holiday guests of Mrs. McPhee.

The Tennis Club lawn social held on the 6th here was a complete success in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hutton and son, Leonard, of Montreal, are visiting at the home of Mrs. McPhee.

Memorial Service.

On Sunday, the 2nd inst., a very impressive memorial service was held in the Presbyterian Church, Dunvegan. The two honored names of Harold Ross Shearer and John Ross, who recently laid down their lives for the Empire, were inscribed on a tablet which was set up in front of the pulpit which was suitably draped for the occasion. The service was conducted by the minister of the church, Rev. W. A. Morrison, and with him in the pulpit were Revs. Whitmore of Maxville, and Douglas of Kirk Hill. A very large congregation was present.

Mr. Whitmore gave an address based on 2nd Timothy 4:7, 8. "I have fought a good fight," etc. It was a masterly setting forth of the causes that led up to the present world conflict—the essential differences in the ideals that have governed the opposing forces and the noble manner in which British subjects in all parts of the vast Empire have sprung to her defence. He closed with a fine tribute to the character and spirit which actuated these young men to offer their services at this crucial period in the history of Britain.

He was followed by Mr. Douglas in a brief address in which he eulogized that type of noble manhood exemplified in the lives of the two brave lads we delight to honor. They represent the very best type of our Canadian manhood.

In a few closing remarks Mr. Morrison, with deep feeling and touching earnestness voiced the feeling in all our hearts that this costly struggle must be fought to a finish and we must continue to bear our share of the burden even to the point of giving up, if need be, what is dearer to us than life itself.

The heartfelt sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved families. In the death of Harold Ross Shearer, The Manse, Dunvegan, mourns the loss of a dear good brother, and that home in far-away Calgary a loving son. Young Shearer was a son of Rev. Wm. Shearer, Supt. of Home Missions in Alberta. "Johnnie" Ross was well known as the highly respected son of one of Dunvegan's most esteemed families.

The offering at the service was for the Red Cross work and amounted to \$86.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem and the benediction.

One Who Was Present.

Kirk Hill

MacPherson—MacLeod.

The home of Mrs. A. K. MacLeod, Kirk Hill, was the scene of a very pleasing event on Saturday, July 1st, when her daughter, Margaret Isabel, was married to Mr. Duncan William MacPherson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacPherson, Lochiel. Rev. J.R. Douglas officiated, and Miss Mabel MacRae presided at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. K. Campbell MacLeod, looked demurely in a gown of white net trimmed with white satin and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. She was attended by her sister, Miss Katie A. MacLeod, who looked graceful in a gown of white georgette crepe and carried a bouquet of white roses. The groom was assisted by his cousin, Mr. Dan McMillan. After the ceremony the guests retired to the dining room, beautifully decorated for the occasion, where a sumptuous dinner was served. The groom's gift to the bride was a Bangle hand carved bracelet, to the bridesmaid a pearl bar pin and to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links. After an enjoyable afternoon the happy couple, accompanied by a host of friends, drove to Dalkeith station, where they took the 4:45 train for Ottawa. The bride travelled in a navy blue serge suit trimmed with black silk braid and wore a white tulle and roses. On their return they were tendered a reception. They were the recipients of many useful and handsome gifts showing the high esteem in which the young couple were held. We extend our hearty congratulations.

Apple Hill

Miss Anna Demo is spending a few days the guest of friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Eastman of Monkland, is the guest of Mrs. Angus Grant.

Master Archie K. McMillan is spending a few days with relatives here.

Messrs. John McLennan and Dan Welsh of Quebec, arrived home on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex. McMartin and son, John, spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. James Cain, Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks the guest of Mr. J. D. McDonald.

Mr. Stewart Goudie, Montreal, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. R. Clyde.

Pte. Garnie McDonald, 154th Battalion, returned to Barriefield Training Camp after spending the week-end at his home at Loch Garry.

Mrs. Alex. McMartin.

The shadow of death spread over our usually cheery village, Tuesday, July 4th, when Mrs. Alex. McMartin was called away to her eternal rest shortly after nine o'clock in the evening. The late Mrs. McMartin had been ailing some time, in fact she was never robust. This last Spring her health took a turn for the worst and all that medical skill and careful nursing could do was provided, but Providence ordered otherwise, and she responded to the call with that trust and resignation that belongs to those whose Saviour is Christ. Mrs. McMartin, nee Minnie Munro, was born near Martintown, in the year 1838. She married Mr. Alex. McMartin of Apple Hill. Two sons were born to the union, Martin of the Bank of Hochelaga, and John a lad of thirteen years. The deceased had a quiet disposition, was an efficient housekeeper and devoted to her husband and family. The funeral services were held in Zion Presbyterian Church, where a large number assembled. Interment was made in St. Andrew's cemetery, Martintown.

Glen Sandfield

Road work is the order of the day. Mrs. R. Campbell and Mrs. Thomas McCuaig, Newton, Que., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. McMillan on Thursday last.

Miss Jennie McKenzie, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McKenzie.

Mr. A. K. McLennan paid Alexandria a business visit on Monday.

Miss Jessie McLeod of Alexandria, spent the early part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. D. D. McMillan.

Quite a number from here attended the Orange Walk held at McCrimmon on Wednesday.

The many friends of Mr. Hugh A. McMillan will be pleased to learn that he has arrived home on Friday last after spending some four months in the Royal Hospital, Montreal, suffering from a runaway accident.

Brodie

Summer is with us at last. Rev. Mr. McEwen of Almonte, assisted Rev. Mr. Latimer with sacramental services last week.

Mr. Goshin of Alexandria, transacted business in this section the last of the week.

Every little urchin is busily employed these days berry-picking. There is an abundant crop.

Mr. Dave Heath visited Vankleek Hill on Thursday.

Everyone is smiling with the sun now.

Rev. J. R. Latimer visited Montreal the first of the week.

Some from this section attended the Orange celebration at McCrimmon and enjoyed the day immensely.

Motorists taking advantage of the fine weather last week were much in evidence through this section.

The Young Ladies Club did not meet on Friday last owing to preparatory services being conducted in the church here.

Mr. P. MacDougall and little Gladys visited Glen Andrew friends on Wednesday.

Among those who spent the week-end here were Miss Kate A. Morrison of Sive, and Mr. Donald J. McNeil.

Mr. Thomas Dushney of Ottawa is visiting friends here this week. Mr. Gordon Lawrence is at present the guest of his aunt, Mrs. John Jamieson.

North Lancaster

The song of the lawn mower is heard on all sides.

Miss Jessie McDonald, Greenfield, is the guest this week of her aunt, Mrs. D. D. McMillan.

Mr. Duncan F. McDonald, Forcupine, is visiting at his parental home.

Mrs. A. Calder had as her guest over the week-end, Miss McNaughton, of the 4th Lancaster.

Pte. Duncan J. McDonald, Barriefield, spent a few days with his parents here.

Miss Anna McRae has as her guests her nieces, Miss A. McMillan, and Miss L. O'Brien, of Toronto.

Mrs. J. J. Shane and little daughter Evelyn, of Montreal, are visiting the former's parental home here.

Mr. James Blair and Mr. A. Robinson of Brockville, called on friends here on Sunday.

Mrs. D. D. McGillis and daughter, Mrs. J. A. McCosham, spent Tuesday in Cornwall.

Mr. Dave H. McDougall, cheesemaker accompanied by friends, spent Sunday with St. Andrew's and Cornwall friends, going over by motor.

McDonald—On July 8, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John P. McDonald, a son—Allan Lloyd.

Spring Creek

Mr. R. J. McLeod visited friends at Brodie and Glen Sandfield on Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne McDonald Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. McLeod's.

A number of farmers in this vicinity have commenced haying and report a fair crop.

Mrs. R. M. McLeod, Maple Grove, and Mrs. John D. McCuaig visited friends at Laggan on Thursday last.

Mrs. Charles McKinley of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McLeod.

Mr. Mack McRae of Vankleek Hill, visited his brother, Mr. John D. McRae, Fairmount Hill, on Sunday.

Mr. Mack McCuaig spent Saturday

evening at Mr. R. J. McLeod's.

Mr. Campbell McLeod has a number of men engaged repairing the foundation of his barn.

Greenfield

There will be preaching at the Presbyterian Church here next Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. We hope to see a large number present, especially those who can help in the singing. Rev. W. A. Morrison, pastor, will preach.

Acknowledgment

45 Belmont Park, Montreal, July 11th, 1916.

Mrs. Duncan Macdonald, Alexandria, Ont.

Dear Madam,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging with many thanks, your handsome donation to this society of:

- 11 Bed pads.
- 190 Handkerchiefs.
- 6 Khaki slings.
- 10 White cotton slings.
- 22 Suits pyjamas.
- 8 Flannel shirts.
- 2 Bed jackets.
- 6 Comfort bags (filled).
- 30 Pairs socks.

Yours truly, M. Ogilvy.

Birth

PUIS—At 115 South Brodie St., Fort William, on June 3, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dupuis, a daughter.

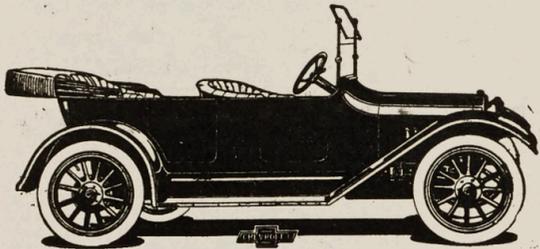
Marriage

MacPherson—MacLeod—On the first day of July, Duncan W. MacPherson, of Lochiel, and Margaret Isabel MacLeod, third daughter of Mrs. A. K. MacLeod, of Dalkeith, were married by Rev. J. R. Douglas, at the home of the bride.

The Chevrolet

"The Product of Experience"

Cars built to sell at what might be considered a popular price usually lack refinement in detail, which is really essential in every automobile to-day. Note the graceful lines of the "Four-Ninety."



Price Complete \$675.00

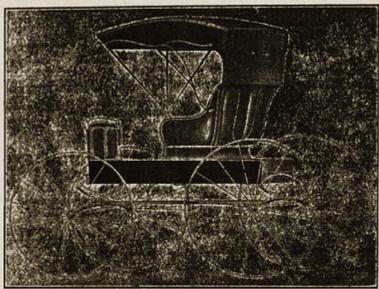
Regular Equipment. Mohair Tailored Top. Envelope and Side Curtains. Electric Horn. Clear Vision Ventilating Wind Shield. Speedometer. Electric Starting and Lighting System. Ammeter and Licence Brackets.

We use the Stewart Speedometer. Two-unit "Auto-Lite" Starting and Lighting System, with Bendix Drive, same type and grade as used on the highest-priced cars.

NOTE.—Three Cars end our 1916 business as it is impossible to get more this season.

On Exhibition at Our Show Rooms

THE BUGGY FROM GLENGARRY



As popular as ever. See them in our Show Rooms.

J. A. McMILLAN, Agent
ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

Glengarry Red Cross

The following articles were shipped to Belmont Park, Montreal, on July 10th:

- 6 Comfort bags filled.
- 548 Handkerchiefs.
- 83 Pairs socks.
- 35 Pyjamas.
- 24 Flannel shirts.
- 12 Bed jackets.
- 47 Bed pads.
- 40 Cotton slings.
- 6 Khaki slings.
- 114 Pillow slings.
- 49 Towels.
- 30 Wash cloths.
- 2 Quilts.
- 4 Pillow rests.

Of these there were sent from—

ALEXANDRIA—

- 6 Comfort bags filled.
- 190 Handkerchiefs.
- 30 Pairs socks.
- 22 Pyjamas.
- 8 Flannel shirts.
- 2 Bed jackets.
- 11 Bed pads.
- 6 Khaki slings.
- 10 Cotton slings.

MAXVILLE—

- 250 Handkerchiefs.
- 17 Pairs socks.
- 8 Pyjamas.
- 16 Flannel shirts.
- 30 Cotton slings.
- 12 Wash clothes.

MARTINTOWN—

- 33 Pairs socks.
- 5 Pyjamas.
- 114 Pillow slings.
- 49 Towels.

DALHOUSIE MILLS—

- 108 Handkerchiefs.
- 3 Pairs socks.
- 10 Bed jackets.
- 36 Bed pads.
- 18 Wash cloths.
- 2 Quilts.
- 4 Pillow rests.

We wish to acknowledge the following donations: Lancaster Township Council, \$500; proceeds of BellRingers concert at Lancaster, \$13.35; Mrs. Geo. Wightman, \$25; Mr. Ebenezer Hunt, per Miss E. J. McPhadden, \$10. We are pleased to report that we have two new life members added to our list, Mrs. Wightman and Mr. Hunt.

A Red Cross lawn social will be held in the near future at "Gairney," the home of Mr. A. L. Grant, South Lancaster. There will be a good time. Watch for the date.

Janet Ross Grant,
Secretary.

HOT WEATHER TONIC.

Hypophosphites of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, a good tonic during the hot weather, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per bottle at McLeister's Drug Store.

154th Bn. Recruiting Report

After full consultation and agreement with the O. C. 154th Overseas Battalion, authorized to be raised in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, the Cornwall Canadian Club started a recruiting and equipment campaign in aid of that Battalion.

Early in December display advertisements were inserted in all the Counties' local newspapers and continued for about two months with change of matter every week.

Then, in order to have definite information regarding the members and locality of men eligible for enlistment, committees were formed in the different municipalities under the chairmanship of the Reeve. These were provided with blank forms of reports for each polling subdivision and detailed instructions for the work. Many of these committees carried out the work so that full returns giving the detail called for were received and handed over to the O.C.

Large and enthusiastic recruiting meetings were held at thirteen different centres throughout the Counties and addressed by members of the Club supplemented, where possible, by prominent men from outside places.

Vigorous efforts were put forth to secure the needed funds for the Regiment and deputations were organized to interview the different County and Municipal Councils. The Financial Statement shows the result of this feature of the work.

In addition, through the initiative of the Club, the Battalion is provided with the finest Pipe Band of any Battalion from Canada, all the equipment for which was presented by Mr. John McMartin, Cornwall.

The Officers of the Club desire to record their appreciation of the ready response to the demands made upon their members and the different Municipal Officers. There were no charges for the use of halls for meetings, nor for personal expenses for speakers.

Treasurer's Report.
To the President and members of the Cornwall Canadian Club:

I beg to submit statement of the moneys received and disbursed by you Treasurer on behalf of the 154th O.S. Battalion, C.E.F.

| Contributions. | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| St. Lawrence Paper Mills. Co. Ltd. | \$500.00 |
| Canadian Cottons Ltd. | 500.00 |
| St. Lawrence Paper Co., Ltd. | 500.00 |
| Twp. of Roxborough | 500.00 |
| Town of Cornwall | 300.00 |
| G. W. Cook, Morrisburg | 250.00 |
| Twp. of Finch | 150.00 |
| Cornwall Street Ry. | 125.00 |
| Stormont Electric Light & Power Co. | 125.00 |
| Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Sara J. Whitney, Detroit | 100.00 |
| Morrisburg boys in New York City | 50.00 |
| Cornwall Canadian Club | 50.00 |
| Duncan McLennan, Montreal | 25.00 |
| Farquhar Robertson, Montreal | 25.00 |
| Dr. D. O. Alguire, M.P. | 25.00 |
| W. McLeod, Utica, N.Y. | 12.50 |
| Total | \$3137.50 |

| Expenditure. | |
|--|------------------|
| Advertising in Eastern Ont. newspapers | \$289.54 |
| Stationery, Postage and Telephone | 30.61 |
| Livery | 18.50 |
| Paid over to the 154th Battalion | 2689.55 |
| Total | \$3137.50 |

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Sgd.) J. C. ALGUIRE,
Treasurer.
Audited and found correct.
(Sgd.) J. H. BONAR,
(Sgd.) GEO. P. SMITH,
Auditors.
Cornwall, July 7, 1916.

OBITUARY

Mr. Donald Cashion.
Mr. Donald Cashion of Cashion's Glen, died at his home on Thursday, July 6th, 1916. Deceased was one of the best known residents of Glengarry and Stormont Counties. He was born on the homestead where he died and was in the 86th year of his age. "Don" Cashion, as he was familiarly called, never knew a day's illness until six months ago, when cancer of the throat developed. Years ago he conducted a hotel in Williamstown and for a long time he was proprietor of the Queens Hotel at the foot of Pitt St., Cornwall. Some years ago he retired to his own farms at Cashions, Glengarry. He was a fine specimen of the old type of Glengarry man. During the trouble of 1866 he took up arms and was awarded a medal. His wife died several years ago. Amongst his family are James and Angus Cashion, of Los Angeles, Cal., members of the firm of Grant Brothers, railway contractors; Mrs. Lunny, wife of W. P. Lunny, customs broker, Montreal; Mrs. Price, Toronto; Mrs. P. S. Pink, Williamstown; William Cashion, on the homestead; Mrs. Leitch, wife of W. C. Leitch of Laurin and Leitch, contractors, Montreal; Mrs. D. McCasban, Bainsville. The funeral took place Saturday morning to St. Mary's Church and cemetery, Williamstown.

Mr. Murdoch McLeod.
The death occurred at Peveril, on Saturday evening, the 8th inst., of Mr. Murdoch McLeod, under very sad and distressing circumstances. On Saturday, in company with a Mr. McDonald, he left the residence of his nephew Mr. M. McLeod, Kirk Hill, with whom he had made his home for the past few years, to visit his sister, Mrs. McCosham at Peveril. In some unaccountable way the horse and carriage with both occupants were precipitated over

the steep bank near his sister's house. Death for the unfortunate old man must have been instantaneous.

The funeral was held on Monday, the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Matheson of Dalhousie Mills. Interment was made in the family plot there. The pallbearers were Messrs. Murdoch McLeod, Kirk Hill; Rory Stewart, Jim McConnell, Dan McCuaig, Kenneth McCuaig and John McCuaig.

Two daughters, Mrs. Bailey, Montreal, and Mrs. McCosham of Winnipeg, are left to mourn. There are also one brother and two sisters, Kenneth McLeod, Conway, Wash.; Mrs. McCosham, of Peveril, and Mrs. Hartley of Montreal. Mr. McLeod was about 80 years of age and of a quiet and peaceable disposition. His sudden death will come as a shock to a large circle of friends.

Mr. John J. Gillies.
John J. Gillies, who was one of the best known wholesale fruit merchants in Montreal, died Wednesday night at his home, 27 Park Quay, St. Henry. He had been ill since the beginning of the year, and his death was not unexpected. The deceased was thirty-six years of age. He was born in Glengarry, Ont., but came to Montreal at an early age and had been in the fruit business here since he left school, going into business for himself some years ago. Besides his widow, the deceased leaves three brothers and four sisters, Donald A. Gillies, of Montreal; Angus D. Gillies, of Prince Rupert, B.C.; ex-Mayor D. J. Gillies, of Cornwall, Ont.; Mrs. M. T. Brennan, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Miss Mary Gillies and Miss Catherine Gillies. He was a member of Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada and Dominion Council, Knights of Columbus.

Appreciation of Deceased Member

The women of the Presbyterian Church, in Alexandria, wish to record in a special manner their deep sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of Miss E. M. Simpson, and their appreciation of her life and work.

Her death has caused a void in our midst, for by her many virtues and her loving devotion to every detail in our church work she had endeared herself to everyone and her removal is a distinct loss to us and will be felt for a very long time and her place will be difficult to fill.

In mourning her loss we feel sure that God's bountiful goodness has not been withheld from this faithful worker in His vineyard, but rather we must rejoice that our Father allowed her to labor so long amongst us before taking her to eternal reward.

Alexandria Branch Glengarry Red Cross

The following is the half yearly report, 10th November, 1915, to 10th of May, 1916, of the Alexandria Branch, of the Glengarry Red Cross Society. It shows the amount of work shipped to Montreal and the various points from where work was received.

- Shipped to Montreal.
- 148 Christmas stockings.
- 404 Pairs socks.
- 12 Pairs bed socks.
- 114 Pair wristlets.
- 91 Bed jackets.
- 88 Surgical shirts.
- 130 Grey flannel shirts.
- 153 Suits pyjamas.
- 714 Slings.
- 365 Bandages.
- 15 Comfort bags (filled).
- 2 Dressing gowns.
- 78 Pair mitts.
- 50 Sheets.
- 162 Pillow cases.
- 239 Towels.
- 65 Wash cloths.
- 1 Scarf.
- 625 Handkerchiefs.

Above shipment includes work received
FROM KIRK HILL.
32 Suits pyjamas.
11 Grey flannel shirts.
16 Surgical shirts.
12 Slings.
83 Pairs socks.
7 Pairs mitts.
31 Wash cloths.

FROM LAGGAN.
11 Suits pyjamas.
3 Grey flannel shirts.
6 Surgical shirts.
12 Slings.
2 Pair socks.
18 Sheets.
18 Pillow cases.

FROM MCCRIMMON
4 Suits pyjamas.
6 Grey flannel shirts.
12 Bed jackets.
2 Pairs socks.
3 Pairs wristlets.
8 Pairs mitts.

FROM LOUHEL P.O.
11 Suits pyjamas.
18 Grey flannel shirts.
12 Bed jackets.
24 Slings.
1 Pair socks.

FROM DALKEITH.
20 Suits pyjamas.
12 Grey flannel shirts.
3 Surgical shirts.
9 Bed jackets.
42 Pairs socks.
99 Handkerchiefs.

FROM GLEN SANDFIELD.
5 Suits pyjamas.
9 Grey flannel shirts.
8 Bed jackets.
36 Slings.
18 Pairs socks.
3 Pair wristlets.

FROM GLEN ROBERTSON.
6 Suits pyjamas.
9 Grey flannel shirts.
13 Bed jackets.
16 Pairs socks.

FROM 4TH KENYON.
9 Suits pyjamas.
12 Grey flannel shirts.
3 Surgical shirts.
4 Bed jackets.
2 Pairs socks.
2 Pairs wristlets.
Mrs. D. A. McArthur,
Distributing Convener.

Coming Governor A Master of Tact

In the opinion of "Ex-Attache," whose acquaintance with public men in the Old Country is of long standing, and who contributes articles on European affairs to the Pittsburg Dispatch, Canada is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Duke of Devonshire is to be her next Governor-General. "Ex-Attache" says that Canadians will find in the Duke of Devonshire one of the most approachable and genial viceroys who was ever sent to Ottawa. It is admitted that it will be no easy task to succeed so heartily-liked a Governor-General as the Duke of Connaught, who has endeared himself to the people of the country; but if anyone could succeed in the task it is likely to be the Duke of Devonshire, whose great position has been so long established that he has never felt the slightest need of asserting it in word or bearing.

A STRONG SENSE OF DUTY.

Only a strong sense of duty could induce the Duke of Devonshire to accept the position of Governor-General of Canada, for he has nothing left in the way of elevation of rank which he might aspire to; and highly though the people of Ottawa may esteem the privilege of living in that city, it is not something that might fittingly crown the ambition of a Duke of Devonshire. His acceptance of the post means that he will have to break up his racing stable, close Devonshire House in Piccadilly and the famous Chatsworth mansion in Derbyshire, as well as Lismore Castle in Waterford, to both of which country residence he and the Duchess are said to be deeply attached. Moreover, his active business career will have to be abandoned or at least interrupted for some years, and he has been one of the busiest men in the kingdom. He manages half a dozen great estates, and owns almost the whole of the prosperous seaside town of Eastbourne, of which he has been repeatedly elected Mayor. He is also Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, Chancellor of the University of Leeds, chairman of a great shipping company, and of several industrial and mining concerns, as well as being a M.P. and active president of at least a dozen charitable and philanthropic concerns.

A TACTFUL DUKE.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Duke of Devonshire is his tact, which was so severely tested when he acted as Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he was ex-officio the distributor of the Government patronage, and the chief whip of the party. His was the delicate duty of selecting the recipients of peerages, baronetcies, knighthoods, and other honors on the first of the year and on the King's birthday. That he was able to discharge these duties without making enemies or losing friends is sufficient testimonial to his tact, and it must be due largely to this quality that he is, with Lord Derby, the closest personal friend of King George. But it was in his relations with his late uncle, the eighth Duke, that this characteristic shone most brightly, and in especially trying circumstances.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

By the will of his grandfather, the seventh Duke, Lord Victor Cavendish, as he then was, received all the property not entailed, family jewels, leases, and other valuable possessions; and it was generally understood that the seventh Duke was strongly opposed to leaving them to his own son, because it was well known that he was to marry the Duchess of Manchester. To this brilliant woman the old Duke had taken a prejudice, and when after his death his son and heir married her, as expected, relations between him and his nephew might well have been strained. That they remained the best of friends, and that the new Duchess of Devonshire left to the wife of the present Duke instead of to any of her own daughters, her very finest diamonds are sufficient evidence of the kindness and tact that had saved a situation that must have been awkward.

IS SURE TO MAKE FRIENDS.

It has been noted that among the several names that had been mentioned as likely to succeed the Duke of Connaught, that of the Duke of Devonshire was never heard. War conditions made it injudicious to appoint the Duke of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, after he had been practically decided upon. Lord Curzon was named; and so were Lord Milner, Lord Derby and Lewis Harcourt. Brilliant public men though they are, Lord Derby had more important war duties to perform at present than it is possible for a Canadian Governor-General to discharge, and Lord Curzon and Lord Milner are probably better adapted for Imperial service in other spheres. The office of Governor-General of Canada has been in the past used to achieve five strokes of statesmanship, and history may repeat itself in this respect. What the Duke of Devonshire will make of it remains to be seen; that he will make no blunders and many friends his previous career renders a safe prediction.—Mail & Empire.

COAL BIN

Let Us Fill It
At Low Prices
Morris Bros.
ALEXANDRIA

Farm Laborers Wanted

The Western Provinces of Canada have experienced an acute shortage of farm laborers for Spring seeding and Summer work this year.

Even when times were normal throughout Canada moreover, it was always necessary to bring from twenty-five to thirty thousand laborers from Eastern points for the harvest season.

As voluntary enlistments have been very heavy and inasmuch as a successful crop is predicted by the experts, grave fear is being felt along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining labor which means steady work and good wages for all who visit in the districts served by the C.N.R.

For further particulars apply to Brock Ostrom & Son, Druggists, or write to R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Australian Sent To Canada

Ottawa, July 11.—At Petawawa military camp there is an Australian private named Lunn, who was badly wounded at Suva Bay and temporarily blinded by Lyddite. By some strange mistake of the hospital authorities in England, the Australian was put down as a Canadian and was sent to Canada along with invalided Canadians. Blinded as he was the Australian thought that he was being sent to his home in Melbourne, and did not realize until he landed at Quebec that he had been sent inadvertently to the home of his kinsman in another part of the Empire. He has now recovered his eyesight, and is almost ready to rejoin his Australian comrades at the front. He says he intends to go back to the fighting as soon as possible, and if he is wounded again he says he hopes he will be given next time a chance to get back to his home in Melbourne, much as he likes the Canadians.

Private Lunn's battalion was one of those almost completely wiped out in the landing at Suva Bay. Out of a total of 1,100 of the battalion only eighty-six came through alive. Private Lunn was with those who landed, but he received a bad wound in the leg, part of his right ear was shot off, and Lyddite blinded him. When convalescing in England he was invalided to Canada as unfit for further service. On the voyage he was under the impression that he was on his way to Australia. It was only after his arrival at Petawawa that he fully realized the mistake which had been made. He has applied to Ottawa to be attached to one of the artillery drafts going forward from Petawawa to the front, so that he may be able to serve again with the Australian army.

A Different Kind Of Advertiser

Your Commercial Stationer should help advertise your business. A matter of fact he has. Letterhead, Billhead, Statement or Envelope goes a long way in making a good first impression. The News Job Department is equipped to handle this work neatly and with dispatch.

Shot in Heart and Recovers.

The proudest wounded soldier in London to-day is the man who recently had a jagged piece of shrapnel removed from his heart by an operation that has excited the greatest interest among doctors.

The shrapnel, whose edges might have torn through the adjacent tissue on any exertion of the sufferer, was lodged in the pericardium, in a position apparently so inaccessible that it was thought inadvisable to operate. The patient was able to leave his bed, but was obviously permanently unfit.

Then an Australian surgeon suggested how the operation could be performed. It involved most intricate surgery, and at the end the shrapnel was to be picked out by the surgeon's delicate fingers. The soldier, who is well on the way to complete recovery, now cherishes a mounted piece of shrapnel destined to become an heirloom.

Vaughan a Smoker.

Notwithstanding his discourses against the "sins of society," Father Vaughan is not by any means an ascetic; as a matter of fact he is very contemptuous of the person who denies himself every good thing in life. The story goes that on one occasion Father Vaughan offered a good cigar to a very anaemic and pious-looking minister who belonged to quite a different persuasion to himself, and who rejected the offer with horror.

"I was not sent into the world to smoke," he said, holding up his hand in protest.

"Ah," replied Father Vaughan genially, "I belong to a church that prefers to get its smoking done in this world. I hope you won't mind me lighting up."

A Famine in Envelopes.

There is a famine in envelopes, due of course to the restriction on the importation of paper. One firm in London recently ordered 10,000 envelopes, and the reply was that they could not be obtained at any price. If the famine continues, as seems inevitable, it will be necessary to do without envelopes. To meet this emergency, rotopaper which can be folded up and gummed envelope-wise has been placed on the market.

If we were not in business what would you be getting for your Wool? What were you selling your Eggs for before we began advertising the price we paid?

Alexandria's Greatest Store Every Monday Bargain Day

IF YOU were in Alexandria last Monday and did not pay us a visit you missed something. You missed seeing the largest crowd that ever did business in one store in Alexandria in one day. Were they a satisfied crowd? Just ask them. Did they find our prices as advertised? They sure did. Did we have the goods we advertised? Every one of them. When they asked for sugar at a special price did we tell them we were just out, but would have it Thursday? Not on your life. That is not the way we do business. We sell at advertised prices. We have the goods we advertise. If you have not been in on one of our bargain Monday's come next Monday, when we offer the following:

| Specials For Monday, July 17th | |
|--|---|
| Coal Oil | Peerless Machine Oil |
| Proof Vinegar | 6 lbs. Rice |
| 7 lbs. Tea Siftings | 10 lbs. Sulphur |
| 4 packages Corn Starch | 7 bars Soap |
| Currants, package | 3 packages Raisins |
| 5 pieces Crums Fast Color Prints, per yard | 5 pieces Dish Towelling, price per yard |
| 11 dozen Ladies' Knitted Cotton Shirts, each | 18 Black Sateen Underskirts, very special |
| 42 Ladies' Cotton House Dresses, each | |

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
2 Snowball Washing Machines.....\$7.50
2 New Williams Sewing Machines, very latest style.....\$25.00
3 36 inch Trunks, a first class Trunk in every respect, heavy hardwood slats, brass plated steel corners, valance clamps, stout leather straps, a regular \$7.00 Trunk for only.....\$5.25

Bring Us Your Eggs

John Simpson & Son

Of Interest to Women

Fabor-Saving in the Summer Menu

At the season when one least requires heavy foods and when the mineral properties of green vegetables and the acidity of fruits are most beneficial, nature has graciously provided us with the things we need. And more than that, when hot weather reduces the energy and endurance of the housewife, nature has provided many foods that require no cooking.

The things that still have to be cooked may often be prepared in quantities and used as required. Mayonnaise, for instance, of daily use with the summer salad, if prepared without butter, may be made a quart at a time and kept in a sealer. A good recipe calls for one egg, half a cup of vinegar, diluted with water, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of corn starch and mustard, and a salt-portion of salt, cooked in a double boiler until thick. Many times this quantity may be made, and, when required for use, a portion of it mixed with whipped sweet or sour cream.

VARIETY WITHOUT OVERWORK.

In desserts, too, one cooking may provide the basis for delicious dishes for weeks. Tart shells, large ones or in individual sizes, may be made from the following recipe, put away carefully in a covered tin box and if crisped in the oven before they are to be used they will be found just as good three weeks after as on the day they were made.

Take three cups of pastry flour, a level teaspoonful of salt, and half a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Take about two heaping spoonfuls of lard, or enough when chopped into the flour to make it fold together when squeezed into a handful. It is not necessary to smooth out all the little lumps—the lard need only be cut moderately fine. Add enough cold water (not more than two tablespoonfuls) to make it wet enough to bind together. The less the paste is handled the better. Make it into a big lump and cut off enough for the bottom crust. Roll on one side only. If you wish to flour the other side turn it over and back again. Do not roll thinner than a piece of thick leather. Turn your pie tins upside down and cover with this paste. If the tins were lined with this paste, they would reduce the heat. About ten minutes will be sufficient for baking these shells.

FRESH FRUIT TARTS.

These may be served with a great variety of fillings, including fresh fruits of all kinds, topped, if desired, with whipped cream. Fresh strawberries covered with a sugar and water syrup, which hardens when cold, are delicious served this way. Sliced bananas sprinkled with small pieces of crystallized ginger and covered with whipped cream, also make a very good filling. If cooked fruit is preferred, green gooseberry jam will be found delicious, also cherry jam.

Where good things can be bought, it would be foolish for the housewife who does her own work to make herself hot and tired preparing them in her own kitchen. Vanilla ice cream, bought at the nearest drug store, can be made quite an original dish by serving it in sherbet glasses or custard cups with the addition of a few home touches. Various fruit syrups can be made, and chopped nuts or ginger can be used to good effect. A particularly nice strawberry syrup is made by passing the fresh fruit through a potato ricer and simply sweetening to taste. Hot maple syrup poured over the ice cream is a popular dessert in some homes. But for variations of this suggestion the resourceful housewife need only experiment a little and work out her own ideas.

FRUIT SOUP.

In Sweden a familiar and delicious dish is cold soup made of fruits. This might well be introduced into our summer menu, and has the added advantage that it can be made beforehand and kept in the refrigerator until required. Also, if a quantity is made at once, after the first serving other fruit flavors can be added, so that variety will be introduced. To make the soup take mixed fruits—currants, raspberries, strawberries, cherries or whatever may be available, add a little sugar. French tapioca and water; then cook all together until quite soft, and put through a puree strainer, adding water and sugar until the flavor is satisfactory. Thicken slightly with tapioca, boiling it until the tapioca becomes transparent. Set aside to cool and serve in bouillon cups with a little whipped cream in each cup.

If the family must have porridge for breakfast each morning, and will not be contented with prepared breakfast foods, the housewife will find she can save trouble and fuel by making enough one morning to do for three, and reheating it each day in the double boiler.

The freless cooker may also prove a great labor-saver, and many women use it for preserving fruit.

Where there is a garden an occasional picnic-supper out-of-doors may be enjoyed by all. The sandwiches,

Sandwich Fillings

One of the most common questions asked by the housewife is, "Can you tell me a good sandwich filler?" Here are a few that have proved to be very satisfactory:

Meat thinly sliced or finely chopped and seasoned, or mixed with salad dressing.

Celery chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing.

Olives chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing (½ c. to ¼ c. olives).

Celery, pinonettes and nuts, chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing.

Cream cheese and nuts, or olives, or pinonettes and cream.

American cheese grated, seasoned with tomato.

Lettuce with mayonnaise.

Peanuts, pouched smooth, seasoned and moistened with cream.

Figs cooked to smooth paste, sugar, lemon juice and preserved ginger.

Dates and peanuts chopped fine, moistened with cream.

Raisins cooked to smooth paste, lemon juice and nuts added.

The bread should be 24 hours old and cut in thin, even slices. If fancy forms are desired, shape before spreading with butter. Cream the butter and spread evenly.

Aromatic Pillows

The sweet clover that grows in such luxuriance along roadsides can easily be converted into filling for sofa pillows. Cut the clover when in bloom and lay it in some clean cool loft to dry. After it is dry, break it up, removing all woody stems, and with it fill the slips. It makes a delightfully fragrant pillow, and one you'll like to rest your head on.

Pine-needle properly dried is another excellent material. The faint piney odor makes one think he is almost among the pines.

If you'll make at least one pillow of this kind for your lounge or den this year, I know it will not be the last one.

A pillow of this kind, just covered in some fast washable material, would be highly prized by your city friends. It would be a gift not easily duplicated!

The Picnic Season

The holiday season means the picnic season, weather permitting, and the lunch basket stands out prominently in successful picnic preparations. A well prepared, carefully packed lunch means contented picnickers, but there is nothing more disappointing than to open the lunch basket and find everything crushed and "messy." With a little care in preparation, however, this need not happen. There are many little ways of putting things up that will carry them in appetizing form. For instance a cake and pie combined may be made by lining pastry pans with pie crust and then filling them with a cake batter and baking them. They are much less apt to crush in the packing than the ordinary little cupcakes, and children love them.

Or a loaf cake may be baked in a tin cracker box. If this is done do not take it from the box. Just ice it and put on the cover and it will arrive in perfect condition.

Cream cakes are easily packed. A jar of cream filling can be carried or one of creamed chicken if there is any way to heat it. The puffs filled with this will be great favorites.

Feed tea can be made of cold water as well as of hot. Simply measure the tea into an earthen dish, pour over it the cold water, cover, and let stand for an hour. One never gets the slightest bitter taste in tea made this way. The lemon juice mixed with the sugar may be carried in a bottle.

There is no need of taking dishes that have to be washed and carried home again. With paper napkins and cardboard boxes one can improvise a very good picnic table with strong envelopes rolled for cups; service or there can be had from a department store, for a very small outlay, a package of paper or fibre plates, cups, napkins and spoons, that can be thrown away when they have been used. They are lighter and less bulky to carry than the home table ware.

It is a good plan, especially if there are children in the party, to take in the basket a tiny "first-aid" package, containing a roll of bandage, some absorbent cotton, a strip of adhesive plaster, a tube of anti-septic ointment, and any other little first aid necessities. Though this may not seem a festive preparation, it is often very welcome as minor accidents, really not more than mishaps, have a way of happening at picnics.

being the fussiest and pickiest of all picnic preparations, should be bought or the party won't be any rest to the mother of the house. Some of the tea-rooms put up very nice lunches, intended for railway journeys, and if such a lunch were purchased, all that need be done at home would be to prepare tea or lemonade, and doubtless all the family would enjoy the frolic-spirit of the feast.

For Delicious Strawberry Preserves

tell your grocer to send you

Lantic Sugar

"The All-Purpose Sugar"
packed in original bags or cartons

The accurate weight of LANTIC SUGAR in original packages is a great help in preserving as it enables the work to be done without weighing the sugar. For strawberry preserves in light syrup use 4 quarts of berries to a 2-lb. carton of LANTIC SUGAR. For richer preserves increase the proportion of sugar according to taste.

PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Mail us a red half trade mark cut from a bag or carton and we will send you a book of 54 ready gummed printed labels containing 64 each of the following fruits: strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, cherries, plums, peaches and pears. Address

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, Ltd. Power Bldg. Montreal



2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10 and 20-lb. Bags

Household Hints

A slice of lemon added to the water in which clothes are boiled whitens them beautifully.

Place half a pound of butter into a basin, add half a pint of new milk, to which has been added a small pinch of bicarbonate of soda, then whip till the butter has taken up all the milk—you will have a double amount of butter, which keeps well.

A pint of liquid metal polish—equal to about forty nickel tins—may be made at home for fifteen cents. Get one gill each of benzine turpentine, and coal oil, and a small packet of whiting. Crush the whiting and mix with the liquids, pour into four small bottles, and keep well corked.

This jam costs a trifle over five cents a pound, and is wholesome and tasty. Soak overnight three pounds of stoned dates and one pound of apple rings in one and a half pints of cold water. Boil the apple rings in the same water for half an hour, add dates and one pound of sugar; simmer till soft.

Extra good rock cakes can be made from the following recipe: One pound of flour, quarter-pound each of butter, lard, castor sugar, and currants, the grated rind of two lemons, two eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Rub the fat into the flour until quite smooth; stir in the currants, sugar and lemon; beat the eggs well, adding the milk, and mix all together with a fork, rather stiffly. Divide into little pyramids, place on a well-greased tin, and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

You Might Try

In these days of chiffon, voile, Georgette crepe and net dresses the following sewing hint is timely:—

The home dressmaker very often finds it difficult to cut and sew chiffon, crepe de Chine or Georgette crepe. Here is the problem solved: Pin the material firmly on paper, then lay the pattern on the other two thicknesses and cut out the shape wished. Baste and sew the material with the paper still attached; when it is all finished it is easy to tear away the paper and the seams are all perfectly straight.

A hint for pillow making:— In making pillow cases it is a good idea to make them at least two inches larger than the pillow. Nothing detracts from the looks of a bed more than pillows stuffed into pillow cases. Then make covers for the pillows of the old cases or of new cloth, just to fit. This serves to cover the ticking and to keep it from becoming soiled or discolored.

A timely hint for stains on clothes and table linen:—

Fruit stains may be removed by soaking them in boiling water. Chocolate or tea stains should be soaked in cold water. For coffee stains, pour boiling water from a height, brushing the spots beforehand with borax.

To Remove Spots From Varnished Table

The white spots which appear on the top of the table, due to the accidental application of heat from hot dishes, need not worry the careful housewife long if she will remember that the original appearance of the varnish may be restored by simply reforming its surface. To do this it is necessary to apply some varnish solvent—not varnish remover—and then allow it to dry. The most easily obtained solvents are alcohol and ammonia. Moisten a bit of clean cloth with the solvent, rub it quickly over the white spots, then let it dry. Permit the moistened cloth to touch the varnish but a few seconds, for as soon as the varnish is acted upon by the solvent, it will rub off, leaving the wood of the table bare.

What to Do about Flies

A tireless worker in our houses is Musca Domestica as long as we are willing to allow the labors to continue. And they are not labors of love either, but the deadly work of spreading disease. The worker with the musical name is just the common house fly, which we cause to thrive by furnishing breeding places, food, and protection.

A circular published recently, entitled "How to Abolish the Fly," has much that is valuable to say on the subject, from which we select what follows:

"Flies breed in horse-manure, decaying vegetable dead animals, and all kinds of filth.

"Not less than ninety-five per cent of the pests are bred in the stable.

"All stables should have a manure-bin with a door at the side and a wire screen on the top, so that the larva deposited in the manure before it is placed in the bin will be screened when hatched; and, as the flies seek light, and some to the top of the bin, they can be easily killed by burning paper or some other device.

"The fly has a thirst only equalled by his hunger; place a dish of poisoned water in the stable, and the greater part of the flies hatched there will be killed.

"The presence of flies is a direct evidence of careless housekeeping and of the existence of filth in some form upon the premises, and they are more dangerous than the good housekeeper's terror found in the bedrooms.

"Remember that wherever absolute cleanliness prevails there will be no flies. Look after the garbage-cans. See that they are cleaned sprinkled with lime or kerosene oil and closely covered.

"Keep flies away from the kitchen. Keep flies out of the dining-room, and away from the sick, especially away from those ill with contagious diseases.

"Screen all food. Apply this rule, not only to food prepared at home, but the foodstuffs offered for sale, and especially fruits, salads, and other things which do not require to be cooked.

"To clear rooms of flies, carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any similar article, and drop thereon twenty drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

"A cheap and perfectly reliable poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug-store, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes, and distribute them about the house.

"Sticky fly-paper, traps, and liquid poisons are among the things used in killing flies; but the latest, cheapest, and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quart of a pint of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

"To quickly clear the room where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum powder in the room. This stupefies the flies, when they may be swept up and burned."

Home Notes

When cooking turnips add a teaspoonful of white sugar to the water. This greatly improves their flavor.

To prevent greens from smelling while cooking put a piece of dry toast tied in a muslin bag in the water.

When soaking a cauliflower don't add salt to the water. It kills the insects, and they are left in the vegetable.

To obtain the full nutriment from cereals they must be cooked very slowly and very thoroughly.

A little milk added to the water in which old potatoes are boiled will keep them a good color.

Never leave potatoes in a saucepan after they are cooked, as this spoils their color. To keep hot place in a basin in a steamer.

When buying nutmeg choose small ones, they have a better flavor than larger ones.

To test a nutmeg prick with a needle. If good the oil will instantly spread round the puncture.

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LAND FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

Jesse Collings Discusses Future of Men After the War.

That indefatigable friend of British farmers, Mr. Jesse Collings, in a letter to The London Times regarding the meeting at the Colonial Institute to consider the future of soldiers after the war, says:

"Sir Rider Haggard as the representative of the Institute is about to investigate the means by which our soldiers who return after the war can be settled in the Dominions overseas. Lord Curzon rightly stated that at the end of the war the men, after their military experience and life in the open air, will not be inclined to return to the factory, workshop, or the office stool, and that it was the duty of the Government to provide an outlet for the employment of such men.

"These sentiments are excellent and true, but the conclusion which Lord Curzon arrives at is very disappointing. It contains a suggestion that the returned soldiers should be sent overseas and settled on Colonial lands. It is certain that there will be no sufficient employment for them in the industrial world in England. The only outlet for them is on the land.

"If an investigation similar to that about to be made by Sir Rider Haggard were made with regard to the situation at home, it would be found that there is profitable employment for all the returned soldiers in cultivating the uncultivated and waste lands in our own country. There is something repulsive in the idea that after these men have fought so bravely in defence of the nation they are to be deported overseas, while the land of their own country is crying aloud for their services.

"The immense outlay required for sending these men away would be largely, if not quite, sufficient to pay the expenses of settling them at home.

"On these land settlements returned soldiers and their womenfolk would be engaged in rearing strong and healthy families, and, what is most important, would be solving the question of our food supplies and adding to the economic and industrial strength of the country.

"Lord Curzon rightly states that after the war there will have to be a readjustment of the basic principles on which our public life now rests. That readjustment will, no doubt, involve an industrial and a social revolution, of which no one can foresee the nature and extent.

"It is certain, however, that our effete land system will be overhauled. That system, which exists in no other country in Europe, gives the control of nearly all the land—a prime necessary of life—into the hands of a comparatively small number of persons. It permits the land to be held up and put to inferior uses or to no use at all. No thinking man, with any foresight, can conclude that such a system, in view of the needs of the nation can continue for long.

"In view of the action, which is certain to take place, by bodies of men who hold extreme views with regard to the land—nationalists, Socialists, and others—it becomes more than ever wise and necessary to create a numerous rural population, which at all times and in all countries has proved itself to be an element for safety and restraint in the economy of a nation. Our rural districts are already enough depleted without taking steps to turn them into a desert.

"I am as anxious as anyone to strengthen our Empire; but surely it is a poor way of doing it by weakening its heart and centre."

Fleets in the Baltic.

The correspondents of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency has forwarded an account of the visit to the British Grand Fleet of a party of Russian publicists, from which the following is an extract:

At the luncheon on the Iron Duke Sir John Jellicoe, after proposing the health of the Emperor of Russia, made the following speech: "It is a great pleasure to me to welcome you to the Grand Fleet. I am sure we are very obliged to you for coming so far at such a season, and I hope you will take away pleasant memories of your visit. We know and appreciate the great work done by the Russian army. It saved us at the beginning of the war. It is saving us now. I need only refer to the splendid victory of the Caucasus army at Erzerum.

"The Russian navy, too, has won our admiration by its efficiency. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to be able to fight side by side with Russian sailors against our common foe. It would be difficult for us to go to the Baltic, but not impossible, and I hope the day may come when our ships will engage the enemy together. Let me raise my glass to the health of our Russian guests, associating with it that of the Russian Army and the great Russian fleet."

Kitchener's Threat. An amusing story which does not seem to have got into print yet is being told about Lord Kitchener. It concerns a famous poster, issued some time ago, with an appeal in his handwriting for more men and yet more men.

He had, of course, to write the original appeal from which the facsimile on the poster was made, and he did so, and it went to the department concerned with such things. His writing was found to be too small for poster-size reproduction, so the sheet was sent back to him with a cautious explanation in this sense, and the request would be re-written. He did, but again it was too small, and he wrote it a third time, and with that third draft sent that grimly humorous message:

"Don't ask me to write this again, for rather than do it we'll have our scriptural!"

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Speed Up The News

A few of the News county correspondents are slipping a little behind in the matter of promptness in sending in their weekly budgets...

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THE NURSE'S STORY

By ADELE BLENEAU

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CHAPTER X—Continued

These things seemed to stimulate to encourage Von Schulling to make himself generally offensive. As I was changing the bandages on his wounded shoulder one morning he put his other arm about me and drew me to him until his lips touched my face. I freed myself at once, but in spite of my natural anger, the instinctive fear of what Captain Frazer would attempt to do if I disclosed the situation held me silent.

The situation was an impossible one and I could see no better course than to leave him. What happened after I left the room I learned later from Captain Frazer. Captain Von Schulling lay muttering for some time, then gathering his strength he struggled to his feet for the first time in weeks. Clinging to the wall and to the table that was between their cots, he made his way to Captain Frazer and stood for a moment looking down on the despoiled Englishman. Perhaps some latent decency held him back for a moment, but the cold blooded indifference engendered by the scenes of suffering and torture through which he had passed choked out all better impulses, and he stooped over his desperately wounded enemy with a look of murderous hate.

I have tried to persuade myself that Von Schulling was delirious at the time and that he could not have done what he did in cold blood.

However this may be, Von Schulling marshaled his strength for a second time and suddenly tore off the bandages about his enemy's wound. Captain Frazer struggled with feeble strength to ward off the attack, but his efforts must have been pitifully weak for Von Schulling's attempt was almost successful.

Downstairs something came to me for the second time in my life, which I cannot explain by any human agency.

WHEN GAS COMES OVER.

English Soldier Describes the Approach of the Poison Gases.

In a lengthy letter home a Somerset, Eng., man serving with the Field Ambulance at the front describes daily life in the trenches. Writing on February 20, he says:

"During the night we had some strange excitement. We were playing cards when we heard the heavy buzz of a motor going slowly overhead, but we couldn't see anything. We went back wondering what it was. In the morning we found out that it was a Zeppelin in a raid over our lines. I can tell you it was weird. At night we got our first taste of the worst thing we have to contend with, viz., gas. You don't know where it is coming from. We were all seated around enjoying a game of cards when we heard the gas going tinkling. Out went one of our fellows, and back he came with a rush, his gas helmet in his hand, saying, 'Gas is coming over.' He was followed by the sentry, with his helmet on, telling us to get ours on quick. We did not need telling twice. Out we went, and waited for what we did not know. When every one had their helmets on it was the weirdest sight I've ever experienced. It was exciting waiting there.

You have to duck and dodge the shrapnel flying about. I was standing at the dug-out entrance talking to some of the fellows, when—ping, ping—a bullet struck the sandbag over my head. I got covered with sand on my neck and face, but Mister Fritz wasn't quite near enough. You can bet I didn't stand there another minute, for they have a nasty habit of getting there again.

We have the upper hand as regards artillery, and send over three or four to their one. Yesterday on our right there was a terrific battle on, and the guns going made your head ache with the noise. At night it was a sight. You could see the shells burst, and throw up flames. Lights of every description were going up.

This is war. . . . We had a chase in the middle of the night—an officer wounded—and we had to carry him all the way down the trench, and across the road. I was carrying in front. We got out of the trench, and Fritz evidently spotted us, for we had a lively time—ping, ping all across the road every now and again, but we escaped being hit. I can tell you it's not a pleasant experience being a target for a sniper. You can't do a nip with a loaded stretcher, but must stick to it, and trust to luck. You have to remember the man on the stretcher. You may be saving his life by getting down to the dressing station quickly.

I was busy in one of the wards when, for no apparent reason, it was borne in on me that I must return at once to Captain Frazer's bedside. I have many times thanked the fates, or whatever guardian angel had me that day in its keeping, for bringing me that compelling message and for the fact that without stopping to reason I obeyed it, running up the stairs to the little attic room where my charges lay—an insistent premonition of danger knocking at my heart.

I burst into the room without knowing at all why I did so, but I am certain that I grasped the situation sooner for the impulse that had brought me there. Captain Von Schulling stood by the Englishman's bedside with an expression on his face that I hope never to see again. Captain Frazer lay with a half contemptuous curl on his lips, vainly trying to rearrange the bandages.

The next few moments, as I look back on them, seemed to me like some awful nightmare. I know that I sprang forward and flung myself on Von Schulling, forcing him with unwonted strength back toward his bed. Fortunately for me, the man had only one arm that he could use, and fortunately for Captain Frazer, too, for it was this that saved his life. Although the Prussian fought me off like one demented, grinning with a kind of vindictive triumph that I am sure gave me added strength, it never occurred to me to call for help. With all my power I forced the man back inch by inch until at last I managed to fling him across his bed. I stood over him for a second as he tried to rise, then, with triumphant hate in his face, he fell back on his bed in a dead faint.

I left him and darted across the room to where Captain Frazer lay, drawn and white, but unharmed. With trembling fingers I carefully replaced the bandages. Once or twice I panted in the effort to run to the door and call for help, but no response came.

While I struggled with the bandages I was utterly absorbed, and when at last they were in place and the danger for the moment passed I looked up to find Von Schulling sitting on the edge of his bed and staring at me with a half bewildered rage in his eyes that sent a shudder through me.

Suddenly from below a perfect pandemonium broke out, the sound of motors coming and going and the shouts and screams of men and women. Coupled with these came the dull thunder of a bursting shell, together with the hideous crash of high explosives.

I ran to the window to see what was happening and then, hearing a laugh and a curse behind me, turned to find Von Schulling locking the door. The man stood there for a moment, swaying in his weakness, and then, with a leer, said:

"Now I've got you both!" And he threw the key out the window.

I remember thinking of the situation as merely absurd rather than dramatic, but a moment later I realized that his action was not the result of delirium, but that he had a very definite and pregnant reason for turning the lock at that moment. Just then the handle of the door rattled, and some one excitedly called my name. I sprang forward to answer, but as I did so the Prussian lunged his one good arm about me and crushed me against his breast.



With All My Power I Forced the Man Back Inch by Inch.

so tightly that I could not make a sound. I was almost suffocated. By the time that I had struggled free there came no answer to my scream, though I could hear footsteps racing down the stairs outside. I was alone with Von Schulling and Captain Frazer, who, I was thankful, had lost consciousness some moments before. Von Schulling again caught me by the arm and dragged me to the window, where I could scarcely credit the sight that met my gaze.

Swarming before the chateau and in long lines beyond were squadrons after squadrons of advancing cavalry. Von Schulling was beside himself, shouting and screaming like a maniac: "Welkommen, meine kameraden! Der Tag!"

Speaking in a tone that carried a note of unquestioned command, he called in German: "Stop! There is no key. Break the lock, but do not bathe down the door."

The men on the other side must have

recognized and accepted the tone, for they carefully obeyed, and a moment later the door swung open, disclosing half a dozen yellow uniforms from Stuttgart gathered on the landing outside. Then they parted and an officer, obviously a Saxon, stepped forward and surveyed us. With cool authority he addressed Von Schulling. "Who are you, and who are these people?" he asked.

"I am Captain Von Schulling of the Eighteenth. . . . She, as you see, is a military nurse. And that fellow there," he added contemptuously, "is, I think, a dead Englishman."

"What rank?" "He is Captain Frazer of the Sixth Indian army and is desperately ill. Have I your permission to attend him immediately?" "Certainly, fraulein," he said. "Is there anything my men can do to help you?"

I was amazed at this kindness, and my eyes must have betrayed my thoughts, for he added quickly: "You have nothing to fear, fraulein, from either myself or my men," and turning to Von Schulling, he said, "Are you able to come with me and make a report to the colonel?"

"Yes!" And slipping on his long military coat, together they passed out of the door and down the stairs. First, however—after a whispered remark or two from Von Schulling—the captain posted two men on guard outside the door.

With trembling fingers I set to work to readjust better the torn bandages and to bring Captain Frazer back to consciousness. Fortunately, God had blessed him with a constitution of iron, so it was not long before he opened his eyes. I did not speak. I waited to hear what he would say.

"Well," he said rather sadly, "you men have had to fall back. It must have been a pretty hurried retreat for such a thing as this to have happened, and all the while I have been lying here completely knocked out," and he muttered something that was suspiciously like an oath. "What has happened?"

"The Germans have advanced," I answered, "and are in possession of our hospital, but the officer who was here will treat us well, I am sure. He told me that we have nothing to fear. He asked who you were, and I told him."

"And I only woke up when it was all over," he smiled bitterly. "What's become of Von Schulling?"

CHAPTER XI. Husband Hunting.

WE were taken, Captain Frazer and I, to the largest German camp in that part of the country. The morning after my arrival I was escorted through the hospital by one of the officers in command by way of instructing me in my temporary duties.

The hospital itself was well equipped and well managed in every detail. There were patients of all kinds, wounded English, French and Belgians. Some were Belgian civilians who had been brought to this camp because of insubordination and had been interned promiscuously with the soldiers. It struck me, however, that they were all of age to bear arms.

I had heard many rumors of the great difference made by the Germans in the treatment of their prisoners, the English having always the worst of it, but candor compels me to state that in this particular hospital no favoritism existed. They all fared rather badly as to food, it seemed to me, for coffee or tea without sugar or milk for breakfast with one small slice of bread, and a cup of soup for lunch, replaced from time to time by boiled chestnuts; soup and a small piece of bread at tea time, and no supper, did not seem a very liberal or suitable diet for sick men. However, both the doctors and nurses seemed to me quite conscientious.

A thing quite new and interesting to me was the camp itself, and I was always anxious to see really how the men were treated. My opportunity came one afternoon when I had been there a few days. I happened to be standing at the door at the moment the head surgeon started on his tour of inspection. He was a pleasant, kindly man of about thirty-five, who had shown me consideration on several occasions. Noticing me, he stopped and said:

"Fraulein, my interpreter is on sick leave today. Will you come with me on my tour of inspection?" "Here," he said, "we keep all our newly arrived prisoners for a period of four weeks until we are certain they have no contagious disease."

I do not know how many were there, but certainly hundreds, as the tent covered perhaps two acres of ground. It was separated from an adjoining one by a barbed wire fence and a roadway eight or ten feet wide.

The head surgeon said to the men in German that any who were ill should come and speak to him, but warned them that he had no time to listen to imaginary complaints. He then had me repeat this in English and in French.

A comparatively small number came forward, and of them only one seemed sufficiently ill to need immediate attention.

He was an Irish youth. I could scarcely believe he was old enough to have been accepted for service. The moment he spoke I knew he was a gentleman. He was so ill I realized that the misty must have been developing for several days at least, and

I quickly asked him why he had so neglected himself.

He looked up at me rather shyly and said: "I would not have come today if you hadn't been here. The interpreter browbeats a fellow so. I'd rather have nothing to do with them."

He was sent at once to the hospital. My idea concerning him proved correct. He was a younger son of one of the best known Irish families, who, not being able to go as an officer, had, as have so many Englishmen of birth, gone as a private.

The surgeon rapidly passed on to the buildings. There were perhaps a dozen of these, low buildings of stained Boards standing on brick foundations, each exactly like the other. I learned afterward that each was supposed to hold 200 to 225 men. They were heated by stoves and lighted by electricity, and the ventilation, I noticed, was excellent.

The mattresses lying on the floor were of striped ducking, filled with wood shavings about two feet thick. In the center of the room were long, narrow tables, at which the men ate, wrote and played games.

"Discipline here is maintained among the men," the surgeon said to me, with a certain pride, "by officers of their own nationality. Of course, if anything goes wrong we step in."

I had observed, however, that batteries of artillery were stationed at points of vantage here and there about the camp and that each building had lookout towers in which sentries mounted guard day and night.

By the time our tour was at an end it was supper time, and I saw on all sides the prisoners cooking their own food. I remarked to the surgeon that the men were having vegetables as well as bread for supper.

"Yes, today," he replied, "but it is not a regular thing to have both, but at noon they have good soup, in which has been cooked meat, and vegetables and black bread."

Going out we passed the store. The printed price list was hung up. I noticed among the articles on sale, soap, brushes, shirts, towels, German dictionaries and French, English and German grammars. There was no food on the list.

The surgeon called my attention to the price of the German grammars and dictionaries. They were 6 cents each. "You see," he explained, laughing, "how the general staff encourage the learning of our language," and then he added gravely, "for they hope it will lead to a better understanding of us, and so much for great good."

I could not resist the temptation to ask, "So you feel that to know the Germans is to love them?"

For a moment he did not know whether to be angry or to laugh. Perhaps I looked at him a little apologetically, which threw the balance in favor of the latter, for he smiled and said, "But I am afraid the knowledge of a language doesn't mean knowing the people, as many Germans know English," and he left the sentence unfinished.

"And do the English know German?" I asked.

"Not many," he answered. "And those who do have learned it in order to read philosophy, literature, science—and there it ends. After all," he continued with characteristic German analysis, "my own opinion is that language cannot express good will unless it is already there, and if that is lacking the more closely two peoples come into contact the more likely they are to discover points of disagreement and ultimately to quarrel."

Germany undoubtedly made palustriaking provision for every possible contingency arising out of a state of war. She even held yearly maneuvers at industrial establishments so that at a moment's notice they might, for example, turn from the manufacture of toys to the making of shrapnel. Yet vast numbers of her wounded found the medical organization unprepared. Perhaps that was due to the fact that the number of wounded far exceeded all expectations. However well equipped a country may be, it still remains a gigantic task to care for a million wounded, and that is what Germany had to do. Throughout that country, I was told, as in France, private houses, schools, university buildings and amusement halls were being turned into hospitals.

I was surprised to learn that German workwounds are used in helping the orderlies pick up the wounded on the battlefields. They have been of valuable assistance, as wounded men instinctively seek shelter and, owing to the protective coloring of their uniforms, are very likely to be overlooked by the searchers.

The men brought in from the front were washed, shaved and given fresh clothing. If a patient has received the iron cross or has been recommended for such distinction the fact is stated in large letters on a tablet attached to his bed.

The Germans have made a careful study of the psychology of the sick room. They endeavor to make their hospital wards cheerful and pleasant, and the great majority of their trained nurses are trim, nice looking girls, whose air of coquetry an austere surgeon seriously informed me is "deemed helpful to the patient."

I was pleased to find in this hospital that the chief bacteriologist was a woman and that the system of surgery was highly conservative. Unbelievable effort was made to save limbs, and their method of treating wounds from firmly embedded bullets was to leave the bullet undisturbed wherever possible.

Of all projectiles, they told me the shrapnel bullet is the most humane. It is slow and speedy, it usually dislodges the wound in passing through,

so that gangrene and other infection from Russian rifle fire are almost unknown. I was assured also that the American made shrapnel fired from French guns caused the most lacerating wounds.

The ward in the hospital known as the "prison ward" was a dreary sight indeed. The patients seemed to know they were not wanted and were a burden, their faces were drawn and pale, and all the bustling cheerful atmosphere of the other wards was lacking. Though humanely cared for, they keenly felt the absence of a woman's hand, as all the attendants were men, and men, too, who rarely understood the language or the needs of their unhappy charges.

The saddest memory of those days is the burial of a French officer. He had been my patient, and I was reluctantly given permission to pay my last respects by attending his funeral. The ceremony, although he was an enemy, was simple and dignified. The pine coffin was borne to the grave by six German soldiers under arms, accompanied by a chaplain. On the coffin was placed a wreath with a broad ribbon in the colors of the German flag inscribed with the words "Dem tapferen Krieger" ("To the brave warrior"). It was lowered gently into the grave, a brief service read, the grave filled with earth and a wooden cross placed at the head which gave the name, date and rank of the dead soldier. The wreath was laid on the new made grave. Then the soldiers stood at attention, raised their rifles skyward and fired a last volley. As I was leaving I noticed they were burying a German soldier with exactly the same ceremonies.

One afternoon I was giving message to one of my patients, a very high German officer, who, except for a slight paralysis, was about well. He had an unusually keen sense of humor, to which nothing was sacred, and, truth to tell, I enjoyed hearing him talk immensely.

I had been with him but a few moments when, putting his fingers to his lips, he whispered in French: "They're letter writing in the next room. If we are quiet I think we can hear. It's very funny," I listened. They were talking about matrimony, discussing it as a pure question of market value. There seemed no shame about it at all. They were reading matrimonial advertisements from a German newspaper. General von T. said to me: "The war has changed the attitude of young girls and older ones, too, who have means and are seeking suitable mates. They have greatly increased their efforts, while marriageable men have become correspondingly shy. The women are getting less particular in their requirements," he chuckled. "A girl with 25,000 marks would hardly have advertised before the war for anything less than an officer of the army or navy; now she will gladly accept what is technically described as a 'better gentleman.'"

At that moment I heard the nurse reading: "I call you who belong to me in the world; you, too, are seeking in marriage sanctuary, to find in your wife, as I in my husband, the best thing in life. Here I am—true, I am forty-two—but presently I shall have a considerable fortune." They evidently did not care for this, the young officer seeking a wife and the nurse, as I heard them both laugh. Then she read another: "I seek you, my friend and my husband. I have a simple and sunny nature and hate the ordinary humdrum of life; all that I am and desire will give purpose to your existence. Social and financial position assured."

"Nichts fur mich," the young man laughed. A moment later she read: "Well born, tall, pleasing in appearance, thirty-two years old, seek suitable companion for life, having in my own right a large fortune; no anonymous communications and no agents." We fancied that one proved interesting to him, as he lowered his voice and seemed to be dictating an answer.

The colonel said: "I suppose all this sort of thing, with your American ideas, shocks you very much; but you know that in our service if an officer desires to marry he must find—love or no love—a girl who can produce the necessary minimum. Because there is a sum fixed by the admiralty and war office regulations, which any girl who desires to marry an officer must possess. She may have more, you understand," laughing, "but she cannot have less." I looked up, struggling to keep out of my eyes the question whether he was married or not. He must have seen it, however, for he said: "Yes, fraulein, I am married and very happily to a charming girl from Cincinnati. If I wasn't," he added mischievously, "I would propose to you, because officers of a certain grade and up, I forgot to say, are permitted to marry whom they like, even if the girl hasn't a penny."

A Good Fish Story.

Lord Buxton, the Governor-General of South Africa, is an ardent disciple of Isaak Walton, and he tells many good fishing yarns. One of his favorites is about an angler who one day had four hours' tussle with a huge salmon before he was able to land it. When at last he had made sure of his catch he took it home in ecstasy and related his triumph to his maiden aunt. Of course, like all fishermen, he made as much of the story as possible, and laid special stress on the time it took and the immense energy he had to expend before he could bring the salmon safely to land. When he had finished he waited anxiously for the praise due to his cleverness and heroism. For some moments there was silence, and then his aunt looked up from her knitting, with a puzzled expression on her face. "But, my dear Tom," she said quietly, "why did you not cut the string and get rid of the brute?"

HAIG IS A LUCKY MAN

BRITISH COMMANDER HAS HAD GREAT GOOD FORTUNE.

Soldiers in France Are Looking for Further Manifestations of Brilliant Leader's Luck—He is Ten Years Younger Than French, and More Likely to Take Suggestions From the French Commanders.

GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, commander of the British forces in France and Belgium, is 55 years old, ten years younger than Sir

John French. It is said that the fact that Sir Douglas is a young general, and not a field marshal, was influential in forming the decision which placed him in charge of the British army. His predecessor had seen much more of actual fighting than any of his French colleagues; he was an older man than most of them. Technically he was of higher rank. It was not easy for Sir John French, therefore, though in command of a very small army, as compared with the French, and holding only a few miles of front, to take orders from men who were his juniors in years and technical rank, and who had no such actual military experience. If there was any friction between the French and British commanders in the past, there is no suspicion that it exists to-day. In fact, there is every reason to suppose that Sir Douglas Haig would not have been given his command without Joffre being consulted.

So far the proverbial "Haig luck" continues. Sir Douglas has been a lucky man since he entered the British army, and luck with ability makes a winning combination. It cannot be said that Sir Douglas Haig's actual experience of fighting is nearly as great as that of other British generals, who might be mentioned. Sir Ian Hamilton, for instance, has seen ten times the fighting that Haig has been through, but the British general staff evidently came to the conclusion that Haig had qualities more important than experience. In fact, experience previous to this war has not been of much use. It might indeed be a handicap; as far as this war is concerned Sir Douglas Haig has had as much experience as anyone. He was among the first to reach the Continent, and commanded the first army corps at the Battle of Mons, the retreat through Belgium, the Battles of the Marne, the Aisne and the Yser.

Sir Douglas Haig is an admirable representative of the untitled aristocracy of Great Britain. His father was John Haig, of Ramornie, Fife; and his mother was Rachael Veitch, of Stewartfield, Midlothian. She was also an heiress. For six centuries the ancestral lands of the Haigs in Fifeshire have been held in the direct line of descent, and as far back as the family can be traced, the men were chiefly soldiers. It was of this family that Thomas the Rhymer chanted in the thirteenth century:

"Tide, tide, what o'er betide, There's aye be Haigs in Barmersyde."

Douglas began his education at Clifton, and later entered Brasenose, Oxford. Here he had some training in the Officers' Corps, and after graduation he entered the regular army as a cavalryman. At the age of 24 he was commissioned in the Queen's Own Hussars, one of the most famous regiments in the army. At 39 he was a captain, and then determined to take a real military course at the Staff College.

Here it was that his luck began to attract notice. When he came to take the examinations it was found that he could not distinguish clearly among colors, and was rejected. However, the Duke of Cambridge arranged matters so that he was permitted to enter the college without taking the usual examination. Haig first saw active service with Kitchener in the Sudan. At Omdurman, and Athera he distinguished himself as a scouting officer, and was mentioned in despatches. At the close of this campaign he was given his majority. Throughout the South African War he served as a staff officer, and had different commands in the field. He took part in the Battles of Elandsbaag, Reitfontein, and Lombard's Kop. He became assistant adjutant-general and commanded a group of cavalry columns under Gen. French. He played a prominent part in the relief of Kimberley, and was thrice mentioned in despatches.

He emerged from the South African War a full colonel, with several decorations and titles, and shortly afterward was made inspector-general of the Indian cavalry. It was not long afterward that he married the Hon. Dorothy Vivian, a maid-of-honor to Queen Alexandra, and daughter of the third Lord Vivian. On completing his Indian appointment he was attached to the War Office, becoming Director of Military Training. Next year he was Director of Staff Duties at Army Headquarters, and then Chief of Staff of the Indian Army. There he remained for three years, and on coming home in 1912 was given the Aldershot command, which meant that he was to head the active British army, the kernel of that force which formed the first expedition to Belgium. On several occasions Sir Douglas was warmly praised by Sir John French and when the latter retired the general expectation that he would succeed him was not disappointed.

Captive British Ships.

There are known to be held in German ports 33 British merchant ships, eighty interned at the outbreak of war, and three captured, of an aggregate tonnage of 180,714 tons.

LITTLE ITEMS

This is typical July weather. Excursion to Kingston, July 22nd. The holiday season is in full sway. Results of exams. are eagerly awaited. The crops are generally looking well now. Berlin, Ont., will henceforth be known as Kitchener. It is wonderful how the fine weather has continued. Lawn socials galore with numerous picnics thrown in. Hay is well underway and some good fields are being reported. Let The News know the name and address of your visitors. The military order abolishing the 'kilt' for the trenches has been rescinded. Monday, September 4th, Labor Day, there will be big doings at Glen Robertson. The lawn mowers can hardly keep pace with the rapid growth of the grass these days. WELCOME HOME. Many more boys of the 154th were home from Barriefield for the week-end Alexandria's citizens are always glad to see them. AN IDEAL COMBINATION. Our idea of an ideal combination is when the patient is confident the doctor will cure him and the doctor is certain the patient will pay.—Galveston News.

RED CROSS WORKERS. Mrs. D. A. McArthur will be pleased to meet interested workers for the Red Cross Society on her verandah from three to six on Tuesday next, 18th inst.—no special invitations.

USE A LITTLE CARE. In view of the large number of autos now being driven it would be well for all persons, whether in automobiles or other vehicles to be careful turning the corners. A little care will prevent accidents.

A HEALTHY DISEASE. Laziness is a disease, declares one of the eminent doctors. The surprising fact is that most of the victims of the disease always look so impressively healthy.—Providence Journal.

LL OF SIGNIFICANCE. France's national day is to be celebrated this year with a big parade of troops in Paris. Last year the Fourteenth was allowed to pass without any public demonstration to speak of. The change is full of significance. As General Foch would say, all goes well.

SOLDIERS MUST BE GOOD. Soldiers may lose a part of their pay when on service or pension if they become seriously ill by their own action or misconduct. The matter is being considered by the minister of militia, owing to the number of cases which come under this class.

ARE CONTRABAND. Augmented lists of contraband of war have been published in a recent issue of the Gazette. Electric appliances, their component parts, asphalt, bitumen, pitch, tar, sensitized photographic films, plates and paper, saltpetre, gold, beaterskin, tafe, and bamboo, are included.

NEW MILL AT MAXVILLE. Mr. James Cluff's new mill and planing factory at Maxville is now in full running order and is under the supervision of Mr. Donald Grant an expert in this line. Mr. Cluff is prepared to accept orders for all kinds of work done in a planing mill and at that on short notice. Your patronage is solicited.

PICNIC AT GLEN ROBERTSON. The announcement that a monster picnic will be held at Glen Robertson in aid of St. Martin of Tours Church on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4th, will be pleasing news to our readers generally, and as the residents of that vicinity have an enviable reputation as entertainers, the coming picnic will be the best yet. Keep the date open.

RECRUIT OUTSIDE MONTREAL. Permission has been given for the Irish Rangers, of Montreal, to gather recruits anywhere in Ontario, as well as Quebec. An erroneous impression has got around that only Roman Catholics are joining the regiment. This is not the case as both Orange and Green are standing shoulder to shoulder to make the battalion representative Irish.

TO GIVE SOLDIERS CHANCE. No permanent appointments are to be made to the permanent force in future till the conclusion of the war, according to an announcement by General Sir Sam Hughes recently. Any appointment made will be temporary, and at the close of the war men who have served in the overseas forces will be given an equal opportunity to obtain such positions.

MEN WHO HAVE SERVED TO QUALIFY AS OFFICERS. Arrangements are being made for allowing several hundreds of the men who have served at the front to qualify as officers, and thus allow vacancies in the officers through casualties to be filled from the men in the ranks best qualified through experience and training. In the fighting of the past month there were over 500 officers casualties in the three Canadian divisions.

A TRIBUTE TO STRATHCONA. No one would have more heartily enjoyed than Strathcona himself, had he been alive, the following answer, which was given this year at the junior public school graduation examination to a question asking for an account of his career: "Lord Strathcona was an Indian at the beginning of his life. When the missionaries were sent out he became a convert. He grew to be a good man, and, after a while, he became a minister, and he grew in the ministry until he was knighted lord."

MEET TOMORROW. The Highland Society meeting called for Saturday last was postponed until tomorrow, the 15th inst., when the members are requested to assemble at the Fire Hall here. NEW GOODS. New stock of ice bags, ice helmets, hot water bottles and combinations, sponge bags, bathing caps, bath mits, atomizers and syringes received this week at McLeister's Drug Store.

INTERESTING AND GRATIFYING. At Winnipeg it is reported that the travel from Eastern Canada and the United States is at present the heaviest in years. The fact is both interesting and gratifying. It indicates that Canadians are learning to appreciate their own land as a tourist centre and that their neighbors are also springing out its beauties.

A PLEASANT ASSURANCE. Of 25,000 soldiers invalided from the Canadian forces back to England, about 20,000 have recovered for further service. That is a pleasant assurance. About 2,160 soldiers have been sent back to Canada as unfit for further service, and these presumably are included in the English count. A wastage from wounded of only 13 per cent. is cause for congratulation.

NORTH PERTH WEST LIBERAL. E. Wellington Hay of Listowel, Liberal, was elected on Monday at Stratford, by 573 over John A. Makins, Conservative, in the North Perth by-election. In the country districts the farmers refused to turn out in any numbers to cast their votes. In Stratford, where James Torrance had a majority of 638 in 1914, Mr. Hay was accorded a majority of 94, a turn over of 732 votes.

A SAFE PREDICTION. Canadian immigration has dropped two-thirds in the last fiscal year because of the war, but it is a pretty safe prediction that when peace comes the tide will once more turn this way. The Dominion has broad and fertile lands and a wealth of opportunities for the men who are willing to work hard and honestly for their livelihood. The country has been less adversely affected than any other belligerent nation, so may hope to attract a goodly number of new citizens when things are again normal.

CAPTAIN BAWLF MADE A CLEAN UP. Captain Nick Bawlf of the 154th Bn., won the all-round championship at Barriefield Camp at the sports meet on Thursday of last week. He captured first places in the dashes, and took second in the broad jump. In running the hundred yards under eleven seconds he showed a flash of his speed that made him famous particularly on the football team. Besides taking part in the sports, Captain Bawlf plays for the 154th soccer, football, baseball and lacrosse teams.

ARE YOU HELPING? No newspaper can be published without home patronage, and everybody is more or less interested in keeping up a home paper. If a railroad or factory is wanted, the newspaper is expected to work for it. If a public meeting is wanted for any purpose, the newspaper is called upon for free notices. The newspaper must puff the schools and everything else to advance the interests of the ratepayers and then give each of them a handsome notice when they pass away. And yet some of our business men and others do nothing to support a home paper even when it is published at a loss these costly war times.

FRUIT BULLETIN. Cherries, the delicious White Oxheart Cherries are now arriving daily. The Red Sour Cherries for pie and preserving are about ready. Red Currants coming along next week. Ask your grocer for the Fruit of the OROWERS No. 224. Real Niagara Peninsula Grown Fruit. Don't take any without the label IT IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY. LOOK FOR MAP.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION IN ENGLAND. On his arrival in London, Monday, Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, leader of the Liberal Opposition of Ontario, drove straight to the House of Commons, where he was given a seat in the distinguished strangers gallery, arriving just as Mr. Asquith began his statement on Home Rule. Mr. Rowell, who is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Main Johnson, expects to remain a month on that side and will spend the time looking after the interests of the Canadian soldiers in the hospitals, and training camps, and, if possible, in France. He will also study the general situation here as between military, industrial and agricultural demands, with a view to assisting him as a member of the Ontario War Commission.

CROPS TEN DAYS LATE. A bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Census and Statistics Office, states that from reports received from experimental farms and stations in all parts of the country, the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the West, but as the crops are about ten days later than last year much will depend upon freedom from early frosts. In Quebec abundant rains throughout of the month of June have favored the growth, but low-lying lands have suffered. The same reports are made of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while in Prince Edward Island exceptionally good progress has been made. In Ontario about one-third less grain was sown than in previous years and in condition it is uneven, spotted and badly affected by rain. A great deal will not ripen and will be cut for green feed. Generally speaking, the Western crops are looking well, with plenty of moisture.

Notice to Subscribers in Arrears

During May accounts were sent to every subscriber to The News, and in some instances we have had a remittance, yet there are many still owing a large amount. Notice is hereby given that all parties paying up before August 15th, 1916, may take advantage of the cash rate, \$1.00 a year, for the whole amount, but that all accounts then unpaid will be charged at the arrear rate of \$1.50. This will be rigidly enforced and all accounts not paid on August 15th, 1916, will be handed out for collection at \$1.50 a year.

The continued climbing up of every expense connected with the making of a newspaper, compels this course, and delinquents who are proceeded against can only blame themselves as plenty of warning has been given.

This is the very last chance. After August 15th, all arrears must be paid for at \$1.50 a year, and to this rule there will be no exceptions.

TAKE IN THE TRIP TO BARRIEFIELD.

If you are contemplating a week-end outing why not take in the excursion to Barriefield Camp on Saturday, July 22nd. The boys will give you a rousing reception and nothing will be left undone to make the outing an ideal one. Return fare from Lancaster \$3.15. Special train leaves at 6.30 a.m., returning from Kingston at 6.30 p.m. the same day. Tickets good to return on all trains till Monday, 24th of July. SUMMER COURSE AT GUELPH. A large increase is shown this year in the number attending the summer course for teachers at the Ontario Agricultural College. Last year the figures were 105, while this year there are 182. The teachers present are from separate, public and high schools, and come from as far west as Windsor, Pembroke, on the east, and as far north as Cochrane. The idea behind the course is to give teachers in country and city schools a better idea of scientific agriculture and to assist in keeping the young people from flocking to the cities from the country districts. Mr. J. B. Dundeno, inspector of elementary agricultural classes, is in charge of the school.

38th Bn. Deposit Colors in Abbey

London, July 12.—With simple ceremonies the colors of the 38th Battalion of Ottawa, were deposited to-day in Westminster Abbey for safe keeping until the war is over. The officers present included Lieut.-Col. C.M. Edwards and Lieuts. Greens, Bell, Capers and Chaplains Captain Horsey, Col. Stacey, Captain McDonald, Sergeant White of Ottawa, formerly a sergeant-major in Toronto, and four company sergeants of the unit.

The procession formed from the West End nave, the choir being present with Sir Frederick Bridge at the organ. When the High Altar was reached the colors and bore them reverently to Bishop Ryde, the Dean of Westminster, who placed them upon the holy table, which signified that the Abbey had taken charge of them, with the admonition: "Remember in the days to come that the colors of the 38th Battalion are kept here in the house of God in St. Peter's the abbey of the Empire's most holy and sacred memories."

After the hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," the National Anthem was sung. Then the Dean showed the party some places of interest in the Abbey, including Wolfe's tomb. The colors will be placed beside those of the Kingston Artillery, which were laid in the Abbey a year ago.

Carriage Factories and Ontario Steel May Be Merged

The following appeared in last Friday's issue of The Montreal Evening News: "The advance in Carriage Factories this week is 44, a gain of six points, has brought to light the fact that merger developments are in the air. The stock today joined in the general reaction and worked off to 42. Before the recent advance it was rumored that important changes were about to be made in connection with the company, and now the definite statement is made that the control has changed hands, and that a different dividend policy will be introduced.

In addition to the change in the dividend methods it is also stated that a proposed merger will include the Ontario Steel Products Company. This latter company is in a position to manufacture certain staple requirements of the automobile and carriage business of Carriage Factories, and it is understood that quite a quantity of the shares of each company has been passing into the hands of the same shareholders recently. Such a condition is no doubt responsible for the recent strength in Ontario Steel."

Personals

Mr. X. Primeau visited friends in Lancaster on Sunday. Mr. J. D. Cameron, Clerk of Kenyon, was in town yesterday. Rev. W. A. Morrison of Dunvegan, was in town yesterday. Mr. Arch. A. McDonald, Bridge End, was in town yesterday. Mrs. D. J. McMillan of Greenfield, was in town on Monday. Mr. Hugh Munro paid the Capital a business visit on Tuesday. Miss Cuddon left Tuesday on a visit to friends in St. Catharines. Mr. John Boyle paid the Metropolis a business visit on Tuesday. Mr. Dan. A. McDonald is spending a few days in Carlsbad Springs. Mr. and Mrs. D. K. McLeod, Dunvegan, were in town on Monday. Mrs. C. McCuaig, Elgin St., recently visited friends at Vankleek Hill. Mr. D. J. McGregor, St. Telegraph, was a News visitor on Monday. Mr. Daniel Poirier of Williamstown, did business in town on Friday. Mr. J. A. S. McDonald, Bridge End, was a News caller on Wednesday. Mr. Norman McLeod of Dunvegan, did business in town on Saturday.

Mr. J. J. McMillan of McCrimmon, was a visitor to town on Monday. Mr. D. C. Sinclair of Hawkesbury, was here for a few hours on Friday. Mr. D. M. McGillivray, Glen Sandhill, was a News caller on Tuesday. Miss Isabel McGillis, teacher, Lochiel, left on Monday for her home at Ottawa. Mr. J. J. Sangster of Lancaster, was a business visitor to town on Wednesday. Miss V. Gilbert of Ottawa, spent the week-end with her father, Mr. N. Gilbert.

Miss Una Cameron was the guest of friends in Montreal for a few days this week.

Mr. Jean Dupuis left on Monday to spend his holidays at his home in Valleyfield.

Miss C. McDonald, Montreal, visited her mother, Mrs. C. R. McDonald, on Friday.

Mrs. J. J. McMillan of McCrimmon, is at present the guest of relatives in Ottawa.

Mr. F. Dulin of Cornwall, spent the early part of the week with relatives in town.

Mr. Ed. J. Macdonald and his son, Master Donald J., spent Wednesday in Montreal.

"Piper" Dunc. McKinnon of Barriefield, visited his mother, Mrs. D. McKinnon, on Wednesday.

Miss Mamie Sherman, Vankleek Hill, is the guest of Mrs. J. R. McMaster, this week.

Major J. A. Cameron of the 154th, Barriefield, is spending a few days at his home here.

Mrs. W. L. Chalmers has as her guest at present her mother, Mrs. Barker, of Toronto.

Mr. John Gillies of Cornwall, who is renewing Glangarry acquaintances, was in town on Monday.

Miss Lena McDonald of Montreal, is visiting her parents, Dr. D. D. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald.

Miss Cassie Lamabe left on Tuesday morning to attend a Missionary Conference at Knowlton, Que.

Mrs. Arthur McMillan, Lowell, Mass., and little son, were the guests of Mrs. Arch. McMillan this week.

Miss B. Doyle, who had been holidaying with relatives here, returned to Ottawa Wednesday evening.

Mr. E. St. Germain of the Bank of Ottawa staff, Montreal, renewed acquaintances here on Sunday.

Mrs. E. Greenhill, who spent the week-end with friends here, returned to Montreal Monday afternoon.

Misses Dorothy and Helen Hope are spending the vacation with relatives at Ste. Anne de Prescott.

Mr. A. M. Chisholm of Duluth, was here over the week-end the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ed. J. McDonald.

Miss A. McGillis of New York, is spending her holidays with her mother, Mrs. A. McGillis, Dominion St.

Mr. John Barry and his daughter, Miss Tena Barry, North Lancaster, were visitors to town on Wednesday.

Orangemen Celebrate at McCrimmon

McCrimmon was enfeite on Wednesday, the glorious 12th, celebrating the 226th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. From an early hour until the afternoon streams of members mostly from the north of Glangarry and the County of Prescott, accompanied by their friends, assembled in McCrimmon's grove to take part in the day's proceedings and to listen to inspiring speeches by clergymen and prominent individuals belonging to the Order.

Never in the history of McCrimmon has better weather favored the local celebration of Prescott and Glangarry Counties L.O.G., or a larger concourse been present to do honor to occasion. It is estimated that over 2,000 persons were present and all are agreed that one of the most enjoyable events in this section was the Orangemen's celebration of 1916.

The fervent speeches, setting forth the objects of the Lodge, with much interesting data, were listened to with rapt attention by the older folks, the youngsters amusing themselves by various games and sports. The speakers included the following ministers: Rev. T. Johnstone, Maxville; Rev. John Lennox, St. Elmo; Rev. W. A. Morrison, Dunvegan, and Rev. B. Morgan of Vankleek Hill.

The management committee was composed of Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Mr. D. H. McGillivray and Mr. N. J. McIntosh, who acted as secretary, and it is gratifying to know that their efforts to provide for the creature comforts and amusement for the large gathering were crowned with success, they and the local lodge are certainly to be complimented on the result.

Captain W. J. Franklin, Lieut. A. W. Wylie and Lieut. N. G. Reynolds of the 154th, Barriefield Camp, were here over the week-end.

Miss McKay and Mrs. D. D. Munro, Martintown, spent the week-end in Alexandria the guests of Miss C. Munro, St. George St.

Miss Catherine McDonald of Brooklyn N.Y., arrived yesterday to spend the summer with her mother, Mr. Donald McDonald, Green Valley.

Ptes. Allan J. McDonald and Fergus McRae of the 154th Bn., Barriefield Camp, spent a few days this week at their respective homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, Vankleek Hill, were here on Sunday the guests of Mrs. J. A. Cameron, the latter remaining on for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gormley and little son were the guests of Mrs. T. J. Gormley on Sunday, having come over from Morrisburg by auto with Mr. Leo Laurin.

Mrs. Duncan A. McDonald left Wednesday on a short visit to Montreal before proceeding to Kingston, where she will be the guest of relatives for several days.

Mr. D. J. McIntosh of Montreal, while on his return from a trip to Winnipeg spent Friday last the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McIntosh, Greenfield.

Mrs. J. T. Hope and three children left Tuesday on a visit to relatives at Central Butte, Sask. They were accompanied from Ottawa by her sister, Mrs. F. A. Leslie.

Miss Helen Lalonde was taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, Tuesday, where she was operated on for appendicitis. She was accompanied to Cornwall by Dr. Monette.

Mr. Hugh Munro, M.P.P., and his sister, Miss A. Munro, who had been on a short visit to the former's daughter, Mrs. J. G. Hope, of Edmonton, Alta., arrived home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McMillan, who had been the guests of his mother, Mrs. D. B. McMillan, Elgin St., took their departure Sunday evening en route to their home, Saskatoon, Sask.

Messrs. D. A. Macdonald, P.M., D. R. McDonald, J. A. McMillan, M.F., and A. W. McMillan were in Williams-town on Saturday attending the funeral of the late Donald Cashion, Esc.

Mr. John A. McKinnon and little son, Master Edmond, of Winnipeg, Man., arrived yesterday morning on a visit to the former's brother, Mr. A.A. McKinnon, and other Glangarry relatives.

Mr. D. R. McDonald arrived in town from Netherhill, Sask., the latter part of last week. He returned again to the West in a few days and will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Katie McDonald.

Among the boys of the 154th in town for the week-end were Sergt. Rod McMillan, Lance Corp. D. Lalonde, Ptes. E. Weir, D. L. McDonald, John McDonald, Alex. McDonald, G. Lalonde, Ryan and Geo. Lalonde.

Mrs. James McDonald, Dominion St., left on Wednesday morning for the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, where she will undergo treatment. She was accompanied by Mr. McDonald, who returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. J. McDonald had as their guests on Sunday, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Cavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McMillan, Mrs. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Miss McLellan and Mr. J. A. Chisholm, all of Cornwall.

Messrs. J. A. C. Huot, Donald A. Macdonald, Ed. Huot, Misses Pauline, Olive and Beatrice Huot motored to Cornwall on Wednesday of last week, little Miss Beatrice remaining till Saturday to visit relatives there.

Dr. H. L. Cheney leaves to-morrow evening for London, Ont., where he will attend a meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge as a delegate from Alexandria Lodge No. 439, A.F. and I.A.M. The Doctor will be out of town for a week.

Mrs. J. A. Cameron had as her guests the early part of the week, her daughter, Sister M. of St. Eumie, and her niece, Sister M. of St. Vivian, of Ste. Anne's Convent, Renfrew. The Rev. Sisters will be at St. Margaret's Convent until the 18th.

Excursion to Barriefield Camp From Stormont, Dundas and Glangarry Counties

On Saturday, July 22nd, there will arrive in the city some 500 people who will be coming to visit with their friends in the 154th Stormont, Dundas and Glangarry Counties Battalion. Arrangements are being made for this move at Lancaster and other points in the district where the Scotchman battalion was recruited, and word has been sent to Lieut.-Col. A. G. F. Macdonald, commanding the 154th, that it be arranged for the 22nd of the month. A hearty welcome will be given the visitors at the camp and it is likely that the colonel will make some special arrangements to show the appreciation by the battalion of the excursionists' interest in their welfare.

When the train arrives it will be met by a string of automobiles to convey the people directly to the camp.

The big recreation tent of the battalion will be thrown open for their use and here the people may meet and mix with their friends and relatives in khaki.

In the afternoon it is already planned to have the battalion parade and give examples to the visitors of the work being performed every day. The pipe band will be very much in evidence and add much to the welcome to the visitors.

It should prove to be one of the biggest events for the men of the 154th Battalion and Col. Macdonald and his staff have decided that if human effort will make a welcome a success it will be accomplished.—Kingston Whig.

ALEXANDRIA CHEESE BOARD. At a meeting of the Alexandria Cheese Board held Thursday evening, July 13, 1124 cheese were sold at 14 1/2 cents.

TOWNSHIP OF LOCHIEL Auditors' Report for the Year 1915

Following is the Auditor's Report of the financial standing of the Township of Lochiel for the year ending December 31st, 1915:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Cash in Treasury Dec, 31st, 1914; Taxes for 1915; Legislature School Grants; Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Salaries; Debentures; Ditches and Watercourses; Schools; Roads and Bridges; County Rates; War Tax; Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Balance to next account; Cash on hand; Taxes to be collected; Town Hall and Fixtures.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Bank of Ottawa; Debentures.

To the Reeve and Councillors of the Township of Lochiel. Gentlemen,— We, the undersigned, beg to state that we have carefully examined the books and vouchers of your Treasurer, and are pleased to report that we have found all entries properly made and duly vouched for. We also beg to say that all bids and correspondence re sale of debentures have been satisfactorily produced and the proceeds from each sale duly accounted for. A. J. MACEWEN, M. J. MORRIS, Auditors.

Beatty Haying Tools

Are now in order, and we have prepared to meet the demand by providing a complete stock of Hay Carriers, Horse Forks, Pulleys, Hand Forks, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths

Buy Peerless Machine Oil Machine Repairs for Massey-Harris, McCormick and Deering at

