

## LAWN SOCIAL

The McCrimmon Orange Lodge will hold a Lawn Social on the

HALL GROUNDS, MCCRIMMON

On Tuesday Evening

AUGUST 12th, 1919.

A good programme is being prepared. 28-2

## LAWN SOCIAL

At Kirk Hill

Friday Eve'g Aug. 8th

Under the auspices of St. Columba Church

On the grounds adjoining the Church.

Good Programme. Music, Refreshments, Etc

Admission, 25 cents.

Come and enjoy yourself.

## A Lawn Social

—In aid of—

St. Catherine's Church

Will be held at

Greenfield, Ontario,

Friday, 1st August

All are cordially invited.

## Announcement

St. Andrew's Congregation

Williamstown, will hold a

LAWN SOCIAL

On the Manse Grounds, on the evening of

Tuesday, August 12th

Cornwall City Band and other interesting features on the programme. 27-3

## HAVE YOUR MACHINE ADJUSTED

How is your HUMAN MACHINE, i.e., your body? Is it in perfect condition and do you enjoy Health or is it out of order? If the latter you must pay the same attention to it that you would to your watch if it were out of order. Drugs will not help. Taking away a part by the means of surgery will not put it in order and Osteopathy will also fail. You should see your Chiropractor, who is your Human Mechanic, at once and get him to give you a Spinal Analysis and then Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments. Your machine will then be in good condition.

Consultation and Spinal Analysis Free.

Elmer J. Charlebois

Doctor of Chiropractic, Bishop St., South, Alexandria.

## FARMS FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED ACRES of first class land, in the 7th Con. Lancaster. There is a large sugar bush on the farm, also a new frame house, new granary and carriage shed also a good barn.

The adjoining farm of about sixty acres, is for sale, and there is a sugar bush, also a good house and barn. These two farms will be sold separately or en bloc.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES. One of the best farms in the Township of Lancaster. There are about fifty acres of bush and maple bush, about fifteen acres of pasture, the rest is under cultivation.

There is a good brick house, barn, silo, granary, carriage sheds, wood sheds, etc.

All three farms are convenient to churches, schools and factories.

For further particulars apply to Dan MacLachlan, Lot 28, 7th of Lancaster. 25-8

## Williamstown, An Historic Village

BY MISS JANEI CARNOCHAN, NIAGARA, ONT.

Williamstown, an historic village, was given before the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society which met at Woodstock, Ont., on June 16 and 17, by Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara, Ont. Although I had spent some weeks in this little village many years ago, I had no idea till lately that it was such a wonderful village with such a remarkable history. With a larger population than two hundred, a little river running through the midst, the people of different races, Scottish and French, speaking different languages, English Gaelic, French, of two different religions, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, with traces of Sir John Johnson, of his father, Sir William Johnson, of Lord Selkirk, of Sir Alexander MacKenzie, of David Thompson, of Simon Fraser, these great geographers and explorers, of Bishop Macdonell, of Bishop Bethune and his venerable father, Rev. John Bethune, of U. E. Loyalists, of Hudson Bay Factors of the Northwest Company, of soldiers who had fought in the Revolutionary war and in distant countries, a village with an endowed church, an endowed high school, a church built in 1812, the manse in 1833, the first manse built about 1787 or shortly after 1787 when Rev. John Bethune came. A centenary of the settlement of the county of Glengarry was held in 1884 when many interesting reminiscences were printed in the Montreal Witness, and many relics of the early days were shown. A centenary of the building of the present church was held in 1912, and my friends who know that I always uphold the name of Niagara, wondered much to hear me say that the centenary celebration held in Williamstown was far ahead of either St. Mark's or St. Andrew's in Niagara in 1892 and 1894 respectively. And it is true, for the celebration lasted a week instead of three days, and besides being the centenary of the church was also that of the U. E. Loyalists and many distinguished sons of Williamstown came from distant homes to speak, many valuable gifts were donated to the church by loving and loyal members.

And first of Williamstown and how it received the name. When the United Empire Loyalists or those who remained loyal to the king and British institutions left their possessions and came to what was then a wilderness, the British Government to partly compensate them for their losses gave grants of land. Sir John Johnson who was the largest land owner in the American colonies fled to save his life with some faithful followers through frightful dangers. He was given large grants of land and perhaps the selection of Williamstown was from its position on the River Raisin being suitable for mills from the water power, and the place was at first called Mill Town. The inhabitants wished to call it Johnstown from Sir John Johnson, but he declined the honour, and wished it called Williamstown from his father Sir William Johnson. The Manor House still standing was the property of Sir John Johnson, the centre part was built in his time, but additions were made later. He later parted with his Williamstown property in 1821. So much for the name, but whence came these early settlers, and how and why? I have always found the story of those who came out with Bishop Macdonell as very confusing, as sometimes they are spoken of as soldiers from Scotland, again as a regiment from Ireland and again as those ejected from lands in Scotland, another statement is that they were U. E. Loyalists, another as Hudson Bay factors or from the Northwest Company. And remarkable to say, these statements are true of the different settlers coming at different times from different places. The best explanation was given by Bishop Macdonell himself, that wonderful man with the ability of a business man, the tact and skill of a diplomat and the piety of a soldier of the Cross, in an address given at a farewell dinner given to him at Kingston in 1838 where he told of his efforts for those of his own faith. But the people of Glengarry were not all Catholics from Scotland. It is rather difficult to sort out all the different groups which came. The Protestant Highlanders who came to South Carolina in 1772 form the first emigration from Scotland and when trouble arose a ship load left for Prince Edward Island, but afterwards came to Nova Scotia and in 1774 on the breaking out of hostilities formed the 84th Regiment of which Rev. Jno. Bethune became the Chaplain and many received grants of land in Glengarry. They formed one group, 2nd: Highlanders, chiefly Macdonells, at the invitation of Sir William Johnson, came to the Mohawk Valley in 1773. When war broke out Sir John Johnson, with friends and neighbors, fled to Montreal through dangers dire, in 1776. He raised a battalion at his old home in Tryon county among his followers and called it the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and they and their families came to Canada in 1783. 3rd: The first emigrants who came direct from Scotland, came in 1786, under Alexander Macdonald, 520 in number, 4th: In 1792 Macdonell of Greenfield came from Scotland with followers, 5th: In 1803 the last large emigration came through Bishop Macdonell, the discharged sol-

diers of the First Glengarry Fencibles, under Macdonell of Glengarry and these had been under the charge of Alexander Macdonell, afterwards Bishop Macdonell. To explain why so many left Scotland is a sad story. From 1782 to 1790 tenants were turned out to make room for large sheep farms and when these tried to emigrate, all sorts of restrictions were used to prevent; even ships of war guarded the harbors to board emigrant vessels and press into the naval service every able bodied man. In spite of this, many came with their families. In 1784 land surveyors arrived and lots were drawn and the name Glengarry given from Glengarry in Scotland.

### SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The material for this paper I have gained from many sources. From the pamphlet giving an account of the Centenary Celebration of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown, I have learned much. From "A Retrospect of the First Catholic Diocese of Upper Canada" much has been gleaned. A paper read by Mrs. Foran before the Ottawa Women's Historical Society, "My Native County Glengarry," many interesting facts were found. In an old copy of the Montreal Witness, headed "Lochiel," the celebration in 1834 of the settlement of Glengarry, most interesting accounts were given of the early settlers, pictures of relics exhibited, anecdotes grave and gay, names of clans represented. In all these articles are Rev. John Bethune and the Rev. Alexander Macdonell, both staunch Scots, with all the best qualities common to the race as the military phrase we have so often heard of late, carrying out the best traditions of the army." And they both, we may say like St. Paul, "fought with beasts at Ephesus"; both clergymen, but of different faiths, stalwart supporters of the same, yet tolerant to others, loved and admired by their people and the public generally. To give the story of Williamstown, much must be told of the former and incidentally of the latter, but the account of the centenary touches on almost every point of the history of the settlement. The celebration was from August 5th to September 2nd, including services on two Sundays, the intervening days were given to addresses by prominent speakers and distinguished and loyal sons of Glengarry, who had come from distant points to do honor to their birthplace.

And first the Rev. John Bethune, born on the island of Skye in 1751 of a family tracing their descent as far back as the Norman conquest. Cardinal Beaton was of the same family. He went out to South Carolina and was the chaplain of a regiment there, but in the first years of the Revolutionary War was made prisoner and suffered much for his loyalty. Being exchanged, he came to Nova Scotia and there organized a regiment, the 84th, or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, of which he became the chaplain of the First Battalion. When that was disbanded he organized a congregation at Montreal, St. Gabriel's Church, to which he preached May 6th, 1787. His grant of land as an officer in the army being in Glengarry, he removed to Williamstown, then the leading settlement and laid the foundation of the Church, and also of congregations in Cornwall, Martintown and Lancaster, and was the first Presbyterian minister in Upper Canada. It is told of him that he performed 2,379 baptisms in this district and must have been a good organizer, as his statistics, all in good shape, show. Two of his sons became Anglicans, one the second Bishop of Toronto, the other Dean of Montreal. The inscription on his monument by his six sons attests his fine character. A remarkable tribute was paid to him by Jno. A. Macdonell, K.C.: "I am not as you know of your religion. I am a Catholic as my people have ever been, but I may say with no impropriety that Mr. Bethune was a faithful and zealous missionary, and to this day the fruits of his vigor and efficiency remain; indeed, the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral might in Williamstown be well applied to Mr. Bethune: "Si monumentum requiris circumspece." (If you seek his monument look around). The inscription on his monument in the cemetery is creditable alike to the father and his sons, thus—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Bethune, pastor of the congregation of the Kirk of Scotland in Glengarry. He departed this life at Williamstown 23rd September 1815, in the 68th year of his age and the 44th of his ministry. "That he was a faithful steward of the peace and happiness of his flock was the most certain proof. That he was eminently endeared by those conciliating, endearing qualities which united society in the closest bonds of unanimity and friendship, his numerous congregations who shed the tribute of unfeigned sorrow over his grave have borne the most honorable testimony. "That he was open, generous and sincere, those who participated in his friendship can afford the most satisfactory evidence. "That he was a kind and affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent parent, the love and unanimity of his numerous family furnish the most undeniable proof.

"This monument is erected as a mark of filial affection to his memory by his six sons, Angus, Norman, John, James, Alexander, Donald." A very remarkable document is the Pastoral letter directed to his congregation a few days before his death, in which he urges them strongly, as he had done before, to look out for a successor to himself as he feels his health failing. Very plain language is used in the advice given with regard to finances, to the choice of a minister, to the manner of conducting their meetings, all showing the good common sense, the fervent piety, the wish for their spiritual prosperity.

The next minister was the Rev. Jno. MacKenzie, M.A., a native of Fort Augustus, Scotland, who remained with them for 37 years. He too was a loyal subject as in the Papineau Rebellion the men of Glengarry were called out and Mr. MacKenzie was with his people at the front. The next minister was the Rev. Peter Watson, a native of Inverness, Scotland. He too was a faithful and eloquent pastor, succeeded by Rev. Alexander MacGillivray, D.D., their first Canadian born minister, 1877-1887. The present pastor, Rev. Arpad Govan, B.A., from 1888 to the present time, a period of thirty-one years. St. Andrew's has been very fortunate in its ministers, in a period of 132 years there have been only five ministers, an average of over twenty-six years. It is not likely that any other congregation can furnish a parallel.

### BISHOP MACDONELL

To Bishop Macdonell we now turn. Many tributes have been paid, alike by Catholics and Protestants, the most remarkable, perhaps, being that by the Orangemen. Born in Inver-shire, 1760, educated partly in Paris and Spain, he did much work in Scotland, in Ireland, in Canada, and died in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1840, at the age of eighty. A long life full of strenuous work, first for the tenants ejected from their homes, obtaining employment for them in Glasgow, then forming them into a Highland regiment, the first Catholic one formed, remaining with them in Guernsey and Ireland eight years, next procuring land for them in Canada, with much trouble obtaining 160,000 acres of land, next for his church. On his arrival he found only two Roman Catholic clergymen in Upper Canada and only two wooden churches and one stony one. He travelled from one end of the province to the other, on foot or on horseback, in canoe or rough wagon, without roads or bridges. In the war of 1812, he together with Captain George Macdonell, then an officer in the 8th (King's) regiment and afterwards Lieut. Col. of the 75th Regiment, raised the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment which was placed upon the regular establishment of the Army and served with great distinction throughout the war.

Next he repaired to England twice as he had on former occasions, this time to obtain help to build churches and pay salaries, this with much delay and trouble he obtained. In his address to the Catholic and Protestant Freeholders he says: "I address my Protestant as well as my Catholic friends because I feel assured that through the long period of four and forty years' intercourse with some of you, and two-and-thirty years with others, no man will say that in promoting your temporal interests I ever made any difference between Catholic and Protestant, and indeed, it would be both unjust and ungrateful in me if I did for I found Protestants upon all occasions as ready to meet my wishes and second my efforts to promote the public good as the Catholics themselves, and it is with no small gratification that I here acknowledge having received from Orangemen unqualified and substantial proof of disinterested friendship and generosity of heart."

At the centenary of Glengarry in 1884 it was told of him that he had sometimes been called in to the dying beds of Protestants whose minister could not be procured. Many a fervent prayer in his own loved Gaelic he offered and he had been heard to declare that he knew many good Protestant prayers. Mr. Bethune too was sometimes called in to a Catholic bedside in a similar emergency.

The address of Bishop Macdonell given at the farewell dinner to him in Kingston in 1838 explains clearly what seemed to be contradictory statements. He says: "The only claim I have to the good will of my countrymen was the warm interest I took in the welfare of a great number of poor Highlanders who were ejected by their landlords before the close of the last century and they and their families set adrift in the world. These poor people to the number of several hundreds, I conducted to Glasgow and procured employment for them in the manufactories where I remained with them myself till in consequence of the French Revolution and the stagnation of trade on the continent the manufactories were ruined and the Highlanders thrown out of employment. It was then that I represented their condition to the Government, got them embodied into a Fencible Corps and accompanied them myself to the island of Guernsey and to Ireland and attended them for the

period of eight years till they with all the other Scottish Fencibles were disbanded in 1802. Seeing them thus a third time set adrift without home or habitation I applied to Government and obtained lands for them in Canada, came with them myself and resided with them in the county of Glengarry for twenty-five years."

Bishop Macdonell had thus travelled twice to London in the interest of his people, first to consult with Dundas, Secretary of War, to form the Glengarry Regiment, and second, to consult with the Premier, Addington, as to obtaining land in Canada and his influence gained his request in each case. His modest statement tells nothing of the difficulties he met with in these journeys, nor of his patience and perseverance in urging the claims of his people.

A tribute paid to him in the obituary notice in the British White of Kingston: "His loyalty to the British crown was never surpassed. By word and deed he proved how sincere was his attachment to British institutions, and infused into the hearts of his fellow countrymen and others an equal enthusiasm."

The tributes of J. A. Macdonell, K.C.: "The business capacity of our extraordinary man, who was a most loyal and faithful subject of his sovereign a most loyal and true-hearted friend of the Highland people of this county of Glengarry, without distinction of class or creed."

It is remarkable that both Rev. John Bethune and Rev. Alexander Macdonell, although as clergymen supposed to be men of peace, each helped greatly to form regiments, whose duty it was to fight. In each case it was to protect their country, and each acted as chaplain to a regiment. Some one used the phrase: "With the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other." As the names are mentioned together it may be told that on one occasion a difficulty had arisen between Rev. J. Bethune and his congregation. A happy thought was to submit the matter for settlement to Bishop Macdonell. He gave his decision in favor of their clergyman and at the same time gave the congregation a stern rebuke, ordering them to submit to their pastor—this in choice Gaelic—to which due submission was given.

### HISTORICAL ITEMS

At the Centennial many interesting historical items were brought to light. At the social reunion at the home of Col. D. M. Robertson, the centre part of the dwelling was the Manor House, it was told that built during the ownership by Sir John Johnson, over a hundred years ago. The Rev. A. Govan gave an historical sketch telling of the first church, built about 1787, an unpretentious log building; the furnishings were very primitive, the seats being planks resting on cedar blocks. Besides serving as a church it did duty during the week as a school and afterwards served for many purposes. It stood till quite recently. The present church of stone was started in 1812. There are in existence the minutes, carefully kept; the earliest contributions were made in 1809. The walls were built by Francis Rochiean of Kingston; his contract was for \$205, all material was furnished him and all unskilled labor. Owing to the war it was not finished till 1815. The steeple was built by Pierre Poitras of Montreal, at a cost of \$212 and \$10 additional for the copper weather-vane, gold leafed. The bell, still in use, has the following inscription: "1805, Thomas Mears & Sons, of London, Fecht. The gift of Sir Alexander MacKenzie, to the Presbyterian Church of Glengarry, Province of Upper Canada, North America. The Rev. John Bethune, Minister."

The total cost of the church was \$2,000 and each member of the congregation contributed \$20 before he was entitled to a pew. In 1818 the first division of pews was made by lot after setting aside a pew for the minister's family and pews for the elders, one for Sir Alexander MacKenzie and for the North-West Company.

A singular thing was that the title to the church and burying ground had been given to Mr. Bethune personally. By his will all his Williamstown property was left to his wife. She sold the glebe to Mr. Thompson and inadvertently the title to the church and cemetery was included, but was returned and given, in 1819, to six trustees of the church. The manse built for Mr. Bethune, is still in good repair and is owned and occupied by Mr. Farquhar Robertson of Montreal. The rooms are large and the house commodious.

On Sunday afternoon there was a service in Gaelic, conducted by two young clergymen, Rev. D. MacKenzie, of Moose Creek, Ont., and Rev. J. B. MacLeod, of Martintown, Ont. It was a surprise to the congregation to see two young men so thoroughly conversant with the language in which in the early days the services were regularly conducted, sometimes one service being in English and the other in Gaelic, while now only the older generation of Glengarry retain a perfect knowledge. The explanation was that both came from Prince Edward Island, where Gaelic is still used extensively. All the old Bibles and Psalm books that were available were gathered for the occasion and a large percentage of those present were able to join in the services, and with appreciation.

At all the services of the centenary celebration was observed the old time custom of singing the psalms and hymns without musical accompaniment, the tunes being started by the Precentor. At the Gaelic service the clergymen acted as Precentors. Many came long distances to have the privilege of taking part in the service, in one case driving forty miles in a buggy.

On Empire Loyalist Day a beautiful service was held in the cemetery when the graves were decorated, particularly those of U. E. Loyalists and those who formed the first congregation. Mr. Donald McMaster, K. C., D.C.L., a member of the British parliament, who was born and spent his early years in Williamstown, paid a tribute to those who had gone before and whose remains now lie in this sacred soil. Beautiful floral wreaths were placed on the graves of McDonalds, Grants, Dingwalls, Fergusons, Chisholms, Camerons, McLellans, McKenzies, McLennans and many others. The 59th Regiment Highland pipe band played "The Land of the Leal."

Donald McMaster spoke eloquently of those who had chosen to sacrifice lands, position, wealth and comfort and had to leave the graves of their ancestors. He quoted the words of an American writer, Mr. Vantyre: "They had been obliged to accept at par the depreciated money and had stood in terror of the law. Finally a Test Act had demanded of them an oath which they could not take, and refusal had brought upon them fines, disabilities, special taxation and even imprisonment and whipping. When the partisan struggle was the bitterest the persecutors had resorted to proscription, outlawry and confiscation."

### THE U. E. LOYALISTS

John A. Macdonell, K.C., of Alexandria, who has written so much on the history of the two counties, paid a splendid tribute to the U. E. Loyalists, giving an interesting history of their coming, and also paying a tribute to Sir John Johnson's loyalty, quoting from the American historian Stone: "He voluntarily gave up domains in what is now the United States, larger and fairer than had ever belonged to a single proprietor in America, William Penn only excepted." Upwards of ten thousand acres of the most fertile land in the Mohawk Valley was the sacrifice he made for United Empire. He also paid a high tribute to the Rev. John Bethune and incidentally to Bishop Macdonell and the utter absence of intolerance between these of different creeds, speaking of the kindly relation between them. He had made a close study of Lord Dorchester's list of U. E. Loyalists, and in the fifty-one names mentioned there are thirty-three clans; of these names there are thirty-three Mac's, ranging alphabetically from McAlpine to McPherson, ranging through McIntyre, McLeod, McMartin, and McNair. Those also who are not Mac's, are Campbells, Robertson's, Stewarts, etc.

In speaking of a very extraordinary document—an address of the Orange body, of Toronto, to Bishop Macdonell, showing the absence of party feeling, he closed with the words: "Your committee have indeed shown a continuance of that spirit when they invited me a Roman Catholic, known by everybody in our own county to be such, to participate in your festivities upon the centenary of St. Andrew's church. I appreciate your courtesy and kindness, and descendants of these Loyalists, I take my leave of you with this wish—the best that I may—May you and your children be loyal as they."

St. Andrew's congregation has been particularly fortunate in the character of its ministers, their ability, their faithfulness, their long term of office; fortunate, too, in the possession of goodly elders who gave time and talent to the building up of the congregation and were the able assistants of the ministers; fortunate, too, in the possession of valuable documents, deeds, etc., which have been carefully preserved.

Williamstown is one of the few congregations which possess communion tokens. They had the inscription "Rev. John Bethune, Glengarry, 1794." Among the documents preserved are the rules and regulations of the proprietors of the church of which there are fourteen chiefly relating to the office bearers, of the temporalities of the rights of pew-holders and payment of salaries. To this are appended eighty-two names, 10th of July, 1808. Another is a list of pew holders of whom there are twenty-eight in 1818, and a most remarkable pastoral letter of Rev. Jno. Bethune in 1815. There is also the deed of St. Andrew's church site of Martintown, April 10, 1811. A very curious document in the possession of Mrs. Barbara MacKenzie, Williamstown, is called Black River Tithes, 1791, being thirty many bushels of wheat, with thirty-three names, mostly two, one being four of oats and several giving peas. To this are attached little notes explanatory signed by John Bethune or simply J. B. as "N. B. Mr. MacKenzie will please exempt also from this list—of the late 84th Regt. provided he will promise not to swear any more or play the fool. J. B." Another a Regimental discharge to John MacKenzie, dated 24th December, 1783, signed John Johnson, showing that the bearer has served honestly and faithfully, and is entitled to the portion of land allotted to each private. It begins "His Majesty's Provincial Regiment called the Kings' Royal Regiment of New York, whereof Sir John Johnson Knight and Baronet is Lieut. Colonel Commandant."

The contract for the erection of the present manse is dated 1822, and is for the sum of \$239 Halifax currency, one third to be paid in produce, the second third in cash and the remaining third February 1824. The manse still stands with a large lawn in front, spacious rooms and has the appearance of a modern house, although nearly a century old.

Another remarkable thing is the valuable gifts received at the Centenary Celebration. A pulpit by Rev. A. MacGillivray, D.D. of Toronto, a

former pastor; Communion table, Col. D. M. Robertson; Elders' chairs, His Honour Judge James McLennan; individual set, Henry Hunt, M.D., Toronto; Bible and Book of Praise, Bonar Congregation, Toronto; velvet curtains and fixtures, Mrs. Farquhar Robertson; one thousand dollars' endowment, David Grant, South Branch.

### A NOTED EXPLORER

But a word must be said about the Manse, now known as the "White House" and its owner for some time, a most remarkable man, perhaps the most remarkable inhabitant of Williamstown, David Thompson, the noted geographer, explorer and astronomer. Born in London, Eng., of Welsh extraction, he received lessons in navigation and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the Hudson Bay Company for seven years. He perfected his knowledge of surveying and navigation. In 1797 he wrote in his journal: May 23rd, left the service of the Hudson Bay Co., and entered that of the Company of Merchants from Canada, May God Almighty prosper me." Till 1812 he remained in the employment of the Northwest Company and surveyed their posts, explored from sea to sea, he says, when at the mouth of Columbia river. In 1818 he was employed by the British Government to survey the boundary line between the United States and Canada from Maine to the Lake of the Woods. The maps made by him still govern. In some respects he was indeed remarkable for those days as he never used alcoholic liquors and while other posts were bar rooms of the lowest type, no liquor was allowed in any post under his charge. Also to the Roman Catholic Frenchmen in his charge he often read to them chapters of the Old and New Testament with explanations, they listening attentively. In an article in the Geographical Journal by J. B. Tyrrell called "David Thompson, the Great Geographer," a fine tribute is paid to him. "His work was detailed and exact. It has been my fortune to follow Thompson's course for thousands of miles and to take observations in the same places where he took them and it is impossible for me to speak too highly of the excellence of these surveys and observations. Both morally and scientifically he was a man of the very highest type. As a discoverer and explorer he stands in the highest rank."

Another noted man if not a resident made at least a visit to Williamstown. Lord Selkirk, that philanthropic nobleman, who did so much to help his countrymen with an unstinting hand and who met with so much opposition from the elements, fire and frost and famine, freshets and locusts and still more from the Northwest Company, who had retired brokenhearted from the struggle, but many of the descendants of his settlers now reap the fruits of his toil in prosperous and happy homes in Manitoba. In his diary in 1803 he says, reaching Williamstown: "I went to see the Presbyterian minister, Rev. John Bethune, and stayed with him. He gave me an account of the Highland settlement and referred to the good people who came out from the old country."

A word, indeed, a good many words should be said of the cemetery. News or has it been my lot to see, in a small village, the resting place of the dead kept in such beautiful order. On my inquiring, How do you do this? the answer was, Oh, there is an endowment. Think of it, ye who leave those sacred spots without care, given to briars and weeds, an endowment of \$3,800, of which \$2,000 was given by Mrs. Grant, who gave so liberally for two scholarships for four years for the High School.

And that brings us to the history of the High School, also a remarkable one, and has a personal interest. As there are only two High Schools in the county Williamstown and Alexandria—they have a large constituency from which to draw pupils. Of what benefit the scholarship founded by R. R. McLennan, M.P., is, I happen to know one widow to have two of her children who gained the scholarship educated so as to enter Queen's University and obtain the degree of B.A., and the good example set by the "Laird" as he was called, has been followed by others. Margaret Grant in giving two scholarships of the value of \$400 and \$360 respectively. That of Laird McLennan was for \$440. Another scholarship or bursary, as they are called in Scotland, was given by Marion Stewart McDonald. Can any other village High School tell of such generosity, as there are now four scholarships? Men's good deeds do live after them. How many in after years will bless the memory of these founders of scholarships which will help them in the pursuit of culture, which reminds me of the Snell Scholarship in Scotland, founded 300 years ago, and this year is to be unveiled a monument to its founder. In a little village is a monument to the old blacksmith, Andrew Snell, whose son, John Snell, saved the life of Charles Stewart, after the battle of Worcester, and on his restoration to the throne advanced his preserver, who left a large sum of money to found scholarships for his countrymen. A public spirited man now living in Ayr, hunted up the whole history, circulated were sent to those who had gained the scholarships or their descendants living in different continents. Money was given, a site, an architect gave the plan and in September, 1914, the monument was to have been unveiled, but the war prevented, and now after four years the good deed will be commemorated and others inclined to similar generosity.

(Continued on page 5)

# BRITISH SETTLERS FEAR GERMAN PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA

**Compulsory Repatriation of Teuton Settlers is Urged—Country Shows Big Possibilities For Mining, Agriculture, and Cattle-Raising Boom.**

A despatch from Windhuk, South Africa, says:—The total pre-war German population of what was formerly known as German Southwest Africa, including women and children, was 14,000, of whom 2,000 belonged to German garrisons and 800 were police. Though no statement on the subject has been made in the union parliament, it is known that within the last few weeks these 2,800 have been repatriated in addition to 600 civilian Germans, who are now in the course of repatriation, and this number will probably be increased by another 400. Moreover, it is anticipated that at least another 1,000 Germans will return to Germany voluntarily.

British settlers are of opinion that the former German officers and soldiers, particularly the former, who are settled on the land, ought to be compulsorily repatriated. They influence both the Dutchman and native, and if they were left in the country they would almost certainly be an element of permanent unrest.

The mining possibilities of the country are of virtually unknown quality and quantity, except for the Otavi mines in the south. Geologists of high repute who have visited Kaokoveld in the north are of opinion that Kaokoveld is highly mineralized and occurrences of tin have been reported. The government did not encourage the prospecting. When a coal seam was reported to have been discovered in the Beseba district in 1910 the German Government immediately closed the district to prospecting.

Apart from minerals the country has a sure future in its stock-raising possibilities, in which respect it is compared with Argentina.

In any consideration of these possibilities you must divide the country into north and south, and that can be done roughly by taking the north as that portion to the north of Windhuk and the south as south of Windhuk. It has enormous economic values, both as an agricultural and cattle-raising country. Its agricultural possibilities have only been scratched and considerable developments are expected under this head from the additional capital and influx of the population which will undoubtedly take place under the new regime.

However, cattle-raising in the north seems far and away more profitable and certainly greater in its possibilities than agriculture. It has been proved that small stock do not thrive as well in the north as in the south, whereas the north has been proved to be the more excellent cattle country. The veldt is composed of grass and trees. The latter entirely disappear in the south. The average rainfall is 15.2 inches and falls during summer only. There are no winter rains.

The price of private land in the north ranges from \$2.25 to \$6.75 per cape morgen (about an acre). The present administration cannot dispose of the government land.

The south is commonly described as

a desert and its virtues from a stock-raising point of view or any other point of view are not apparent to the stranger or chance traveller. It has always been neglected and scorned both by the government and the prospective settler. However, the man who knows the south recognizes its great possibilities as a stock-raising country.

The South African farmer and particularly those living near its southern border also are beginning to recognize its potentialities in this respect. Those British who have entered the protectorate since it was occupied are loud in their praise of this region and highly satisfied with the results they have attained. Horses, cattle, Namaqua sheep and Boer goats all do exceptionally well, and in some portions of Rehoboth, Maltahohe, Gibeon, Kectmansloop and Warmbad districts merino and angora goats also do well.

The increase in sheep and goats in good lambing seasons is 80 per cent., which is an exceptionally high percentage. This is due to the fact that stock sicknesses are virtually non-existent.

The veldt conditions are very different from the north and vegetation is very sparse as against the luxuriant growth of the north. There are no trees from Rehoboth southward and the veldt is composed of grass and bush in most places, very much like Karroo, except that the bush is not so thick. The grass is short and sweet and resists drought. However, the bush forms the most important part of the veldt.

The south is undoubtedly more free from disease than the north, and this may be due to less rain and more severe winters. In the south, owing to the minimum rainfall, no agriculture is possible. The average 15,000 morgen farm in the south will carry 250 head of small stock, while farms in the Rehoboth, Maltahohe and Gibeon districts will carry more than this.

The first essential in the development of the south is the opening up of water and extensive boring operations on government land, which are immediately necessary. The only bore masters, "Germaus," in the country are now being repatriated so that boring operations in the hands of private individuals have for the time being come to an end. There is also the question of damming the rivers, which come down during summer rains.

Private enterprise and capital are what this country requires.

The country will offer excellent prospects and good returns to young men with small capital—young men who are not afraid of the loneliness of the vast veldt and the comparative absence of social life. There are no failures, because, comparatively speaking, there are no stock sicknesses. The question at the end of a given period is the amount of success obtained and that is regulated by the amount of capital originally invested in stock. Knowledge of stock is, of course, essential.



"Keep away from the flame of the candle if you don't want your wings singed" is a proverb as old as the hills. So old we have almost forgotten to apply it to OURSELVES. In every community men and women are imitating the moths. How many times have WE been singed by the fascination of that LONG DISTANCE "bargain"? And how many times have WE come BACK, and back AGAIN, to the flame? How much MONEY is lost each year to this community by this same SINGING process? The flame of the candle mounts higher. The moths crowd closer and closer to the flame. It is OUR business to put that flame OUT. WANTED:—A few MEN and WOMEN in OUR community to apply the SNUFFER.

## NEARLY 50,000 STILL TO BE RETURNED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Apart from the thirty-eight hundred officers and men just arrived in Canada, there still remain in England, including soldiers, dependents and unattached women, approximately forty-nine thousand Canadians, who must be brought home before the task of demobilization is complete. Unmarried soldiers and officers still to be returned number ten thousand, and married, eleven thousand. Wives, children and unattached women swell the total to nearly fifty thousand.

Although the homeward movement of Canadians is not at present so heavy as formerly, it will shortly be speeded up, and it is anticipated that by the end of August the Canadians and their dependents will all be back in Canada.

## CONTINUE FOOD CONTROL DURING COMING WINTER

A despatch from London says:—Negotiations for the securing of large stocks of food supplies in Canada are now under way. It has been decided to continue the British food control during the coming winter, and if the negotiations are successful its various agencies in Canada will also be continued for an indefinite period. However, in view of the recent action of American middlemen in buying up Canadian cheese supplies before the Ministry of Food could close its purchases, the details of its operations in the Dominions are not being divulged.

## GENERAL RAINFALL IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Winnipeg, July 27.—Rains which were general in nearly all sections of the three Prairie Provinces swept the country Friday night, following a period of intense heat. There was a certain amount of hail and high winds, and crop damage is inevitable in some districts.

## AUSTRIA ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

St. German-En-Laye, July 27.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, and head of the Austrian peace delegation, accompanied by Dr. Richard Schuller, another member of the delegation, arrived here to-day from Feldkirch, near the Swiss border, where they have been in consultation with the Austrian governmental representatives from Vienna.

Dr. Renner, at once, upon his arrival, formulated a request to the Peace Conference for an extension of the time accorded Austria to reply to the second part of the peace terms, which were communicated to the Austrian delegation on July 20. The Austrians were originally given fifteen days within which to make reply.

## 500 GERMAN PRISONERS TO EMBARK AT QUEBEC

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says:—Upwards of 500 German prisoners have left the internment camp here under guard for Quebec, where they will board a transatlantic liner for Germany. The Germans were brought to Amherst in 1915, and composed for the most part of crews of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and other German ships captured on the high seas. Between three and four hundred prisoners remain in the internment camp, including the Austrian and Bulgarian captives.

## MOTION OF WOMAN BARS HOHENZOLLERN

A despatch from Weimar says:—No member of a family that at any time has ruled in Germany is eligible for the office of President of Germany. The National Assembly has thus ruled by adopting a motion of one of its women members, Frau Agnus.

The farmer who is not breeding and has lost faith in profits from horse rearing is not handling the right sort of horse.

## LARGE LOSS OF LIFE IN EGYPT UPRISING

**800 Natives and 31 Europeans Killed—Military Loss Was Light.**

A despatch from London says:—Eight hundred natives were killed and 1,600 wounded during the recent disturbances in Egypt, according to despatches from General E. H. H. Allenby. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, made this announcement in the House of Commons.

The casualties to Europeans and other civilians were: Killed, 31; wounded, 35. The casualties to the military were: Killed, 29; wounded, 114.

The death sentence was imposed on 39 natives; detention for life, 27. Upwards of 2,000 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The military courts have been dispensed with, the sentences which they imposed being reduced by three months.

General E. H. H. Allenby, who served as commander of the British forces in Palestine and forced the surrender of Jerusalem, was appointed High Commissioner for Egypt last March. He arrived at Cairo on March 27 and set about immediately to restore order. He announced at the time that it would be possible to do this only by active repression.

The first uprising in Egypt was participated in by 5,000 Egyptian tribesmen at Assiut. These disturbances lasted from March 20 to 23. The revolutionary movement spread to many other parts of Egypt, and at times the forces of the Allies were exceedingly hard pressed. Toward the end of April it was announced that the disorders had been quelled.

One small patch of weeds will sow many acres with seed.

## LEADING MARKETS

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, July 29.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store Fort William.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2, \$2.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 93c; No. 3 CW, 89½c; No. 1 feed, 89½c; No. 2 feed, 84½c.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 89 to 92c, according to freights.  
American corn—Nominal.  
Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.30½; No. 4, CW, \$1.26½; rejected, \$1.20½; feed, \$1.20½.  
Barley—Malting, \$1.24 to \$1.28.  
Peas—Nominal.  
Buckwheat—Nominal.  
Rye—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.25 to \$10.50, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.  
Milfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$42 to \$44 per ton; shorts, \$44 to \$48 per ton; good feed flour, \$3 to \$3.25 per bag.  
Hay—No. 1, \$21 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$10 to \$19 per ton, track, Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, track, Toronto.  
**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 40 to 41c; prints, 42 to 43c; creamery prints, fresh mac, 50 to 50½c.  
Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 25c; light fowl, 26c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 30 to 32c; old turkeys, 30c; delivered, Toronto.  
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:  
Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; twins, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½c; Stilton, 33 to 34c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, prints, 48 to 49c; creamery prints, 54 to 55c.  
Eggs—In cartons, 54 to 55c; select, 56 to 57c.  
Beans—Canadian, \$3 to \$4.25.  
**Provisions—Wholesale:**  
Smoked meats—Rolls, 34 to 38c; hams, medium, 46 to 48c; heavy, 33 to 35c; cooked hams, 63 to 65c; backs, plain, 48 to 49c; backs, bonless, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 54c. Cottage rolls, 38 to 40c.  
Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.  
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.  
Dry Salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 33½c; to cases, 34c; clear bellies, 28 to 29½c; fat backs, 33 to 34c.  
Lard—Tierces, 35½c to 36c; tubs, 36c to 36½c; pails, 33½c to 36½c; prints, 37c to 37½c. Compound lard, tierces, 32c; tubs, 32½c; pails, 32½c; prints, 33½c.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, July 29.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, \$1.10½. Flour, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$4.75. Bran, \$4.2. Shorts, \$4.4. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28. Cheese, finest westerns, 26 to 27½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 56c. Eggs, fresh, 64c; selected, 58c; No. 1 stock, 52c; No. 2 stock, 48c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$33.50 to \$34. Lard, pure tierces, 37½ lbs., 33½c.  
**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, July 29.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.75; do, good, \$13 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.25; do, good, \$12 to \$12.50; do, med., \$11.50 to \$12; do, com., \$9.25 to \$9.75; bulls, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeders, \$11.50 to \$12; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$110 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light ewes, \$10 to \$11; yearlings, \$13.50 to \$15; spring lambs, per cwt., \$19 to \$20; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$19; hogs, fed and watered, \$24.50; do, weighed off cars, \$24.75; do, f.o.b., \$23.75.  
Montreal, July 29.—Choice steers, \$12 to \$13 per 100 lbs.; good, \$10 to \$12; medium, \$8 to \$10. Choice butchers' cattle, \$10.50 to \$12 per 100 lbs. good quality, \$9 to \$10; medium down to \$7 per 100 lbs.

## Events In England

Arrangements have been made to provide Bournemouth with a pleasure service of seaplanes this year.  
By permission of the military authorities, a number of Y.M.C.A. women workers have left for Cologne.  
The fountains of Trafalgar Square, which were dry during the greater part of the war, are running again.  
A resident of Katherine Road, Manor Park, London, while digging in his garden unearthed an unexploded shell.  
E. C. Cunningham, C.B., has been appointed deputy to the Controller of Civil Demobilization and Resettlement.

The first "all-British" piano was used at the "Victory Dinner" of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association held recently.  
The Serbian Red Cross Medal has been awarded to Miss M. L. Biggs and three of her fellow-workers for the Serbian Relief Fund.

The football used at a charity match between the bakers and sweeps at Chestnut on Boxing Day was sold by auction for £212.

The Government has purchased £7,000,000 worth of timber since the signing of the armistice to secure supplies for reconstruction.

Charles Collins, a Crimean veteran, and who was orderly for Florence Nightingale, died recently at Godalming aged eighty-three.

The names of several actors who lost their lives in the war are on a shrine which has been dedicated at St. Anne's Church, Soho.

Speaking at the Mansion House, Lloyd George stated that thousands of the soldiers owed their lives to the good care of the nurses.

A Belgian newspaper which has been published in London for the past four years has ceased publication and will reappear in Antwerp.

The death is announced of C. J. Lomas, Maldstone, judges' trumpeter for Kent, a position previously held by his father and grandfather.

As the West Coast trawlers have been released from active service, it is expected that there will be quite a decrease in the price of fish.

Regulations have been passed for the free supply, repair and renewal of artificial limbs to officers as well as discharged men.

Three anglers caught twenty salmon in the Avon, near Bournemouth, weighing from seventeen to twenty-three pounds.

Twenty Government tractors, which were offered for sale by auction at Ranbury, were quickly bought up by the farmers.

The death has occurred at Revell's Hall, Hertford, of George Edward Palmer, one of the best known farmers in East Herts.

Southwark will have its public buildings re-decorated and repairs made to the roads, in order to give work to the unemployed.

A firm of insurance brokers in London is offering to insure municipal property from damage from riots, strikes and civil commotions.

It was stated at a memorial service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields that nearly 12,000 came from South America to serve in the war.

The King attended a memorial service at Westminster Abbey in memory of the Household Troops who had fallen in the war.

The death took place recently at North Hayling, of George Dollong, who had been one of Florence Nightingale's patients at the Crimea.

It is the intention of the Middlesex War Agricultural Committee to put under crops a large acreage of land now covered with scrub and grass.

Twenty-six years in the Metropolitan Police Force, London, without a day's sick leave, is the record of Station Sergeant Morris of Harlington.

Admiral Colville states that 7,000,000 had been transferred from Southampton to Havre without the loss of a vessel and the loss of only seven men.

## CANADA RESUMES TRADE WITH GERMANY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's mail service has been resumed with Germany, as Great Britain is now exporting to a certain extent into Germany, and as it has practically been decided here that Canada will follow automatically all the moves of the United Kingdom towards a resumption of trade, it may be said that Canada has also resumed trade relations. It is not yet certain whether another order in Council may be necessary to make sure but this matter is now under consideration by the Department of Justice.

## RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS TO BE ABOLISHED BY ITALY

Rome, July 27.—The Italian War Trade Board has abolished many restrictions on importations. The list of commodities allowed to enter Italy, to be published soon, will undoubtedly be most liberal. Although there may be many articles prohibited, pre-war conditions will be established as nearly as possible.

A faded colored waist may be made white by boiling it in cream of tartar water. One teaspoonful of cream of tartar to one quart water will bleach it perfectly.

## PRINCE TO VISIT U.S. AFTER CANADIAN TRIP

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales will visit the United States next month as a guest of the American Government. King George, on behalf of the Prince, has accepted an invitation sent the Prince by President Wilson to visit the President in Washington.

After his visit to Canada the Prince will go to Washington for a few days as a guest of the United States Government, and later will make a brief visit to New York, where he will live on board the British battleship Renown in New York harbor, although still a guest of the Government.

## GET HOUSING PLANS FOR TEACHERS' HOMES

A despatch from Edmonton says:—Three standard plans for teachers' residences to be built in Alberta rural school districts, where there is a predominant non-English population, are now being prepared for the Department of Education, and will be ready in the course of another week.

They provide for houses of varying size, ranging in cost from \$1,000 to \$1,800.

## GERMANY WILL LOSE MUCH LIVE STOCK

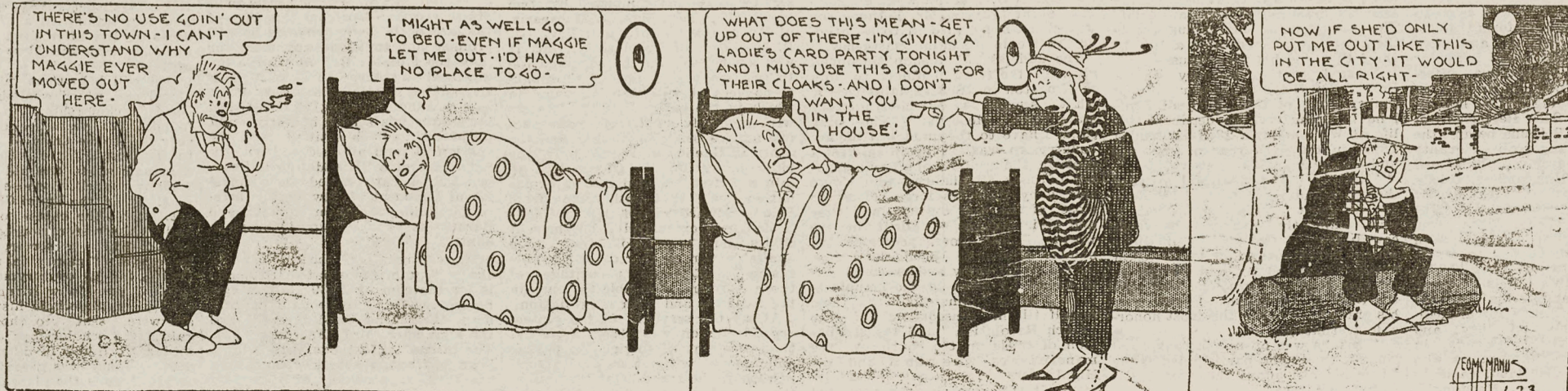
A despatch from Paris says:—Germany will have to surrender to France 500 stallions, 3,000 fillies, 90,000 milch cows, 100,000 sheep, and 10,000 goats, according to a report made before the French Peace Commission sitting under the Presidency of Rene Viviani, by M. Dubois, economic expert for the Commission, in commenting on the Peace Treaty clauses.

Two hundred stallions, 5,000 mares, 5,000 fillies, 50,000 cows and 40,000 heifers are also to go to Belgium from Germany. The deliveries are to be made monthly during a period of three months until completed.

## ONE CANADIAN CITY REDUCES DEBT IN WAR.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—During the past five years, under war conditions, the net debt of the city of Winnipeg has been reduced by \$7,893,403.12. During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1919, the debt was cut down by \$1,592,236.05. These are two of the outstanding features in the annual report of Sinking Fund Trustees submitted to the City Council.

## BRINGING UP FATHER



# CANADIAN TOURIST TRAFFIC DOUBLES

WILL OUTSTRIP ALL RECORDS OF PRE-WAR YEARS.

Many Parties of Ex-Troops Return to Nature For Another Period of Free Camp Life.

The readjustment activity is very marked in the increased tourist travel in Canada this summer. It is about double what it was in any war year, and bids fair to outstrip all records of pre-war years. The warm weather set in early, and June started many moving who will wait for July in ordinary summers. The reports are unanimous in telling of big business in both American and Canadian patronage.

One interesting feature is the increased number of parties going "back to nature." These parties are made up chiefly of officers and men who had experience in camp life and long for a return to the free life that tones up the tired body and bestows freedom from care and bank worries. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways both have taken charge of a number of such parties. There is difficulty in securing sufficient good guides and in providing canoes and men to paddle the "freight and passengers" to their destination away from civilization. This form of outing is sure to grow in popularity, in the opinion of tourist managers.

**Doing a Capacity Business.**  
The Canada Steamships, which operates lines of steamers between Montreal and Toronto, Kingston, Rochester and Hamilton, and between Montreal, Quebec and the famous Saguenay River trip points is doing a capacity business east and west. A large number of Americans may be seen on these trips, especially east of Montreal.

The Canadian Pacific Railway lake steamships are already doing almost capacity business and there are still two months to run. The Northern Navigation Company, which is operated in connection with the Canada Steamships, is having a like experience.

Transcontinental traffic on the railways is exceptional. The Canadian Pacific Railway trans-Canada train is usually booked away ahead, amply justifying the enterprise of the company. A fine line of advertising in American daily newspapers was put on last spring by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the results prove that it was well placed. Capacity is the only restriction on travel this year for the people who have the money, and they are legion.

Hotels are doing a record business. Whenever any convention of moderate size comes to town it is difficult for business travellers to get accommodation. Ottawa is working in an organized way to care for the 2,000 delegates that are expected to be present at the national Liberal convention next month.

Canadians spend a lot of their good money in California, Florida and in other parts of the United States in the winter season. More enterprise like that of the Canadian Pacific Railway would result in a return of American tourist money spent in this country in the summer season. For Canada is a delightful land to summer in, though there are reasons for feeling it is a fine country any time of the year.

## Liquid Manure.

Solid manure is a food, while liquid manure is a stimulant. All soils require solid manure, and this should be applied in the autumn, if possible; certainly in the early spring before planting or sowing.

The time to apply liquid manure is when the plants are making growth or just as the plants are about to fruit or flower, if they are grown for the flowers.

Fruit plants are best treated with liquid manure when the fruit is in a half developed condition; flowering plants just before the buds show color; vegetables when about half grown, and foliage plants that make new growth in the spring when the new growth is well started.

Never apply liquid manure when the soil is dry. Water dry soil lightly before applying liquid manure.

Liquid manure may be prepared from stable manure or from cows, sheep, fowls or pigeons.

A barrel containing thirty-six gallons of water in a secluded place in which a bag of half a bushel of horse or cow manure has been placed can conveniently be renewed. The bag should be moved about until the contents have pretty well dissolved. Draw off as wanted and dilute with water until the color of weak tea.

Fowl manure is strong and only a peck may be used to thirty-six gallons of water. Always apply liquid manure directly to the soil, not over the foliage or flowers. Pot plants should not be given more than one application a week.

General Mangin, one of the most prominent French leaders during the war, and hero of Verdun, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Carelessness loses more jobs, spoils more careers, causes more failures than incompetence. One moment's carelessness may undo a lifetime of painstaking effort.

# Fashions for the Small Folk



9014—Girl's Dress (smocked or shirred). Price, 20 cents. In 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 2 1/4 yds. 36 ins. wide.

9034—Child's Rompers (attached or detachable bloomers; dropped back). Price, 15 cents. In 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 3 requires 2 1/2 yds. 27 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide; belt, cuffs, 1/2 yd. 36 ins. wide; one material, long sleeves, 2 1/2 yds. 27 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide.

No. 8718—Child's Dress. Price, 15 cents. Straight lower edge; yoke and sleeve in one. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4, flouncing,

1 1/2 yds. 21 ins. wide; yoke, long or short sleeves, 1/2 yd. 40 ins. wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 690. Price, 10 cents.

No. 8488—Child's Dress. Price, 15 cents. Tucked or shirred. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires, front, back, 1 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/4 yds. 40 ins. wide; yoke, sleeves, collar, 1 yd. 32 ins. wide, or 3/4 yd. 40 ins. wide; one material, 2 1/2 yds. 32 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 690 and No. 448. Price, 10 cents each.

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

## THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Only in Rare Cases Does Backache Mean Kidney Trouble.

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys, any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fame is a plant that cannot be forced in a hothouse.

## The Adventure of Mr. Dubois

Mr. Dubois, a retired Belgian professor of mathematics, lived in the country until the Germans burned his house. He then went with his daughters to Brussels, says the Belgian Bulletin, where he rented a modest apartment.

One morning one of his daughters came to tell him that two German officers were waiting to see him. He found them inclined to be excessively polite. One of them studied him carefully, and then asked if he was the person known as Mr. Dubois.

"I am, as a matter of fact, Mr. Dubois, professor of mathematics," he answered.

The officer smiled and stroked his moustache. "Have it your own way," he said. "Please get ready to leave with us within ten minutes. Take clothing sufficient for several days. You may, if you like, take leave of your family."

The officer took the prisoner to one of the best hotels in Brussels, where he turned him over to a barber. Mr. Dubois found it hard to restrain himself when the barber cut off first his moustache and then his cherished beard.

The officer, upon inspecting him, seemed pleased, even triumphant, and handed him a monocle. But when Mr. Dubois protested that he had never worn one and was unable to keep it in place, the officer said:

"Admiral, do not keep up this farce. We have, as you see, the greatest respect for your rank and your misfortune."

ward with outstretched hand and said: "Admiral, allow me to shake hands with you as one does with an enemy one respects."

Mr. Dubois took his hand and replied, "I am Mr. Dubois, professor of mathematics."

"You are so far from being Mr. Dubois," the spokesman replied with great politeness, but firmly, "that your right thumb bears the scar of a wound you received on board your ship six years ago when a cannon exploded." He pointed to Mr. Dubois, whose thumb lacked a joint.

"That," said Mr. Dubois, "is the result of an accident I met with while driving twelve years ago; the flying glass cut my hand, and—"

"Do not insist, admiral," said the chief officer in a stern voice.

At that moment a young officer ventured to interrupt his superiors. Holding up a photograph, he cried out: "Look, the admiral's left thumb is injured, while this man's right thumb lacks the tip."

The photograph was passed from one to another amid an ominous silence. The two officers who had brought Mr. Dubois shivered. Presently the commanding officer crossed his arms and addressed Mr. Dubois:

"So you are not Adm. Beresford?"

"I am Mr. Dubois, professor of mathematics," he answered once more, with his eye on the door.

The commanding officer raised his arm and, pointing to the door, said, "Clear out!"

# FLY FROM HALIFAX TO GRAND'MERE

NEW MEANS FOR DISCOVERY AND LOCATION OF FIRES

Aircraft to be Used for Forest Patrol On the St. Maurice River Watershed.

The feasibility of an aircraft patrol for the discovery and location of forest fires is to receive a thorough try-out this summer, in both Canada and the United States.

In Canada, the sponsor for the experiment is the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, which protects an area of some 13,000 square miles of forest country on the watershed of the St. Maurice River, Quebec.

The Provincial Government of Quebec is assisting the project by a cash grant. Through the generous co-operation of the Department of Marine, two hydroplanes, belonging to the Dominion Government, have been loaned to the Association. An experienced aviator has been secured, together with mechanics and other necessary staff.

The headquarters of the new scheme of patrol will be near Grand'mere. It is expected that Lieut. Stuart Graham, the aviator, will maintain a daily patrol, covering the entire area of Association territory once every two days. This patrol will supplement the efforts of the regular patrolmen, who will still continue to travel by canoes, by motor cycle, by automobile, by railway power speeder, or on foot, in the old-fashioned way.

Lieut. Graham has himself flown the two machines through from Halifax to Grand'mere, this being the first journey of the kind undertaken in Canada.

An Interesting Experiment.

The application of aircraft for forest protection is new, and the experiment will be observed with the closest interest. It is expected that work will also be done in the direction of aerial photography of timber limits with a view to securing accurate information relative to drainage, forest types, etc., including the ascertainment of areas burned-over, cut-over, and reproducing to young growth, as contrasted with virgin forest.

That an experiment of this kind should be undertaken this summer is a strong tribute to the progressiveness of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, the Provincial Government of Quebec, and the Dominion Government.

In the United States, arrangements have been made for close co-operation between the War Department and the Forest Service. Definite routes have been laid out for the patrol of National Forest areas, particularly in the western states. Observation balloons are also being used as forest fire lookouts. A case has already occurred where a specific fire was discovered in this way at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountains. Within seven minutes after the fire was discovered, enlisted men in a special fire truck had arrived, and the fire was promptly extinguished. The forest patrol planes are equipped with wireless and maintain communication with permanent stations. Emergency landings have been provided.

## SWALLOWS EAT MOSQUITOES

Birds Do Much to Keep Down Insect Life Increase.

If you want to free the neighborhood of mosquitoes encourage swallows to make themselves at home, says the American Forestry Association, which is conducting the national bird-house building contest among school children. These birds feed almost entirely upon obnoxious insects and they will do much toward protecting orchards and other trees from insect pests. No better investment can be made, therefore, than some houses set out for martins or other swallows.

Of the blue swallows the purple martin is the largest, the male being entirely blue above and below, while the female is blue above with a gray breast. Swallows are highly migratory, most of them spending the winter in South America.

**Larkspurs.**  
The difference in the foliage is so great as to lead a person to believe that the annual and perennial larkspurs are a different family of plants. The foliage of the annual is fine and graceful, somewhat resembling myriophyllum, or parrot's feather, the popular aquarium plant. The broad leaved foliage of the perennial larkspurs is entirely different; this also is attractive.

The annual larkspurs make handsome beds with their light, graceful foliage and bright colored flowers. The flowers keep well when cut and placed in water and really seem more delicate and refined than the perennial sorts.

Both the annual and perennial larkspurs are benefitted by liberal fertilizing and daily watering during the hot weather.

The dog attains full growth at the end of the second year, is old at 15 years, and seldom lives beyond 20.

The intrinsic value of a British shilling in 1914 was 4d. To-day it is worth 10 1/2d.

# CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolutely safe medicine, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain no opiates or narcotics or other harmful drugs. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## The Princess Pats.

You've read of the charge of the "Light Brigade."  
How they faced both shot and shell. Of the gallant, desperate charge they made

Into the very jaws of hell—  
How only half of them came back  
To receive the glory they'd won—  
Now, list'to the tale of the Princess Pats.

Who won victory from the Hun.  
They sailed away to a foreign land  
A full three thousand strong.  
They went, a gallant fighting band,  
To right a world-wide wrong,  
To fight for King and Princess Pat,  
For home and fireside,  
They needed no goad, but at drop of hat,  
Rushed on—a resistless tide.

Down into the valley of Death,  
Down into the jaws of hell,  
And out from the fume of the battle breath,

But few returned to tell  
How breast to breast with death they fought,

To uphold a fair Princess' fame,  
Her flag, a flag with honor fraught,  
Inscribed with Royal name.

In France they lie, with poppies red  
O'er them—as cross their valor'd won,  
A pall of beauty o'er hero dead,  
Royal color for Canada's son.

On honor's shield, their name engrave,  
Let nation mourn their loss,  
They died the silken folds to save  
Of their Princess flag, at any cost.

## TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

Careful preparation is the keynote to success in the live stock business, either in the fitting for the show ring or in the marketing of butcher stock. Placing of awards or the topping of the market depends largely on the condition of the animal when shown or offered for sale. Animals to be shown at the winter shows should be selected now and preparations started so as to have them in the best possible condition by show time. The Toronto Fat Stock Show offers an excellent opportunity for feeders who have taken the time to fully condition their stock to get the highest market value, and in addition to compete for the many generous premiums that are offered.

## He Got the Job.

It was through bad luck that Jack had sunk down to rags and hunger, but his heart beat hopefully as he applied for a job on the coasting steamer.

"Afraid you won't do," said the captain curtly, doubting if this ragged person really was a sailor.  
But Jack's reply proved it.  
"I hope, sir," he said, "that you will not condemn the hull for the sake of the rigging."

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,  
Metapedia, P. Q.

Aug. 31st, 1908.

## The Parson in Literature.

Both Charlotte Bronte and Jane Austen—although the former was the daughter of one clergyman and the latter's father was also a clergyman—seldom or never make their persons wholly sympathetic personages. Perhaps the reason is that to do otherwise meant solving what Balzac calls "the difficult literary problem of how to make a virtuous person interesting," or perhaps they believed that it was from the unpleasant characters in novels that we get most of the excitement and fun. At any rate, the curates in "Shirley" are merely caricatures, and Mr. Helstone—"a conscientious, hard-headed, hard-handed, brave, stern, implacable, faithful old man"—fails to win the reader's sympathy, while Mr. Brocklehurst, in "Jane Eyre," must be classed with the clerical goats rather than the clerical sheep of fiction. The best that can be said of most of Charlotte Bronte's parsons is that they have far more character and verity than those pale and uninteresting tea-drinking clergymen who appear in so many Victorian novels.

Lazy men are dead to the world, but they remain unburied.

# BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

"Is your watch going, George?" she asked sweetly, stifling a yawn.  
"Yep," answered George.  
"How soon?"

## Pleasant Silences.

"If there is anything I enjoy it's going to the moving pictures."  
"I thought you were such an admirer of the English language."

"I am. I hate to hear it abused. I go to the movies to rest my ears."

## It Wasn't Fair.

Father—"I'm ashamed to see you crying because a bee stung you. Act like a man."

Bobbie—"Yes, and th-then you-you'd gim-me a li-lickin', like you said you would if you ever h-heard m'mo usin' that k-kind of l-l'anguage."

## Home Camouflage.

Neighbor—"My dear, why are you covering your jam pots with wall paper?"  
Efficient Mother—"Camouflage. It's the same paper as that on the pantry walls."

## The Power of the Vote.

A suffragette lecturer once brought down the house with the following argument:—"I have no vote, but my groom has. I have a great respect for that man in the stables, but I am sure if I were to go to him and say, 'John, will you exercise the franchise,' he would reply, 'please munn, which horse be that?'"

## Precaution.

Mother: "Johnny, on your way home from school, call at the grocer's and get me some coffee and a bar of soap."

Father (after Tommy had gone): "Why do you want coffee?"  
Mother: "That's so he'll remember the soap."

## Bang Went ———

A new and pleasant turn has been given to the story of the Scot's sixpence. Lord Shaw of Dumfermline, speaking of the practice of economy, stated that he recently met in a London bus a distinguished Marchioness and her daughter. They were distressed because they had just discovered that they had boarded the bus without any money. Lord Shaw paid their fare for them—amounting to sixpence. A couple of days later he received six penny stamps from the Marchioness, and in writing to acknowledge the unexpected payment, he stated it was unkind of her to visit upon him in this way the traditional love of a Scotsman for a sixpence.

## MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

## A Prisoner.

The city's hand extends its grasp  
Across the sunny countryside,  
Till even brooks and rivers wide  
Are held in iron clasp.

My little brook with waterfalls,—  
That, sparkling, sang so cheerily  
Upon its journey to the sea,—  
Is now in prison walls.

Its course is bound in tubing dark;  
I, peering down through bars above,  
Attempt to see the brook I love,  
I hear it sing—hark!

That blessed song of joy and wings—  
"They cannot chain my soul in me!"  
The way it sang when it was free,  
And bravely, still it sings.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

**Why Nurse's Left.**  
On his return to civil life Jenkins was told about the nice nurse his wife had engaged for the baby.

"Don't be misled by her looks," explained Mrs. Jenkins. "Although she is rather pretty and childish-looking, she is really very sensible and well-trained. Why, she won't let anyone kiss baby while she is near."

"No one would want to," said hubby absent-mindedly, as he gazed after the slender grey figure, "while she is near."

# Sure! High Heels Cause Gorns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts off without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

## NURSING.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS FOR the Montreal Women's Hospital. Two years' course. Monthly salary during period of training. Apply Lady Superintendent, 1002 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

## FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, 78 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,100 on quick sale. Box 42, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

## POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN Live Poultry, Fancy Hens, Pigeons, Eggs, etc? Write to Four Handed Dollars on your new Home. Address: Holiday Company, 23 Jackson St., Hamilton, Ont.

## HOME BUILDERS!

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK OF House Plans, and information telling how to save from Two to Four Hundred Dollars on your new Home. Address: Holiday Company, 23 Jackson St., Hamilton, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

## The Finishing Touch.

Paddy was showing a gentleman over his master's new house, and after he had gone through it the gentleman said to Paddy: "Well, it's really a very fine house, and beautifully finished." "Oh, no," said Paddy, "it's not finished yet." "Indeed!" said the visitor; "why, what more do they intend to do to it?" "Well," said Paddy, "I heard our master say the other day that he was going to have a mortgage put on it."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

To lengthen the usefulness of fat pour it through a cloth laid over the strainer each time after use. This removes the foreign substances that usually burn before the fat is thoroughly heated and cause the dissatisfaction of repeated fryings in the same fat.

## GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

# GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

TABLETS WITHOUT "BAYER CROSS" NOT ASPIRIN AT ALL

Get Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" Package, Plainly Marked With the Safety "Bayer Cross."



There is not a penny of German money invested in "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," nor will a German citizen profit by its sale or ever be allowed to acquire interest.

The original world-famous Aspirin marked with the "Bayer Cross" is now made in Canada and can be had at your druggist's in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets and larger "Bayer" packages.

Genuine Aspirin has been proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Grippe, Neuritis. Aspirin is the trade mark, registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

# CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S FACE

Could Not Sleep Eruption Itched and Burned So.

"I noticed a little pimple on my baby's face. I thought it was from the sun but it kept getting worse and the skin was red and very hot. He could not sleep or rest the eruption itched and burned so, and it caused him to scratch. I was quite discouraged."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. D. McGuire, Clarkburg, Ont., Dec. 19, 1918.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. For free sample, send name and address to Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Talcum, and Talcum, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A. Sold everywhere.

COUNTY NEWS

Maxville

Miss Eileen McIntyre of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Ottawa, is spending her holidays at her home here.

Miss Margaret Moffatt of Ottawa, is at present the guest of her sister Mrs. P. A. Munroe.

Dr. D. A. Morrison of the Montreal General Hospital spent Sunday at his home 5th Con. Roxborough.

A cordial welcome is being extended to Pte. Isaac Guindon, who returned from overseas on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Kennedy, New Liskeard were recent guests of his aunt Miss Annie Grant, Catherine Street.

Among those who recently registered at the Sanitarium, Carlsbad Springs, were Mrs. Johnson Hoople, Mrs. J. H. Stewart and Miss Annie Smillie of Maxville.

After an extended visit with friends at Cassburn, Ont., Mrs. J. B. Barrett returned home on Sunday.

His many friends will be pleased to know that Dr. Finlay Munro will practise his profession in Paris, Ont. where he has purchased a property.

Miss Gertrude Weegar left Monday morning for a trip down the Saguenay, she was joined at Montreal by Miss Margaret C. Munro.

His many old friends were pleased to meet Mr. Lachlan McDonald of Calumet, Mich., who was here for a couple of days last week.

The garden party held on Mr. A. Rowe's lawn Friday evening was a decided success. The boys who had charge are to be congratulated.

Mr. Peter H. McEwen has purchased a handsome McLachlan special five passenger car.

Mrs. A. H. Robertson left on Wednesday to spend a short holiday with her sister Mrs. Rosebush and other friends in New York state.

Dr. D. McEwen has purchased a Buick runabout that will be used in his extensive practise.

Quite a large number from here attended the lawn social at Dunvegan on Wednesday evening.

By mutual consent the partnership of Cameron and Campbell, general merchants, has been dissolved. The business will be conducted by Mr. W. D. Campbell.

At the recent entrance examinations the six pupils who wrote from the Maxville Public School were successful. We congratulate both teachers and pupils.

Professor Whitley of Montreal was the guest of Rev. G. Watt Smith of St. Elmo on Monday. An effort is being made to have Prof. Whitley conduct a choral class here this fall and winter as well as to give private instruction in vocal and piano.

On Monday evening the Misses Anna Dingwall and Hilda McNaughton, who leave on Saturday to enter the nursing profession at Battle Creek, Mich., were the guests of the Young Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, of which they had both been active members. The gathering was held at the home of Miss Kathleen McKercher, and during the evening, which was most pleasantly spent, the young ladies were presented with handsome mantle clocks. Their many friends wish them the best of success.

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and others interested are invited to attend the Mass Meeting in Ottawa on Tuesday next to protest against the fixing of price for cheese as stated.

Miss Dorothy Hope is visiting her aunt Mrs. R. McKay.

The Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church purpose holding a Pantry Sale, on Mrs. Logan's lawn Saturday, Aug. 2, from 3 to 6 p.m. Secure your Sunday baking from them.

The home of Mr. Duncan P. McDougall was the scene of a happy gathering on Monday evening when some seventy-five relatives and old time friends and neighbors met to celebrate the 78th birthday of his brother Mr. John P. McDougall of Central Butte, Sask., who has been visiting friends in this district for some weeks. Ample seating accommodation had been provided on the spacious lawn which had been illuminated and appropriately decorated for the occasion. The guest of honor, who was accompanied by his two daughters Mrs. J. T. Hope, Alexandria and Mrs. F. A. Leslie, Ottawa, was most cordially greeted by his old-time friends who were unanimous in their assurance to him that though distance and years had divided them they still felt the influence of his sterling christian character. In his usual happy manner the host Mr. D. P. McDougall, occupied the chair, and after the singing of the Long Meter Doxology and prayer by Rev. H. D. Whitmore, extended a most cordial welcome to those who had come to do honor to his guest. An impromptu programme of music and speeches followed. Many of the "Old Guard", who had been associated with Mr. McDougall, during his long residence here, in church to appearance and business, were referred to the unswerving loyalty that he had always displayed towards all movements which had for their object the betterment of his fellow citizens. Several of the younger men in their addresses referred feelingly to the paternal consideration and wise counsel that he had always received from "Uncle John". During the evening an address was read to him by Mrs. D. C. McDougall and a gold head-d cane, suitably inscribed "From his old home town friends", was presented to him by Miss Edith McDougall. Mr. McDougall, who was deeply affected by the kind words spoken as well as by the tangible evidence of esteem and affection given him thanked one and all most sincerely. In a reminiscent manner, he referred to the struggles he, in association with many present, had in Maxville's early days, and also to the great importance of laying, in pioneer days, a foundation of christian manhood and womanhood. This most pleasant gathering was brought to a close by the singing of the national Anthem after which refreshments were served.

Urban Howard of Edmonton was in town the latter part of the week and received the glad hand from his many friends.

Frank Lane who spent the past three years in Montreal, is home for a few days. He leaves shortly for Sudbury, where he has secured a lucrative position.

Laurie Brady, who spent the past month in Montreal and Vermont State returned home on Monday. He was accompanied by Miss Noonan of Regina.

Mrs. C. M. Edgar of Cornwall spent the past week at her cottage, South Lancaster.

Miss Anna Bell McPherson of Cornwall was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. J. Tobin Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. A. L. Grant, who was in Montreal undergoing treatment, returned this week, greatly improved in health.

Mr. M. Megine of Montreal visited Lancaster friends recently.

Mr. T. Aubry recently purchased the old Commercial Hotel property and has been busily engaged tearing it down. He purposes erecting three up-to-date dwellings on the old site, which will add to the appearance of South Terrace St.

Pte. Moses Alex Colette returned from overseas on Monday and is receiving the glad hand from his many friends.

The party of Alexandrians who occupied Mr. Tobin's Cottage "Dew Drop Inn" at South Lancaster for the month of July left on Saturday well pleased with their outing on Lake St. Francis. During their stay here they made many friends, who hope to see them back another year. For the balance of the season, they will spend the week ends at the cottage.

Seven pupils out of nine of the Lancaster Public School were successful in passing their Entrance exams, which makes a very creditable showing for the school. The names of the successful pupils are James McArthur, Arlington Fraser, J. Lloyd Stewart, Elsie Shaeko, Eugene Bonneville, Edna Johnston and Catherine McLeap. Among those from other schools who tried at Lancaster and passed were A. McLennan, R. McLennan, Christena Quessnell, Hilda Carriere and M. Jamieson.

After spending a few weeks visiting her sister Mrs. McDermid here, Nursing Sister C. M. McDonald who spent four years in hospitals in France and England, left last week for Winnipeg.

Among those returning last week was another 154th man Alf Jodoin who brought home a bride from England. His brother David an original 38th man also performed the same performance and is at present in Montreal. Congratulations.

The Misses Katherine, Flossie and Ethel Emburg spent Sunday with relatives in Monkland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lunny of Montreal are spending the week visiting here.

Messrs James McDonald, Allan McMillan, John McDonald and the Misses Mary E. McDonald and Nellie Scott motored to Cornwall on Sunday.

Edgar and Jimmy Lacombe spent Sunday with their grand mother, Mrs. McKinnon, Glen Sandfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hanger, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ranger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dupuis.

Mrs. James McNeil, Depot Harbor, Ont., spent a few days with his mother before leaving last week for the West.

Mr. Dave Robertson, G.T.R. Station Agent is spending a few days in Montreal and other parts of Quebec.

We are also sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. Alphonse Lefebvre.

Mr. Walter Schaughnessy is spending a few days with friends here.

Mr. Lloyd McRae, Glen Sandfield, is visiting his brother Mr. Stuart McRae.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lacombe have the sympathy of their many friends in the death of their infant sons which occurred on Thursday. Interment was made in St. Martin's Church cemetery on Thursday, July 24th.

Mrs. Margery McDonald of Alexandria, is at present the guest of her cousin, the McDoull Bros.

Mr. Jack Whitman, and his mother, Mrs. William Whitman, of Montreal, are at present the guests of Miss Mary McDougall of Fassiern.

Miss Margery McDonnell and Mr. D. A. Weir, of Alexandria, spent Tuesday evening with friends here.

MISS EVA MONTREUIL.

We regret to announce the death of a highly respected young lady, in the person of Miss Eva Montreuil, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montreuil of Lot 32nd in the 5th of Lochiel. The sad event occurred on Saturday morning last after a week's illness. Deceased was but 24 years of age. She was of a quiet and unassuming disposition, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

The funeral took place on Monday morning to St. Alexander church and cemetery Lochiel, and was a very large one, notwithstanding the busy season of the year. Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. D. D. McMillan. The deceased leaves to mourn her early demise her parents and one sister Mrs. E. Bissonnette, of the 4th Lancaster. The pallbearers Messrs Willie McGillis, Rennie Kerr, Raphael Kennedy, John Archy McMillan, Willie Borris and E. Quessnell. To the bereaved we extend our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Miss Loranie Coleman left on Monday to spend a few weeks with her brother Mr. J. E. Coleman, Danville, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Price of Montreal, left a few days last week with Mrs. J. Modler.

Dr. R. J. McCallum of Alexandria, spent the week end at his home here.

Mrs. P. D. McIntyre and brother Mr. Arnold Coleman, paid Maxville a visit on Tuesday.

Miss Emily Kennedy of Montreal is spending a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kennedy.

Mrs. Tutley of Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Angus Campbell are this week the guests of Mrs. A. L. McDermid.

Miss Sadie Neville of Glen Roy spent the week end at her home here.

Miss Jean Lalonde is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. A. B. McDonald, Greenfield.

Mrs. Howard Coleman of Moose Creek is the guest of her sister Mrs. Alex McRae.

Miss May Barry of North Lancaster is spending the week at Glen Rae.

Mr. Will Sullivan, the Misses Annie and Etta Sullivan spent Sunday with Cornwall friends.

Mrs. McLean, Miss Catherine McLean, Lancaster and Miss M. W. Pherson of Balmville called at Mrs. R. W. McGregor's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown and family of Montreal are at present the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McVichie.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fraser and son and Mrs. Bourbonnais of Montreal called at Glen Rae last week.

Inglenook

Mr. W. W. McKinnon, Dunvegan, accompanied by Messrs. Angus McKinnon, and Wm. McDonald spent Sunday with Mr. Alex. McKinnon.

Miss Jessie Ross is at present visiting friends at Dunvegan.

Mr. Jack McDonald spent the past two weeks at his home in Lancaster.

Mrs. D. C. Cameron and Mrs. J. Whitman returned to Montreal on Wednesday.

Messrs. Dan, McDonell and R. W. Cameron spent the early part of the week in Montreal.

We congratulate Master John Victor McDonald on his success at the recent entrance examination.

Most of the farmers in this section have finished haying and all report a bumper crop.

Geo. Gosling, is in charge of Finishing Dept. J. T. Schell Co. and will be unable to take any furniture repair work till further notice.

Rosamond

Mrs. Margery McDonald of Alexandria, is at present the guest of her cousin, the McDoull Bros.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. Fraser and son and Mrs. Bourbonnais of Montreal called at Glen Rae last week.

We append the results of the Promotion Examinations in S.S. No. 4 Lancaster:

From Senior III to Junior IV, Fleurette Leroux (honors), Mary McRay (honors), Delores Fournier and John R. Patrie.

From Junior III to Senior III: Ida Lebeau, (honors), Agnes Quinn, (honors) and Irene Baker.

Glen Roy

Lots of hay is the topic of the day.

Miss M. McGregor of North Lancaster was the guest of Mrs. McKenzie the past week.

Miss Margaret McDonald, Greenfield, is at present visiting at Spring Dale.

The Miesse Fillion had had as their guest for the past couple of weeks Miss Isabel McDonald of Greenfield.

After spending a few weeks visiting her sister Mrs. McDermid here, Nursing Sister C. M. McDonald who spent four years in hospitals in France and England, left last week for Winnipeg.

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We are also sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. Alphonse Lefebvre.

Mr. Walter Schaughnessy is spending a few days with friends here.

North Lancaster

Mrs. Antoinette Gareau and her little grand-daughter Emily, M. E. Plunkett left on Friday, July 25th on an extended visit to her daughter Mrs. H. A. Plunkett, Little Emily, who has been making her home up to now with her grand-parents will remain in Ottawa with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Plunkett.

Miss Mabel McRae had for her guest her cousin Miss Emma McLeod Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. B. McKercher Veron is at present, visiting the formers brother Mr. Fergus McKercher.

Mrs. Clement, St. John's, N.B. is at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Blyth.

Mrs. Dr. Jamieson and son Alex, Montreal, and Mr. Lachlan McDonald and sister, Mrs. McAulay of Calumet, Michigan, were visitors at the home of Mr. J. D. Campbell.

Mr. Lionel Cameron, Ottawa, spent the week end at his parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dixon, Maxville, spent a couple of days with Glen friends last week.

Messrs Johnie and Alex, McLean, A. Dewar and J. Waltz, Dominionville, paid A. L. Stewart a flying visit on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dey and little daughter Helen, Ottawa, is at present visiting the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dey.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrester and little baby after spending a few days at the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Stewart left for their home in Montreal last week.

Miss Davis, Ville St. Pierre is at present spending her holidays at the home of Mr. K. W. McRae.

Mr. Alex. McRae and sister Miss Ethel McRae, Vankleek Hill spent the week end at A. L. Stewart's.

Miss Margaret Blyth spent the week end with Montreal friends.

Mrs. Alex. McNeil and Mrs. James Urquhart, St. C., called on Glen friends last week.

Mr. Stewart Law, Montreal, is spending his holidays at A. L. Stewart's.

Pte Alex Stewart, came home from overseas last week, looking hale and hearty.

Glen Norman

Most of the farmers in this vicinity are through haying.

Mr. John A. McDonald visited friends at Munro's Mills on Sunday.

Mrs. E. Smith, of Ottawa, visited with Mrs. J. A. McDonald this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald McKinnon and children of Montreal, are at present visiting the formers brother Mr. John H. McKinnon.

Misses Catherine and Margaret McDonald spent Saturday with friends in town.

Mrs. H. P. MacDonald, and her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Bennett of Montreal, were this week the guests of Greenfield friends.

Stewarts Glen

(Too late for last issue)

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee of Carp were recent guests at the home of Mr. Wm. Arkinstall.

Mr. John D. Campbell has as his guest his sister Mrs. McDonald of Lake Linden Michigan.

Mr. Harold Shoobreade, Montreal, spent his holidays at the home of Mr. Fergus McKercher.

Missos Cassie and Bella McDonald arrived home from New York on Saturday to spend the summer with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Rory McDonald.

**Address and Presentation**



PTE. RANALD J. KERR

Another of our brave Glengarry boys, in the person of Mr. Ranald J. Kerr, son of Mrs. D. Kerr of Lochiel, was given a hearty welcome on Wednesday evening, July 16th, 1919. Upwards of two hundred persons assembled at his home, where a most enjoyable evening was participated in by all. The appended address was read by Mr. Jno. A. Gelineau and Mr. Duncan J. McDonald presented him with a wellfilled purse. Speeches were made by several of Mr. Kerr's friends, while Miss Alexina McLeod and Mr. Duncan McCormick rendered appropriate solos. Dancing was enjoyed by old and young in the spacious and tastily decorated hall. Mr. Kerr showed his appreciation by replying in a few well chosen words.

**THE ADDRESS**

To Private Ranald Kerr. It has been our pleasure from time to time to welcome back to our midst, our brave lads who have been a credit to us and our Country, but none has been more welcome than the young man to whom honor be done tonight as a widowed mothers support.

Early in April 1918 the call for manpower was very urgent and Rannie lost no time in joining the colors. He enlisted with the North West Mounted Police and sailed overseas in June of the same year, later joining the tank battalion and afterwards the engineers, with the hope of reaching the battle fields of Flanders and France to do his bit for King and Country.

It is needless to say had hostilities continued that Rannie would prove to be a brave and daring soldier, as we know of his father and forefathers who always stood in line when duty called them.

Accordingly great was our joy when peace was restored, to the war stricken world by the termination of this bloody holocaust and that you would return safely to us.

Therefore we ask you to accept this small gift as a token of our good will toward you as your neighbors and friends, and our joy is shared with you and your mother, brothers and sisters in being once more permitted to meet you at the old home tonight.

Signed in behalf of Your Sincere Friends.

Dated at Lochiel this 16th day of July, 1919.

**Changes in High School Staff.**

It was with sincere regret that our citizens learned this week that Miss Agnes Sweeney who for several years has been a valued member of the local High School staff, had sent in her resignation to the Alexandria High School Board. Since Miss Sweeney first arrived in our midst she has always maintained a high standard of discipline and efficiency in her High School work, and has given unflinching satisfaction to the Board of Trustees so that it was only with the greatest reluctance that the latter found themselves obliged to accept her resignation and sever the cordial relations which had always existed between them and this popular teacher. The wish is general that Miss Sweeney will meet with all possible success in the new sphere of her activities in Guelph Ontario, and that she will always look back with pleasure to the years spent in the capital of Glengarry.

The High School Board has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Cecilia Bouchard to fill the vacancy in the staff. Miss Bouchard's course throughout her preparatory training and her college career has been exceptionally brilliant. After spending only three years at the Alexandria High School, she won the McLennan scholarship and from here proceeded to Queen's University, Kingston, where she was eminently successful. After graduating with distinction from that University she completed her professional training at the School of Faculty, Kingston, where she attained the standing of specialist in Modern History and Physical Culture. While Miss Bouchard will have some difficulty in living up to the record established by her predecessor, we have no doubt that she will continue her good work and become one of the most efficient members of the local High School staff.

**KEEP DATE OPEN.** Keep the date, August 6th, open and come to Alexandria as there is to be a real Glengarry Social, where everybody will be welcomed and highly entertained on the Alexander Fall lawn.

**Entrance Examination Glengarry 1919.**

Following are the successful pupils in alphabetical order.

**ALEXANDRIA  
HONOURS**

- Bouchard, Caroline.
- Chisholm, Mary.
- Chisholm, Rita.
- Crewson, Ruby.
- Decoste, Melina.
- Kemp, John F.
- MacDonald, Arnold.
- MacDonald, Christina.
- MacDonald, Bernard.
- MacMillan, Mariel.
- Massie, Mary J.
- Shepherd, Dora.

**PASSED**

- Brehant, Alice.
- Cameron, John.
- Cameron, Mary.
- Chisholm, Cora.
- Costello, Martin.
- Gormley, Helen.
- Kennedy, John Jos.
- Lauzon, Albertine.
- Leduc, Existie.
- Leroux, Romeo.
- Lortie, Florence.
- MacDermid, Mary M.
- MacDonald, Andrew.
- MacDonald, Hilda.
- MacDonald, Mary Catharine.
- MacDonald, Mary Frances.
- MacDonald, Bertha.
- MacDonald, Ethel.
- MacDonald, Mary Margaret.
- MacDonald, John Victor.
- MacDonald, D. Charles.
- MacDonald, John Alex.
- MacDonald, Gertrude.
- MacDonald, Alex. J.
- MacDonald, Mary Margaret.
- MacDonald, Mary Bell.
- MacDonald, Kathleen.
- MacLeod, Neil D.
- MacLean, Duncan Alex.
- MacLeod, Elizabeth.
- MacPhee, Annie S.
- MacRae, Louise.
- Menard, Baptiste.
- O'Brien, Angus J.
- Ouellette, Alexina.
- Sabourin, Rosanna.
- Seguin, Regina.
- Tarleton, Enid.
- Urquhart, Sara H.
- Weir, Agatha.
- Weir, Lawrence.

**MAXVILLE**

- Adams, Mabel.
- Arkinstant, Annie.
- Blaney, Harold.
- Campbell, Katie.
- Christie, Duncan.
- Cliff, Gladys.
- Dewar, Jennie.
- Grant, Malcolm.
- Hutton, Russell.
- Hoopler, Clark.
- Lalonde, Anna.
- Lang, Winifred.
- MacDonald, Mary.
- MacEwen, Alex. G.
- MacIntosh, Grantley.
- MacKercher, Mabel.
- MacLeod, Alma.
- MacLeod, Margaret.
- MacRae, Jack.
- Munro, Olive.
- Smilie, Walter.

**DALKEITH**

- Brodie, Clarence.
- Brodie, Walter.
- Clark, Greta.
- MacDonald, Maggie.
- MacDougall, Gladys.
- MacDougall, H.
- MacLennan, Angus.
- MacLeod, Gladys May.
- MacMillan, Bessie.
- MacNeil, Donald D.
- MacRae, James.

**LANCASTER**

- Aubin, Adrien.
- Bonneville, Eugenie.
- Carriere, Hilda.
- Fraser, Arlington.
- Gardner, Muriel.
- Johnston, Edna.
- MacArthur, James.
- MacEvoy, Ellen.
- MacLean, Catharine.
- Quessel, Christine.
- Roy, Hilda.
- Shanks, Elsie.
- Stewart, John Lloyd.

**NORTH LANCASTER**

- Cattanach, Catharine, (honours).
- Coyne, Kathryn, (honours).
- MacCosham, Anna Belle.
- MacDonald, Marie.
- MacDonell, John Angus.
- MacGregor, Anna.
- MacLeod, Roy.
- MacLeod, Kenneth.
- MacLeod, Fred W.
- Morris, Cecil.
- Morrison, Mary M.
- Rozen, Laurent.
- Theoret, Lionel.
- Tellier, Josephine.

**WILLIAMSTOWN**

- Jameson, Margaret.
- Kennedy, MacGregor.
- McCulloch, Viola.
- MacCrimmon, Hartley.
- McLennan, Alexander.
- McLennan, Robert.
- MacRae, Archie.
- Renaud, Laura E.
- Wilkinson, Bella.

**Fournier**

Mr. D. McGregor and daughter Miss M. E. McGregor, Alexandria, are visiting at Mr. Lawrence McGregor's.

Messrs L. McCulloch and C. McGregor were out the way of Martinville looking to purchase farms in that district.

Rev. Mr. Hopper of Penelton occupied the Methodist pulpit here and at Riceville, on July 20th. While Rev. Mr. Fokes occupied the pulpits in the Penelton circuit, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper sang a very pleasing and appropriate hymn at the close of the service.

Mr. J. A. McLeod and daughters, Dominionville spent Monday in town the guests of Mr. J. Clements.

Mrs. A. Andrews is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Foley, Landsdowne is a guest at the Parsonage Riceville. Congratulations are being extended.

**Glengarry Enumerators For Referendum Lists**

The enumerators for Glengarry are busy at their tasks of getting names for the Voters' lists that are to be used during the referendum. Through the kindness of the chief-enumerator, Mr. D. D. McCuaig we append a complete list of the gentlemen selected for this important work.

Chief Enumerator, D. D. McCuaig.

**LOCHIEL TOWNSHIP**

- Pol. Sub.
- 1 Archie Thompson, Glen Robertson, Ont.
- 2 James MacKenzie, Glen Sandfield, Ont.
- 3 Allan Campbell, Dalkeith, Ont.
- 4 Duncan McCormick, Glen Sandfield, R.R.1.
- 5 D. J. McGillivray, Dalkeith, R. R.1.
- 6 J. J. MacDonald, Alexandria, R. R.2.

**KENYON TOWNSHIP**

- Pol. Sub.
- 1 J. A. MacPherson, Greenfield, R. R.1.
- 2 Murdie McRae, Greenfield, R.R.1
- 3 W. A. Morrison, Dunvegan.
- 4 J. A. MacNaughton, St. Ulmas.
- 5 J. J. McMaster, Greenfield, R. R.2.
- 6 W. E. McKellican, Maxville.
- 7 O. L. McDiarmid, Apple Hill.
- 8 D. J. MacPherson, Greenfield, R. R.1.
- 9 Daniel O'Connor, Alexandria, R. R.3.
- 10 D. J. McCullough, Greenfield, R. R.2.

**LANCASTER TOWNSHIP**

- Pol. Sub.
- 1 A. D. Matheson, Bainsville.
- 2 V. C. McCuaig, Bainsville.
- 3 D. L. McDonell, North Lancaster.
- 4 D. J. McDonell, Dalhousie Station, R.R.1.
- 5 D. K. McDonald, Alexandria, R. R.2.
- 6 D. C. McRae, Dalhousie Station, R.R.1.

**CHARLOTTENBURG TOWNSHIP**

- Pol. Sub.
- 1 J. L. MacNaughton, Martintown, R.R.1.
- 2 J. A. Cattanach, Williamstown.
- 3 E. J. Shenette, Lancaster.
- 4 W. Masterman, Cornwall, R.R.1.
- 5 J. Burns, Cornwall, R.R.1.
- 6 A. Wood, Williamstown, R.R.1.
- 7 F. H. McDiarmid, Martintown.
- 8 B. Munroe, Apple Hill, R.R.1.

**TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA**

- Pole Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Felix Daratto.
- VILLAGE OF MAXVILLE Hugh Stewart.
- VILLAGE OF LANCASTER Malcolm J. McDonell.

**Williamstown, An Historic Village**

(By Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara, Ontario)

(Continued from page 1)

erosity. My personal recollections of Williamstown over forty years ago I have said nothing, but I remember the two square pews in the front of the church, for the use of the elders, the confusion of names, to distinguish one Macdonald from the other. At the Post Office most bewildering mistakes might occur, except that many of the odd descriptive names were known.

Sheriff McMartin was always called "The Sheriff" and all his family called thus: "Maggie the Sheriff"; "Jimmy the Sheriff"; and so on. Mrs. McDonald was called "the widow Nelli"; and her son "Angus the widow." Why should Alexander Grant be known as Alick Jim Roy? Two of the McMartin's were "Mac in the Mill" and "Curly Mac." A McDonald was always called "Betsy Angus" and his daughter "Betsy Black Angus." The son of Colonel Angus Macdonell was called "Alec Colonel Angus," and another woman was called "Betsy Black Angus." Among other names, were: "Sandy Ocean" and "Sandy Sank," "Johnnie Bush" and "Archie Squire." I remember a mistake I made which caused a laugh at my expense. There being a James Macdonald and a John Macdonald, each of whom had a daughter Annie, and to distinguish them one was called Annie John, the other Annie James. Hearing the name on being introduced, I called her Miss John.

to Miss Gracie Andrews, Wilma Johnston, May Andrews, Isabel McCulloch, Anna Groulx, Sarah Gates, of this neighborhood for passing the entrance examination successfully.

Mr. J. H. McCusker, of Plantagenet, chief enumerator for the county of Prescott was here appointing L. D. Johnston enumerator for Fournier poll and Ward Shepherd B.A., enumerator for Riceville poll for the Referendum vote to be taken in September.

The ladies are all wearing smiles now for their names are on the Voters list. Prohibition sure for they have a vote.

A number of car loads of men interested in the temperance cause motored to Vankleek Hill to a meeting in that town to organize the county for the prohibition campaign. Mr. Cameron of Ottawa organizer for Eastern Ontario was present and addressed the meeting. The county officers appointed were: President, Mr. Taylor, Vankleek Hill. 1st Vice-Pres., Mr. C. Northcott, Vankleek Hill. 2nd Vice-Pres., Mr. L. D. Johnston, Fournier. Secretary, Mr. Mode, Vankleek Hill. Committee: W. Sproule, E. Mullan, Fournier. G. Bradley, Ira Gates, Caledonia. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. G. A. Ryan was appointed chairman for Riceville Poll, Mr. W. Sproule, for Fournier Poll, and Mr. Frank Johnston, for Penelton Poll. Rev. Mr. Fokes, accompanied by his mother, and the Misses Lizzie Charlton, Wilma Johnston, Maggie Scott, motored to George's Lake to attend Divine Service in the Methodist Church on Sunday, where Rev. Mr. Fokes is the pastor.

**Farm Tractors For Sale By Tender.**

The Ontario Department of Agriculture offers for sale by tender the following equipment:—

One Case 9-18 Tractor and one three furrow Massey-Harris Plow with eleven inch bottoms.

This equipment has been in use for a limited time but has been overhauled and put in good condition where necessary.

Tenders must be made in writing accompanied by a marked cheque for 5% of the price offered and must be addressed to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Terms cash, f.o.b shipping point. Tractor and plow stored at Alexandria.

Persons whose tender is not accepted will have their cheques returned. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**ALL TENDERS MUST BE IN BY AUGUST 10th.**

Immediate delivery can be made after acceptance of tender.

For further particulars apply to  
**D. E. McRAE,**  
Agricultural Representative,  
Department of Agriculture

**National Victory Celebration**

TO BE OPENED BY H.R.H., THE PRINCE OF WALES

**EXHIBITION**

Aug. 23 TORONTO Sept. 6

British Grenadier Guards Band

War Memorial Paintings  
Sensation of the art world, recording every phase of Canadian operations overseas.

**WAR TROPHIES**

Mammoth assemblage of monster guns, aeroplanes and all the instruments of hellish warfare captured by Canadian soldiers from the Hun.

**Canada's Flying Circus**

Cols. Barker and Bishop and other world famous aces in surrendered German planes.

**WHIPPET TANK CAPTURED U BOAT**

**Festival of Triumph**

The Most stirring of all Grand Stand Spectacles  
The surrender of the German Fleet  
Versailles Castle—Victory Arch.  
Allenby's entry into Jerusalem.

**VALLEYFIELD EXPOSITION**

August 12-16, 1919

\$15,000.00 in prizes.

Best Exhibits of Pure Bred Live Stock.

Parades — Band Concerts.

AERIAL COMBATs BETWEEN TWO CANADIAN AVIATORS

BIG MIDWAY 32 — ATTRACTIONS — 32

BALLOON ASCENSIONS By C. A. Farley.

HORSE RACING 70 — Trotters and Pacers — 70

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

Come all day and evening.

The local merchants give tickets for the Exhibition

**NOTICE!**

Owing to the unavoidable and unsettled conditions of the market, we are compelled to call on our numerous customers to settle their past due accounts on or before

August 25th, 1919.

After the above date, all unsettled accounts will be handed over for collection.

Yours respectfully,

**D. Courville,**  
Hardware and Furniture.  
**Courville & Chenier,**  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Alexandria, Ont.

**Why Not Consider**

For a few moments, when you require anything in the way of tin-smithing, roofing, plumbing, furnace work, etc., and call on Geo. Lalonde, stationed at Alex. Lalonde's Old Stand, Main Street, Alexandria. Satisfaction is assured. You will be surprised how little it will cost you for that job you are figuring on. Come in and get my prices and ways of doing your work.

**GEO. LALONDE,**  
Alexandria, Ont.

**Insurance**

For Insurance of all kinds, apply to **JAMES KERR, ALEXANDRIA, ONT.**, also agent for Cheese Factory Supplies. Phone No. 82.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

TRAINS LEAVE ALEXANDRIA  
Eastbound: 10.10 a.m. daily, 4.49 p.m. daily, 8.28 p.m. daily, except Sunday.  
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Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve Fund 18,000,000  
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# The Road to Understanding

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Toronto

## CHAPTER X.

Helen Denby received the letter from her husband at two o'clock by a special messenger.

Helen had passed a sleepless night and an unhappy morning. The surge of bitter anger which at first, like the ink, had blackened everything it touched, soon spent itself, and left her, weak and trembling. Dorothy Elizabeth, after her somewhat up-setting day, sank into an unusually sound slumber; but her mother, all through the long night watches, lay with sleepless eyes staring into the dark, thinking.

Helen was very angry with Burke. There was no gaudy saying that. She was a little frightened, too, at what she herself had said. In a soberer moment she would not have spoken quite like that, certainly. But it had been so hateful—his asking if she did not want a happy home as much as he ever could!

To Helen, then, came her old vision of the daintily gowned wife welcoming her husband to the well-kept home; and all in the dark her cheek flushed hot.

How far short, indeed, of that ideal had she fallen! And she was going to be such a help to Burke; such an inspiration: such a guide, counselor, and friend! (Swiftly the words came galloping out of the long-forgotten honeymoon.) Had she helped him? Had she been an inspiration, and a guide, and a counselor, and a friend? Poor Burke! He had given up a good deal for her sake. (With the consciousness of that vacant pillow by her side, a wave of remorseful tenderness swept over her.) And of course it must have been hard for him. They had told him not to marry her, too. They had warned him that she was not suited to him, that she would drag him—

With a low cry Helen sat up in bed suddenly.

"Drag him down?" No, no, not that—never that! She had been careless and thoughtless. She had not been a good housekeeper; and maybe sometimes she had been fretful and fault-finding, and—and horrid. But she loved him dearly. She had always loved him. It only needed something like this to show her how much she loved him. Why, he was Burke, her husband—Baby's father! As if ever she could let it be said that she had dragged him down!

Quivering, shaken with sobs, she fell back on the pillow. For a few moments she cried on convulsively. Then, with a tremulous in-drawn breath, she opened her eyes and stared into the dark again. A new thought had come to her.

But there was time yet. Nothing dreadful had happened. She would show Burke, his friends, everybody, that she had not dragged him down. From now on she would try. Oh, how she would try! He should see. He should find a happy home when he came at night. She knew more, now, than she did, about housekeeping. Besides, there was more money now—a little more,—and she had some one to help her with the work. Bridget was really doing very well; and there was Mrs. Cobb, so kind and helpful. She would go to her for advice always. Never again should Burke come home and find such a looking place. Baby should be washed and dressed. She herself would be dressed and waiting. Dinner, too, even on Bridget's day out, should be all ready and waiting. As if ever again she would run the risk of Burke's having to flee from his own home because he could not stand it! He should see!

It was in this softened, exalted state of mind that Helen rose the next morning and proceeded to begin the carrying-out of her vows, by essaying the almost hopeless task (with Bridget's not overcheerful assistance) of putting into spotless order the entire apartment.

At two o'clock, when Burke's letter came, she was utterly weary and almost sick; but she was still in the softened exalted state of the early morning.

With a wondering, half-frightened little cry at sight of the familiar writing, she began to read. John Denby's check for ten thousand dollars had fallen into her lap unnoticed.

My dear Helen (she read): First let me apologize for flying off the handle the way I did last night. I shouldn't have done it. But, do you know? I believe I'm glad I did—for it's taught me something. Maybe you've discovered it, too. It's this: you and I have been getting on each other's nerves lately. We need a rest from each other.

Now, don't bristle up and take it wrong, my dear. Just be sensible and think. How many times a day do we snap and snarl at each other? You're tired and half sick with the work and the baby. I'm tired and half sick with my work, and we're always rubbing each other the wrong way. That's why I think we need a vacation from each other. And Dad has made it possible for us to take one. He wants me to go to Alaska with Mom on a little

trip. I want to go, of course. Then, too, I think I ought to go. Dad needs me. Not that he is old, but he is just getting over an illness, and his head bothers him a lot. I can be of real use to him.

At his own suggestion he is sending you the enclosed check. He wants you to accept it with his best wishes for a pleasant vacation. He suggests—and I echo him—that it would be a fine idea if you should take the baby and go back to your home town for a visit. I know your father and mother are not living; but there must be some one there whom you would like to visit. Or, better yet, now that you have the means, you would probably prefer a good hotel for headquarters, and then make short visits to all your friends. It would do you worlds of good, and Baby, too.

And now—I'm writing this instead of coming to tell it face to face, because I believe it's the best way. I'll be frank. After last night, you might say things when we first met that we'd be sorry for. And I don't want that to happen. So I'm going to stay up here for a day or two.

Let me see—to-day is Friday. We are due to leave next Wednesday. I'll be down the first of the week to say good-bye and pick up my traps. Meanwhile, chicken, you'll be all right with Bridget there; and just you put your wits to work and go to planning out that vacation of yours, and how you're going to spend the money. Then you can be ready to tell me all about it when I come down.

Your affectionate husband,  
Burke.

Helen's first feeling, upon finishing the note, was one of utter stupefaction. With a dazed frown and a low ejaculation she turned the letter over and began to read it again—more slowly. This time she understood. But her thoughts were still in a whirl of surprised disbelief. Then, gradually, came a measure of conviction.

(To be continued.)

## ELECTRIC POWER IN CANADA.

Many Resources Can Only be Developed Through Use of Hydro-Electric Energy.

Few realize the important relation which Canada's wealth in water power bears towards reaping the full benefit from her numerous other natural resources. It is true that these other resources would not otherwise be entirely lost to the country, but would have to be exported as raw material in its most primary state with a minimum return to us. The presence of cheap power which is almost invariably found side by side with these other resources, facilitates their development, while their full industrial value is retained in being able to deliver them as a fully manufactured product.

It may be even permitted to predict that this cheap power will soon attract raw material from other countries. For instance, the United States side of Niagara Falls is operating largely from hydro-electric energy exported from Canada. Had it been physically or economically impossible to export this energy, as the question of power is of utmost importance, these works would have doubtless been attracted to use it on the Canadian side.

In Canada, the pulp and paper industry has been greatly expanded through the proximity of abundant water power to our forest resources. A recent census bulletin on this industry shows that there is a total of 524,252 h.p. installed to operate pulp and paper mills in Canada. From other figures given it is fair to estimate that at least 475,000 h.p. of this is derived directly or indirectly from water power.

If we consider pulp mills alone the figures from the bulletin also demonstrate the important part which power holds in connection with this industry. The Canadian mills producing pulp exclusively are stated to have a yearly output of 490,615 tons, for which it is necessary to use 95,463 h.p. In other words one horse-power will produce approximately five tons of pulp yearly. This one horse-power usually costs from 8 to \$10 with water power, while, if other sources of energy had to be used, the corresponding cost might be from \$30 to \$50. This would mean an increase in cost of at least \$4 per ton, or, in all probability, if the water power had not been available, the pulp would not have been manufactured.

## Barn Fires.

During the past two haying seasons many fires have occurred in barns, and these have been traced directly to the storing of hay in the barns before it has been thoroughly dried. The moisture in the hay has caused a fermentation and heating which has resulted in spontaneous combustion, and the loss of the hay crop and the buildings.

Hay should be properly cured before being stored. It may take a little longer and may sometimes be done at the risk of unfavorable weather, but it is much better to be sure than sorry.

## REGENERATION OF WASTE PAPER

How the Saving of Paper Can Relieve the Heavy Drain Upon Our Forests.

During the war, in many places in Canada, organizations of patriotic workers undertook the collection of waste-paper, with a two-fold object, namely, the revenue derived therefrom and relieving the shortage of raw material.

It would be difficult to secure an estimate of the value of waste paper collected, but it amounted to many thousands of tons.

As a forest conservation measure, this work was a tremendous success. Every ton of waste paper sold relieved the forest of supplying raw material to take its place. Eight trees of 9-inch butt are required to make one cord of pulpwood, and one cord of pulpwood makes one ton of pulp. We are proud of our rapidly growing pulp and paper industry, but few realize what a drain this means to the forest.

Dr. C. D. Howe, in reporting on the Commission survey of forest regeneration at the last annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, said:

"The studies of the past summer corroborate the results of the previous summer, namely, that the young balsam and spruce under the cover of the hardwoods grow very slowly. For example, the average 4-inch balsam was found to be 55 years old, the average 8-inch tree 70 years old, and it was 80 years old at 10 inches in diameter breast-high. This statement is based on the growth analysis of about 300 trees. The spruce grows even more slowly. At 4 inches in diameter breast-high, the average tree was found to be 80 years old, at 8 inches in diameter, 120 years old, and at 12 inches in diameter, 165 years old."

Thus, to supply the raw material for one ton of pulp will require eight balsam trees of 75 years growth, or eight spruce trees of 130 years growth, or 600 or 1,040 years, respectively, of tree growth.

To-day, the market price of waste paper is somewhat lower than during the war, but there is a steady demand for it, and by organized gathering, a good revenue may be derived, the drain on our forests may be partially relieved and, in a measure, the reputation of Canadians as a nation of wasters may be discredited.

## ELECTRICITY AND CIVILIZATION.

Harnessing of Her Water Power is of Vital Interest to Canada.

The subject of water power is one of great interest in Canada. The benefits which we have a right to anticipate from our wealth in this valuable resource are being more and more truly appreciated in this country.

In connection with the value of water powers, the Electrical World, commenting on remarks by Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, states that, in the long run, the utilization of water power means the saving of human energy for purposes to which power-driven machinery is not yet adapted. The mere change from steam power to water power is not only significant of lower costs in manufacturing and of the saving of the earth's stored fuel for its more important uses, but it relieves the labor necessary in mining the coal and the still greater burden of transporting it. Every water power harnessed and displacing steam power implies, therefore, a great band of laborers in the mine and on the railways freed from this particular necessity of toil for other and more useful work. Now that the price of labor has risen beyond the wildest dreams of a few years ago, we are approaching an era when, wherever possible, human energy will be replaced by mechanical or electrical power.

If we are to attain a condition of production that will give us a chance of successful competition in the world's market, it must be through the most determined efforts at cheap power production and all possible saving in the field of human labor. The great power enterprises of the present day give opportunities such as have not yet been realized.

## EMPTY PIGEON LOFTS.

French and Belgians Miss the Soft Cooling of Favorite Birds.

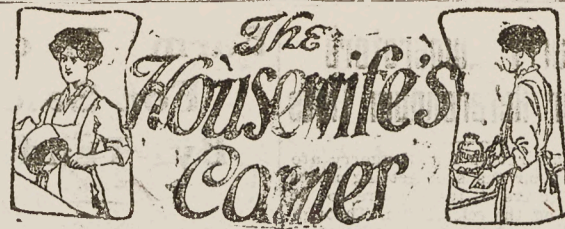
The enterprising pigeon fancier who would like to turn an honest penny should ship some of his fancy stock to Belgium and France.

In all the territory occupied by the Germans these birds have entirely disappeared. They were either eaten or stolen by the rapacious Hun.

As high as \$90 a pair is being paid for extra fine birds, but even at such rates the lofts are being filled.

It has been said a good many times that the Germans overlooked nothing which could be destroyed or stolen, and the empty pigeon lofts bear witness to another detail of their greed.

A good many fine birds have been contributed by generous fanciers in this country, and one can well imagine with what a sensation of assured peace, of quiet comfort and home restored, the inhabitants of these ravaged towns of France and Belgium will hear once more the soft cooing of the pigeons in their lofts.



**The Housewife's Corner**

**Canny Things About Home Canning.**

All steps in the canning of food are very important, but the preliminary work of preparation should not be overlooked. A certain amount of equipment will be needed; therefore, it is well to make out a list, look over the things that are at hand and replace such things as are unfit for use, or missing.

Examine jars and test rubbers. Provide a wire basket or squares of cheese-cloth (for the blanching process), sharp paring knives, table-spoons, a set of measuring spoons, measuring cups, a paddle for packing fruit, etc., in the jars, graniteware pans for use in handling acid fruits, a wide-mouthed funnel to be used in filling the jars, a duplex fork for lifting hot jars, a generous supply of wiping cloths, hand towels, the means of obtaining an unlimited supply of clean hot and cold water, a garbage pail and a good stove.

Having decided upon the place where the canning is to be done, work out a convenient arrangement of tables or benches, in their relation to each other and to the stove, in order to do away with extra steps and avoid the confusion which sometimes prevails when space is limited.

Five different types of canning outfits are in general use. The home-made outfit is constructed of such utensils as wash-boilers, tin pails, metal wash-tubs and lard pails. The pails should have well-fitting covers and false bottoms of wood or metal to support the jars, in order to prevent direct contact with heat and also to permit free circulation of water and steam around and under the containers.

The hot-water-bath commercial outfits which are generally used for outdoor work have a sterilizing vat, lifting trays, fire-box and smoke-pipe. This outfit and the home-made outfit are classed as hot-water-bath outfits.

A water-seal outfit has double-walled bath with a cover which projects down between the outer and the inner walls, making three metal walls and two water-jackets between the sterilizing vat and outer surface of the canner. The free escape of steam is prevented in such an outfit, and a higher temperature can be maintained, which may make it more economical of heat, especially in canning vegetables and meats which require high temperature for complete sterilization.

The steam-pressure outfit carries from five to thirty pounds of steam pressure and is equipped with steam-tight sterilizer, lifting crate, thermometer or pressure gauge, safety-valve and steam petcock. It is easily regulated to maintain different temperature, making it adaptable for use in sterilizing a variety of food products. Aluminum pressure cookers are light in construction and economical of heat, and are used for canning during the canning season and as cookers during the entire year. They are as fully equipped as are the steam-pressure outfits.

Having provided the equipment and decided upon the method to be pursued, the preparation of the product comes next. Use care in the selection, grading, washing and blanching. Reject any fruit or vegetables showing signs of decay; even though the rot spot is removed, the use of what is left may cause spoilage of the entire contents of the jar.

Blanching is done by placing the product to be canned in a square of cheesecloth and plunging it first into boiling water; then in cold. This removes strong flavors, makes the color uniform, shrinks the product, makes it flexible so that it can be packed more easily, and prepares for the removal of skins. Do not blanch so much at a time that the water is cooled; however, the cold water for the second plunge must be kept as cold as possible.

In canning vegetables, add salt when the jar is half filled, one-half teaspoonful to a pint jar being sufficient for most vegetables. Pack tight, except such vegetables as swell in

cooking. Add boiling water to fill crevices, remove air bubbles by means of a bamboo paddle or flexible knife-blade, adjust the rubber and hot lid or cover, and partially seal the jar by screwing the lid-down tight, then giving a quarter of a turn back. On jars having glass tops the wire lever is left unfastened until after the processing has been completed. Then it is pressed down into place.

Set the jars on the rack in the canner with sufficient water to cover them to a depth of not less than one inch. Count time from the moment water begins to jump or boil around the jars, and keep the heat steady—a regular even boiling. Do not handle more than a few jars at a time. What is known as a "flat sour" may develop if the food is allowed to stand too long during the different processes.

Consult the timetable for the length of time needed for various foods under different methods of canning, remove and seal the jars when the process is completed, turn the jars upside down to test for leaks, and cool as quickly as possible, avoiding drafts. Store in a cool, dark place.

Pack fruit carefully in hot jars, using a paddle in order to place large fruits advantageously. Pack berries a layer at a time, gently shaking them into place. Test every jar and use new rubbers. Make syrup according to formula 1, which requires three quarts of sugar and two quarts of water. Boil until the sugar is dissolved, skim off impurities and keep it hot; or use formula 2, which is not so sweet. This takes two quarts of sugar to three quarts of water. Pour the syrup to within a quarter of an inch of the top, use the paddle to remove air bubbles, partially seal the jars, as directed above, and place in the canner. Consult the processing table and note the time when the fruit should come out. Remove the jars, tighten the lids, test for leaks and stand away to cool.

**Time-Table for Scalding, Blanching and Sterilizing Vegetables and Fruits.**

The figures in this table represent minutes.

	Steam Pressure	Scald pressure cooker
	5 to 10	10 to 15
	blanch	pounds
Tomatoes . . . . . 1½	15	10
Pumpkin . . . . . 3	60	40
Squash . . . . . 3	60	40
Corn, sweet . . . . . 5	90	60
Corn, field . . . . . 10	60	50
Mushrooms . . . . . 5	50	30
Sweet peppers . . . . . 5	60	40
Beans, wax . . . . . 5-10	60	40
Beans, stringless . . . . . 5-10	60	40
Brussels sprouts . . . . . 5-10	60	40
Cauliflower . . . . . 3	30	20
Beets . . . . . 5	60	40
Turnips . . . . . 5	60	40
Other roots		
and tubers . . . . . 5	60	40
Lima beans . . . . . 5-10	60	40
Peas . . . . . 5-10	60	40
Apricots . . . . . 1-2	10	5
Blackberries . . . . . 10	5	5
Blueberries . . . . . 10	5	5
Cherries . . . . . 10	5	5
Currants . . . . . 10	5	5
Gooseberries . . . . . 1-2	10	5
Grapes . . . . . 10	5	5
Huckleberries . . . . . 10	5	5
Peaches . . . . . 1-2	10	5
Plums . . . . . 10	5	5
Raspberries . . . . . 10	5	5
Strawberries . . . . . 10	5	5
Apples . . . . . 1½	8	6
Pears . . . . . 1½	8	6
Quinces . . . . . 1½	8	6
Windfall apples (for pies)	8	5
Whole apples, pared and cored . . . . . 8	5	5
Apple syrup . . . . . 8	5	5
Fruit juices . . . . . 8	5	5

Lubricate farm work with plenty of enthusiasm and good cheer, and you will be surprised at how much you accomplish.

# SALT

All grades. Write for prices.  
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## COMPULSORY TOWN PLANNING.

Only Two of Canada's Provinces Are Keeping Abreast of the Old Land.

Town planning in Great Britain has so far advanced beyond the experimental stage that it has now been decided to make it compulsory for every town, having 20,000 inhabitants or more, to submit a town planning scheme for its own area to the Local Government Board, not later than 1926. Such a scheme must embrace the limitation of population densities per acre, define the portion of a site area to be covered with buildings, the character of the buildings, the lines of arterial roads and the provision of open spaces.

The British people realize that haphazard growth of towns leads to serious evils and they are determined to control it. In future, land will have to be developed so as best to serve the interests of the community, which, in the long run, is usually in the interests of the landholders themselves. Only the land speculator is adversely affected. If the public wish to put that individual out of business, they cannot do it more effectively than by actively promoting proper schemes of town planning.

In Canada, the province of Nova Scotia took the lead in making town planning compulsory in 1915. The only other province which has a compulsory act is Saskatchewan. These are therefore the only two provinces abreast of the Old Country in town-planning progress, though most of our provinces have enabling acts in force.

Rabbit skins from Australia and New Zealand were among the largest offerings in the recent international fur auction at St. Louis. Half a million pounds of Australian rabbit and 50,000 pounds of New Zealand were sold for a total of \$535,000. The largest lot went to hat-makers and felt manufacturers.

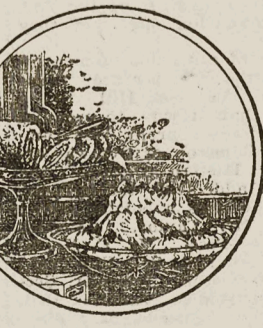
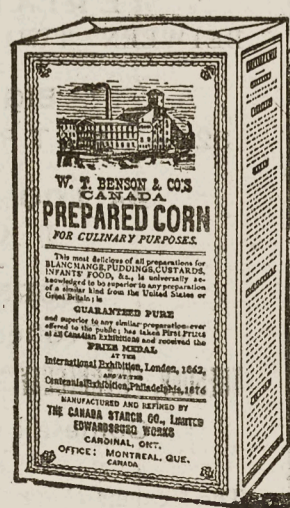
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Not alone smooth, creamy gravies and sauces, and simple puddings—but crisp, delicate pastries; flaky rolls, bread and biscuits; rich tender cakes and pie fillings; and desserts such as you never thought it possible to make in your own kitchen.

Insist on BENSON'S—no other Corn Starch can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy. Recipes on the package.

Ask your Grocer for BENSON'S To-day!

# SUPER-POWER PLANTS IN BRITAIN

PROJECT HAS ONLY LIMITED APPLICATION TO CANADA.

Proposed Centralization in the Estevan District, Saskatchewan, Covering Total length of 150 Miles.

The recent decision to proceed with the super-power station scheme for electric supply in Great Britain calls to our notice what should be done along these lines on a more modest scale in certain portions of Canada.

The British plan to improve the supply of electricity throughout Britain contemplates the replacement of the numerous small stations now in operation, by fewer but much larger stations supplying extensive districts through high tension transmission networks. There will be a gain both in economy and fuel conservation and, in many cases, the quality of service will be much improved. This national electric supply operates under the supervision of five commissioners appointed by the Board of Trade; these, in turn, appoint District Boards which include representatives of electric undertakings, of large consumers and of labor.

Lancashire is to be one of the first areas dealt with; the county being divided into three districts. Some of the smaller stations will probably be shut down immediately, the energy transmitted from larger existing stations being substituted. Following the building of the new super-power plants, the Commissioners will eliminate the remaining small stations and, also, the moderate-sized plants.

Application to Canada. A similar situation, however, does not occur in Canada, as by far the larger portion of the capacity of our hydro-electric stations is to be found in what may be called "super-power" stations; many of them are also interconnected to allow more efficient operation.

There is, however, a portion of Canada where the absence of water power makes it necessary to supply power from steam or other fuel agencies. This area, which comprises southern Saskatchewan and adjacent portions of Manitoba and Alberta, is becoming of much importance through its rapid agricultural expansion and its future needs should be anticipated so far as possible.

As pointed out in a report on Electric Generation and Distribution in Canada, recently published by the Commission of Conservation, adequate supply of electric energy in this section is confined to a few large centres. The smaller municipalities have installed small electric plants which are usually very expensive to operate and only give a night service. The rates which have consequently to be charged and the limited service prevent the full benefit which should otherwise be enjoyed from the various uses of electric energy. All these small plants through concerted action could be replaced by a few large and more efficient ones, each supplying a fairly extensive district by means of electric transmission lines. The cost of production would be reduced to about one-third and a better service supplied.

## Plant in Saskatchewan.

The example given in the above-mentioned report illustrates the possibilities in the Estevan district. A central power plant at Estevan would supply transmission lines radiating in various directions covering a total length of 150 miles. The estimated demand, based on the requirements of the near future, shows a total of some 600 h.p. outside of Estevan. As the lines would carry only a light load they could be built cheaply with light conductors and at a cost possibly not exceeding \$2,500 per mile. If we allow a load factor of 40 per cent, the cost of transmission would average 2½ cents per k.w.h. The cost of production in the central plant would be from 2½ cents to 3 cents per k.w.h., so that the electricity could be delivered for an average of from 5 cents to 2½ cents per k.w.h. The cost of small centres supplied. With a small plant, the present cost runs as high as from 15 cents to 19 cents per k.w.h. Numerous other districts, if treated in the same way, would probably show advantageous results.

## Harvesting Clover For Seed.

Cutting a seed clover crop should preferably take place when the clover is moist, either from rain or dew. If the clover is perfectly dry when cut for seed, then some losses cannot be avoided, as the heads easily break off and fall to the ground. Probably the most practicable way is to use the binder. Remove the cord and slacken the spring so that the binder will trip continuously. There are generally two boards that hold the sheaf; these should also be dropped so as to allow the clover a free course to the ground. The windrow will be out of the way of the horses and the machinery and can easily be gathered with the barley fork.

Don't race the engine when stuck in the mud. The slower the wheel turns the more traction it has. "Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me the meaning of 'repentant'?" "Yes, ma'am," answered Tommy. "It's how a fellow feels when he gets caught."

# Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

## Summer on the Dairy Farm.

The misty morning air, noonday heat, balmy evenings, murmuring brooks, soft breezes, luxuriant herbage and lowing herds are phrases for poets, not dairy farmers, to conjure with. The man who provides means for contenting against the hot, blistering sun, flies, drought, stagnant water, declining milk yields and loss of flesh condition finds more prose than poetry in the management of dairy cattle during the summer months. Farmers have learned to care for cows better in the winter than in the summer.

To maintain a cheap and satisfactory flow of milk, pastures must be supplemented with some cheap, bulky food as well as grain. Dairy farmers are finding the silo of incalculable value in avoiding summer losses. Silage feeding in many localities has reduced milk losses and solved the problem of maintaining the cattle in a thrifty, flesh-gaining condition during the summer. During recent years thousands of dairy farmers have avoided losses which formerly amounted to from twenty to thirty per cent, and the expenses for silage were repaid two times over in the actual saving of flesh condition and growth of the animals. The summer silo marks the elimination of drought losses from the accounts of the dairy farm.

With silage at hand one may rely on pasture simply to supply its crop of feed as a contribution to the ration which is completed whenever necessary by additional feed. More uniformly profitable milk yields and growth of young stock are thus secured in spite of the eccentricities of the weather. With the losses from drought eliminated every possible pound of feed is made into milk, growth and fat.

Next to feed, water has the greatest influence upon the flow of milk and the health of the cattle. Cows should have as much water as they will drink during the summer. The supply should always be pure. The drinking of impure water not only has a deleterious effect upon the milk, but it leads to parasitic infection which lowers the cow's vitality and lessens the flow of milk. If the water in the pasture cannot be procured from a clean spring or running stream it should come from a deep well that is not subject to surface drainage. The same principles apply to the quality of water used for washing dairy utensils. Impure water used for washing utensils is a frequent cause of bad flavored milk. Of the inorganic foods perhaps the only one that needs to be supplied is common salt. The other constituents are present in sufficient quantities in the food and water.

No one thing will do as much toward insuring a high grade of milk during the summer months as keeping the utensils clean and sanitary. Milk may be produced in any ordinary farm from healthy, well-fed cows and drawn in a cleanly manner, but the good effects of such care will be wasted unless it is extended to the utensils. The various kinds of bacteria are unusually active in warm weather. Many thousand may be concealed in a crevice so small that it can hardly be seen, and if these get into the milk they may increase more than one thousand fold within twenty-four hours. A little milk left in the seams, or about the rim of the pails and cans harbors thousands of bacteria, and their injurious effect is sure to be great if the conditions are favorable for their development.

There seems to be a general tendency on the part of dairymen to neglect sanitary conditions about the premises during the summer. While the work in the field is pressing, the gutters are allowed to become full of manure, the alleys scattered with litter, the windows and walls dirty and covered with cobwebs and a general air of neglect is apparent. Special effort should be made to keep manure cleaned up about the stables and yards during warm weather. Manure piles

are an ideal place for flies and bacteria to thrive and multiply. It is impossible to produce high grade milk under filthy surroundings. Cows that are kept under such conditions will wade through the manure and get their legs plastered with it during rainy weather. It pays to clean up the yards early in the season and destroy the breeding places of flies and vermin. Lime spread liberally in the yards and stable will keep down foul odors and make life less comfortable for flies and vermin. Sawdust is an excellent absorbent to use in the gutters while the cows are being kept on grass and other succulent foods.

The work of handling the milk so that it will keep until ready for shipment or delivery to the creamery, factory or condenser is greatly simplified if one has an abundance of ice at hand. The milk should be removed from the stable at once, the cans put in a tank of cold water, and the temperature reduced as quickly as possible by frequent stirring. This removes the animal heat without exposing the milk to the air which even under the most ideal conditions is sure to have more or less bacterial dirt floating in it. Gold and cleanliness are the agents that must be employed in making high grade milk during the summer.

After providing an abundant supply of bulky, succulent feed and clean and sanitary surroundings the next problem is handling the herd so that the losses from flies during the hot season will be minimized. Anything we may do to alleviate the suffering of the stock during this period will be amply repaid us in the increased flow of milk and gains in flesh condition. One pint of blood from each cow daily is the heavy toll demanded by flies during their period of greatest activity. Such losses and suffering mean that they cannot produce profitably at the pail. In nearly all dairy localities flies cut down milk receipts from thirty to forty per cent. No dairy farmer can afford to stand such losses. Keeping the cows in darkened stables during the heat of the day and spraying them with fly repellents greatly reduces their suffering. A spraying material made up of fish oil one hundred parts, oil of tar fifty parts and crude carbolic acid one part, applied every other day will give excellent results. A number of the commercial dips and sprays will produce equally good results. It is imperative that we use some form of fly repellent if we get best results from the cows during fly time. Young calves should be kept in a darkened stable during the day and turned out in the pasture at night for exercise during fly time.

## Grade the Pullets.

There is a loss in farm poultry flocks from keeping all of the pullets that grow instead of culling them rigidly and keeping only the most vigorous of the best breeding. It will pay to divide the pullets into three grades. The first grade will be the birds which have feathered early and grown rapidly and were hatched from the best breeding stock on the farm. Such pullets should be suitable to keep until they are two years old with occasional culling to remove any birds that fall below expectations.

The second grade of pullets can contain the birds which may be satisfactory to keep for eggs during their pullet year. They can be forced for eggs and then sold for meat at the end of their laying period. If any of them develop unusual qualities of value they can be advanced to the first grade and held over another year for breeding stock.

The third grade pullets should be marketed the same as broilers. They will contain the birds that feather slowly and seem to lack the vigor that is necessary for good laying or breeding stock. They are the type of birds too frequently saved over in the farm flock and they seldom produce enough eggs to pay their cost of production.



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In addition, they lower the vigor and general laying average for the flock and reduce profits and chances for flock improvement.

The pullets of the third grade should not be sold to beginners for breeding stock or layers as this is very unfair. The amateur breeder will try to be successful with them and fail, and a good friend to the poultry business and a successful breeder may be lost because of the first failure with poor stock. Too often breeders with good stock sell their cull pullets to amateur breeders and it always injures their future business and is thus as unprofitable to them as to the buyer.

The pullets of the second grade may not be good enough for the owner's flocks and yet be very satisfactory to a buyer who may wish a small flock of layers. It is fair to sell such stock as the buyer can often be very successful with them. In that way a new poultryman is made and such a man is apt to purchase higher class birds after enjoying some success with birds not quite so good.

It pays to keep the best grade of pullets where they can receive first-class care. This develops them into fall layers and if they lay all winter without too much forcing, the eggs laid in the spring can be used for hatching. Of course, these eggs will not be as good as the eggs laid by mature hens which have not laid often during the winter. However, they will produce very good chicks. This means that the pullets must be isolated from the cockerels and the old hens so that they can be given rations which promote a rapid, even growth and will not be disturbed at feeding time by other stock.

All the pullets should be given a separate range as soon as they have feathered out so they can be easily separated from the cockerels. This gives the poultryman a better chance to study the pullets on the range and the constant observation enables him to grade them fairly accurately. Strangers watching a poultry flock will wonder how the birds can be told apart if they are the same age and of the same breed. The poultryman of experience soon learns that the young poultry have an individuality of their own and he soon learns to watch the progress of certain birds the same as he would study certain calves or colts.

## Where I Rest.

There is a place where I am wont to stray  
When every hope seems vanquished by a grim  
Relentless Fury, and the chosen way  
Grows shadow-cast and dim.

The placid stream allays my shapeless fears:  
With quiet faith it flows serenely past,  
Until ashamed of my rebellious tears,  
I find them gone, at last.

My pettiness is lost amid the sight  
Of that vast out-of-doors before my eyes;  
The stretch of sturdy hills, the fields  
Of light,  
The sweep of glowing skies.

There comes a clearer vision to me there,  
A quiet courage for the daily test,  
And in the wonders of God's open air  
I am again at rest.

## Selecting Memorials

Man has always been a maker of memorials. His desire to be so is a manifestation of his innate craving for immortality. From the very earliest times he has aspired to keep alive at least the memories of great men, or of great deeds, or of astounding events. The Greatest of Teachers did not neglect this elemental phase of human character and one of the most beautiful services of the Christian church was founded as a memorial. With this end in view, too, men have created, often with tremendous expenditure of labor, many different kinds of commemorative monuments. In most instances these structures have long been of great historical value. The pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, the sculptured friezes and other forms of architecture of the Greeks and Romans and the altars erected by the ancient Israelites each and all proclaimed in unmistakable terms the character and spirit of the men who erected them, quite as much as they kept alive the memories of the objects they were designed to commemorate.

During the past six months, very much has been said and written about memorials that will most fittingly call to the mind of future generations the splendid deeds of sacrifice performed throughout the war. To do this in the fullest and noblest sense, the memorials should possess characteristics that will symbolize the spirit that animated the men who fought and died. It is left for those who sacrificed in a lesser degree, or sacrificed not at all, to determine how these characteristics are to be exemplified.

The greater number of the memorials so far suggested are designed with a view to their being of service to the communities in which they will

be erected. The time when it was the custom to place bronze effigies of soldiers on granite pillars as an excuse for forgetting deeds of valor is happily past. At the same time, the building of hospitals, schools, halls, libraries, churches and other community institutions for memorial purposes should be more than expression of a materialistic age. Such institutions may be of deep and lasting service, or they may be merely utilitarian. Such structures can be memorials in any real sense only if those who erect them have felt deep within them the spirit of service and have given adequate thought to the visible embodiment of that spirit. Further, there is a danger that these, of themselves, will in time lose their glamor. To prevent this, it will be desirable to hold patriotic festivals in them on the anniversaries of the great battles of the war in which special attention should be paid to the spirit of service as well as to the memory of men and women who transcribed their conception of service in terms of supreme sacrifice. It is essential that memorials, whatever their form, should convey something of the beauty and courage and love of country that inspired the heroic deeds. It is important that they should be well and truly built, so that centuries hence they will recall these deeds to men and women and create in them a desire to cherish the memories of those who died in a titanic struggle for human freedom. In any case, it should be realized that future generations will be in a position to judge with unflinching accuracy whether the motives that prompted the building of the memorials were worthy ones or merely shams.—A. D., in Canadian Municipal Journal.

# Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Dr. Huber will answer all signed questions of general interest if they will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

## How To Prevent Hydrophobia.

The only way to prevent hydrophobia is by administrative measures strictly enforced.

England not only has a muzzling order; but what's more, she strictly enforces it. Those who idolize dogs at the expense of human life get no sympathy. The result? Whilst hydrophobia used to be very rife on The Tight Little Island, the dreadful disease is now practically unknown there.

When stray dogs are captured methodically and without let up hydrophobia diminishes progressively to the vanishing point. When the pursuit of the civic mongrel is relaxed rabies again puts up its horrid front and the number of its victims increases. All dogs that are worth the price of a muzzle or a leash should be muzzled or leashed; the others should be destroyed. After all, the right fate for the unclaimed, starved, miserable dog is the blessed naphtha afforded by the town pound; or, far best of all, the pathological laboratory, where those wicked viscerionists work under the shameful pretense of assuaging human suffering and of benefiting humankind. Let us not be molly-coddles here.

And remember that besides rabid dogs there may be other rabid animals. Wolf bites are most dangerous by reason of the vicious character of the wound and the virulence of the poison. Cat bites come next; and then dog bites and so in order, rats, foxes, jackals, bears, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs. But the wolf's, and next the

dog's bites, are generally responsible for the disease in the animal world. Bites on exposed surfaces are more dangerous than through the clothing; saliva is wiped from the teeth on the latter and little or none enters the wound. For the same reason long-haired dogs and sheep escape infection. Face bites are the more dangerous. Happily the majority of those bitten by a rabid animal do not develop rabies—one in seven is about the proportion.

## Question and Answers.

My daughter is a school girl aged 16. She has inflammation of the inner lining of the white of the eye. Can it be cured and will her eyes be as strong as ever again?

Answer—This lid inflammation is called conjunctivitis. It requires local applications which should be made only by the family doctor. For an eye wash a teaspoonful of boric acid in a pint of water, that has been boiled, is right. Practically all eye troubles, that produce matter, are contagious. For the sake of others, therefore, as well as for your own family's sake, have this inflammation attended to at once. It can be cured, and if the trouble is attended to promptly, the eyes, in most cases, will be as strong as ever.

What is dry pleurisy? I have been told I have that. Also, one side of my chest is bigger than the other. Does this mean tuberculosis?

Answer—I am sorry to say that in many cases, pleurisy is the forerunner of tuberculosis. Further information is being mailed you.

## Hogs

One of the best investments the breeder or farmer can make is a safe and comfortable house and yard for the breeding boar. It should be away from the rest of the hogs, but connected with the other yards with a lane or driveway. A comfortable colony house and a strong iron fence enclosing a small yard, and a larger yard making altogether an acre of land will be sufficient to give him the necessary exercise and afford good grazing when the ground is not covered with snow. If the soil is good and the lot properly drained by a porous subsoil or tile it will produce a variety of grasses and clovers, such a combination as will suit the needs of the hog. Alfalfa is not well suited for the small yard so one must provide grasses that are. Bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy and red-top mixed will survive and last for years unless abused or rooted out. To start such a combination of grasses in the boar pasture prepare the ground in the spring, sow oats and peas mixed and seed with timothy, clover, orchard grass and red-top mixed equal parts and add one-third the amount of bluegrass. The lot will be ready for grazing in six weeks. Such a seeding will come on and furnish grazing for a long time.

Alfalfa is such a valuable crop for grazing that it will pay one to have a field adjoining the boar's yard, so that he may have access to it when it is ready for grazing. If the growth is too luxuriant for him to graze profitably alone turn one or two bred sows in with him to get the full benefit of the crop. By changing him as the conditions of growth in the two lots demand and allowing one or two sows to run with him when there is an abundance of grazing he will always have better grazing than when only a small lot is used. Of course, if he is to have good grazing he must have rings in his nose to prevent rooting.

Such a house, yard and pasture for the boar will save a lot of unpleasant and risky work in caring for the hogs, more especially when an aged boar is kept on the farm. Besides there is no more disgusting feature of hog raising than to have breeding boars breaking through fences and running about the premises rooting up the gardens and shrubbery and tearing up things in general. The man who takes pride in his work and keeps a breeding record of his sows will not allow his boars free run of the premises.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset when plowed under before they make seed.

One farm flock of 75 hens is reported as laying 120 dozen eggs in July and August which sold for \$30, the hens gleaming their entire living during that time from grain picked up from harvested fields of wheat, oats, and rye.

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## The Dairy

The farmer of moderate means can use an ordinary herd of cows as a part of the foundation of a splendid grade herd if he selects a good sire of either one of the great dairy breeds. He can secure one or two heifers of the breed of his choice for a moderate outlay of money and gradually as time goes on he can sell his grade cows to his less fortunate neighbors and fill their places with pure-bred animals grown on his own farm. By and by he will find himself with a pure-bred herd and it will have cost him no large amount of money at any particular time. Such a course and such results are within the reach of most farmers throughout the country.

The cow must be in proper condition to go through the work of making a good production record, whether for seven days, thirty days, ninety days or one year. Few breeders of dairy cattle realize what condition means in making a great production record. It is often the extra few pounds of flesh and reserve energy that means the breaking of a world's record for milk and butter-fat production and places some breeder on the highest pinnacle of fame. It is difficult to define exactly just how to put on this extra flesh and bring the cow safely through her calving period, but it is seen only when cows begin their official tests as vigorous and well-fleshed as skillful feeding can make them. Condition, as meaning capable of maximum production, is necessary before a phenomenal record may be looked forward to in the coming test.

A good motto for the gardener and truck grower to keep in mind these days is "Get the weeds conquered before they conquer you."

Sell only clean eggs of good size at top prices. Use small, odd shaped and soiled eggs at home. As a rule it is not advisable to hold eggs for a rise in price.

When hens are being compelled to forage for the greater part of their living, drop into their roosting quarters frequently in the evening and feel of their crops. It is the full crop, like the full dinner pail, that gives results. If the crops are not well filled, supplement their gleanings with a good feed of grain at night. There's money in it.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB  
Stars shine all night while everyone's asleep. And flowers give sweet scents all summer long. And so though no one ever looks at me Through life I'll always sing my little song.

"Stop! Look! Listen!"  
"What in the world is that?" inquired Beatrice, stopping in the doorway of the library and pointing a dainty forefinger at a little signboard that, in somewhat shaky letters, requested the passerby to "Stop, Look and Listen."

"That?" said her mother, looking up placidly from the bit of sewing in her hands. "Oh, that is a little memento of Bobby and Peggy and their games this morning. They were playing railroad, and one of the crossings happened to be by that fireside chair."

"Well, really, they ought to be taught to put away their things when they finish playing. What if anyone came in! Well, I suppose I'll have to put it away myself."

Beatrice moved pettishly across the floor, but Mrs. Marston held up a prohibitive hand. "No, my dear," she said, "that won't be necessary. I don't mind having it left here for a little while."

Beatrice stared. "Leave it, mother? Why, what for?"

"Oh, just to have one or two persons look at it." Mrs. Marston had resumed her placid sewing. "Perhaps you can guess who, Beatrice."

Beatrice's lips puckered a little round "O" of understanding. "Why, yes, Tom, of course. Indeed, I wish he would stop, look and listen before he plunges in here. Why, just yesterday, when I was serving tea to Tessie Walmesley, in rushed Tom like a great collie dog, throwing muddy snow and books and hockey sticks right and left; and he mortified me nearly to death!"

"You don't think of anybody else?"  
"We-all, I don't know. Of course, Bob and Peggy. If they would live up to that a little more, they wouldn't be always tumbling round and getting hurt the way they do."

Mrs. Marston flushed her seam and began to fold a ham. "Anyone else?" she inquired with the same calm manner.

This time Beatrice giggled. "Well, really, since you press me, mother," she said. "If we could have it in the dining room where father could see it before he starts on one of his interminable stories 'when we have guests—'"

She stopped abruptly at the look in her mother's eyes. "Well, really, mother," she said in a half-way apologetic tone, "you asked me if there was anyone else—and father was all I could think of."

"It didn't occur to you, did it, dear, to 'stop' for a minute and 'look' at yourself? Well, then, I must do it for you. The fault that this little sign called at once to my mind is one of yours, Beatrice. You pride yourself upon your manners, my dear, and you have reason—they are very pretty in most ways. But I wonder if you realize how very difficult it is for an older member of your family to hold your attention. 'Oh, yes, mother!' you say quickly when I ask you to do an errand; and away you fly before I know whether you understand what I want or not—and many times you do not."

"Or, 'Yes, father, I'm listening,' you say, without even looking up from your book—and then you give a queer wandering answer that shows you haven't listened at all."

"And when your grandmother calls you to her door you never have time to go in and sit down in the leisurely way that old people love. It's always: 'Oh, good morning, grandma! I hope you feel better. Did you want anything special? Mary is waiting downstairs.'"

"You are gone before poor grandma has even had time to catch her breath. One of the first laws of courtesy, my dear, is to behave as if your time were, for the moment at least, at the full disposal of the person who asks for it—particularly if she is older than you. That was the message I hoped the little sign might bring you: 'STOP—quietly and absolutely until you know what is wanted of you.'"

"LOOK—straight at the person who is talking to you and give your full attention."

"LISTEN—quietly and courteously until you know just what he wants, and then answer intelligently."

Beatrice ran across the room and dropped penitently by her mother's chair. "But most of all," she said, "Stop, Beatrice, and Look at your own faults before you make anybody else Listen to your criticisms of other people."

Pets That Are Profitable.  
Briefly outlining the rabbit industry, I will compare it with poultry, barring the fact that a rabbit does not lay eggs—except at Easter time. Yet we have the Leghorn of the rabbit family in the Belgian and New Zealand varieties. We also have the Brahmas, Orpingtons, and counterparts of other large poultry types in the Flemish rabbits and Checkered Giants. While I have heard many poultrymen compare the output of various varieties as to eggs, I also hear the rabbit breeders compare the output in meat of the Belgians, Giants, etc.

It is an undisputed fact that the Belgian and New Zealand types produce more meat in the course of the year than do the Giants; and, like our poultry friends, we also like to raise heavy producers and push the great big Flemish and Checkered Giants to a weight of anywhere from 11 to 18 pounds, and sometimes over, when matured.—H. R. H.

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Personals

Mrs. E. Rouleau is spending the week with Montreal relatives. Mr. I. Rouleau was a recent visitor to Ottawa. Mr. D. K. McLeod of Dunvegan was a business visitor to town Monday. Mr. L. Lafriere spent Sunday in Montreal. Mr. John Patterson has joined the local Post Office staff as junior clerk. Mr. and Mrs. E. Kerby of Chute a Blondeau, motored out to Kirk Hill on Friday spending the day the guests of Mrs. R. J. McLeod. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Routhier, 5th Kenyon, have as their guests, Mrs. G. H. Braue and niece Miss Marguerite Braue of Superior, Wis. Mr. K. Hatten spent the week end with Brockville friends. After an all too short holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Arlton, Kenyon Street, Miss Ireue Arlton returned to Toronto on Saturday. Mrs. Donald Stewart, The Maucal Bishop Street, had as her guest on Saturday Rev. Mr. Cameron of Ottawa. Mrs. Wm. Peacock, Centre Street, has as her guest this week, her niece Miss Langstaff of Lanark. Miss Georgina Sabourin is enjoying a brief holiday with relatives at Valleyfield. Mr. D'Arcy Scott, general counsel and secretary, National Dairy Council of Canada, was in town Thursday evening of last week. Mr. de L. Macdonald after spending a few days in Lancaster returned to town Monday morning. Lieut. D. J. Macdonald, Glen Robertson, spent Saturday in town. Messrs Wm. Irvine, Dalkeith and D. A. McDonald, Greenfield were in town the latter part of last week. The Misses Johanna and Christeua Kerr, St. George Street, are spending a few days with Montreal relatives. Miss Essie MacPhee left on Monday morning on a visit to Sherbrooke friends. She was accompanied to Montreal by her sister Miss Amy MacPhee. After an extended visit to his father Mr. A. Martineau, Catherine St., West, Mr. George Martineau has returned to Montreal. Miss Ireue Stewart of Finch Is at present the guest of Mrs. Donald Stewart, Bishop Street. Mr. James Tarlton of Ottawa is spending a well earned holiday in town with his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Tarlton. Mr. and Mrs. R. Pimm, the Misses Marguerite and Hilda Macdonald spent Sunday afternoon in Lancaster. Mrs. J. Mabee, Main Street, has as her guests Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Blod of Peterboro. Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Secours of St. Isidore visited relatives here over the week end. Messrs Lamoureux, Albert Seguin, the Misses Albertine Leduc and LaBouche of St. Isidore were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goulet, Kenyon Street. Mrs. E. A. McMillan, who had been in Toronto attending the funeral of her sister the late Mrs. E. C. Woods, has returned to her home at Lagan. Mr. D. J. R. McDonald, Greenfield, was a News caller on Tuesday. Mr. Willie St. John has joined the local staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Miss Annie Hamill, of Montreal, who had been the guest of Mrs. J. Angus McGillis, of Lochiel, left last week for Cheapeque Island, Me., where she will spend the remainder of the summer. Miss Lorette McGillis, of Lochiel, left on Tuesday for Cornwall to spend some time with Sister McGillis, of the Hotel Dieu. Mrs. Harry P. Howell and daughter Betty are guests of Mrs. Dan McDonald, Catherine Street East. Miss Bernadette Desoste went to Montreal on Tuesday. Mr. L. W. Godfrey and the members of his family left on Wednesday for Hawthorne where they will reside in future. Mr. J. H. McDonald, Catherine Street, spent Wednesday in Ottawa. Mr. A. J. Ulrich of the staff of the Union Bank of Canada, is visiting friends in town. We are pleased to announce that at the conclusion of his holidays he will assume the management of the bank's branch at Stittsville, Ont. We extend congratulations. Mayor Simon and Dr. A. L. Raymond spent a couple of days in Montreal this week. Mr. W. J. Simpson spent Wednesday in Montreal. Mr. Donald James McMaster accompanied by his daughter Miss Muriel McMaster of Los Angeles, Cal., are the guests of Mrs. A. D. R. Macdonald Main Street. Miss Pauline Hutt of Winchester is spending the week in town the guest of Mrs. O. Layland, Bishop Street. Mr. A. Dupuis, merchant, St. Raphael's, was a business visitor on Saturday. Miss A. Lamarre of Montreal and Master N. Webster of Toronto are the guests at present of Mrs. A. Dupuis, St. Raphaels. Mrs. (Dr) O. E. Webster and children of Cleveland, Ohio, were recent guests of her brother Mr. R. J. McLeod of Kirk Hill. We welcome home Private Sebastian Laporte who returned from overseas a few days ago on R.S.M. Royal George. Mrs. George Bradley left for Ottawa Wednesday morning. Sergt. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, who had been the guests of Mrs. Frank Tobin returned to the Capital Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Arch. J. Macdonald, North Lancaster, spent several hours in town on Saturday. Mrs. Adelaide Seguin and her son Mr. Armand Seguin, Montreal, are on a visit to their relatives Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Ovide Seguin, 3rd Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seguin, Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Landric De Bellefeuille, Montreal, are spending the current week visiting relatives and friends here and vicinity. Mr. James Darling and Miss Isabel Ferguson who had been the guests of Mrs. Muriel Carther returned to Toronto on Saturday. Mr. J. A. McRae, Registrar, spent the week end with Mrs. McRae and family at South Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Kennedy of Rockland were the guests on Friday of Mrs. R. H. Cowan, St. Paul St. Mr. J. A. Cameron, merchant, Maxville, transacted business in town on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cowan and children recently spent several days guests of Buckingham relatives. Chief Seger and Messrs J. A. C. Huot & Jos. Lalonde were in Cornwall on Wednesday. Lieut.-Col. A. G. F. Macdonald spent the early part of the week in Kingston on business pertaining to military matters. Rev. Mr. Fulton, pastor, Dalhousie Mills Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Fulton were the guests on Tuesday of Rev. Donald Stewart. Mrs. J. J. Delaney and Miss Bannister who had been the guests of Mrs. Alfred St. John, have returned to their homes in Ottawa. Mr. Willie St. John was a week end visitor to Montreal. Mr. Wm. Periard spent several days in the Metropolis recently. Mrs. A. L. Raymond is the guest of Montreal friends. Rev. J. R. Douglas and Miss Della Douglas spent Tuesday with friends in town. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDougall and little daughter Kathleen of Glen Andrew, Mrs. D. W. MacMillan, Miss Florence MacMillan and Mr. Ed. MacMillan of McCrimmon, motored to Bainsville on Sunday spending the day guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Downing. Miss Mary Walsh, Dalketh, is spending a few days the guest of Miss Ada MacMillan of McCrimmon. Mr. W. D. Campbell, merchant, Maxville was a recent visitor to town. Messrs A. Martel, C. LaBrosse, R. Blais, all of Vankleek Hill and Mr. B. Rouleau and the Misses Irene Stella Pauline and Olive Huot motored to Cornwall on Sunday. Pte. Harold McDonald, recently returned from overseas, left Wednesday morning for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and was accompanied by his mother Mrs. D. A. McDonald, Derby Street. Mrs. D. N. Morrison after a pleasant two weeks' visit here the guest of her sister Mrs. Mary McCuaig, St. George Street, has returned to Bainsville. Rev. Sister Ste. Therese de Marie accompanied by Rev. Sister Mary Annette, St. Anne Congregation, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., spent the early part of the week in town guests of the former's father Mr. Francis Trotter, Main St., South. Mrs. D. Fletcher and her daughter Miss Catherine Fletcher of Dunvegan have arrived home after an extended tour of the Laurentians and a visit to relatives in Lachine. Mrs. J. J. McGregor, North Lancaster, was in town on Monday. Mrs. D. N. McRae Main Street, North, left Wednesday evening to join Mr. McRae who is enjoying a holiday at South Lancaster. Mr. Donald F. McDougall, of the Strathcona House, arrived at Green Valley Saturday evening. He was at Mons when the armistice was signed. Mr. McDougall who is receiving a cordial welcome home from many friends, intends leaving shortly for Netherhill, Sask. Mrs. J. T. Hope was in Maxville Monday evening attending a reception given by the citizens to her father Mr. John P. McDougall now of Central Butte, Sask., but for many years a prominent and much respected resident of Maxville. Miss May McGregor, North Lancaster has returned to Ottawa to resume her studies at the Henry Commercial College. The many Glangarry friends of Mrs. (Rev.) J. U. Tanner, Lancaster, who through a fall recently suffered a compound fracture of the two large ankle bones, and is undergoing treatment in the Cornwall General Hospital, will be glad to learn that estimable lady is already showing improvement. Much to the delight of his many friends, Mr. Duncan J. McDonald, who had been a patient in the Drummond Hospital, Montreal, has returned to his home at Green Valley. Before resuming his former position Mr. McDonald will pay an extended visit to friends summering in the Adirondacs. Many of our citizens will be interested in the recent announcement of the engagement of Miss Mabel Rebecca Leslie, graduate of Boston University Law School and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Leslie of Allston, Mass., but formerly of Alexandria, to Dr. Charles Fleischer, Boston, leader of the Temple Israel congregation and for years active in public life.

A Generous Donation Members of the committee who have in charge the great lawn social in aid of St. Finnan's Cemetery, Aug. 6th, have been presented with a fine pure-bred Holstein bull calf. The generous donator stipulates that \$100 be raised thereon. The objective however is \$200 and the committee feel assured the latter amount can be secured. To attain the desired end a three day drive commences Monday morning, Aug. 4th be ready with your subscription.

The Lamb Popular The lamb donated by Councillor George Sabourin to St. Finnan's Social, from the ready response to date promises to establish a new high price for that commodity.

Do not forget that special supper, Wednesday, August 6th, in the Alexander Hall.

Cornwall Dovers Win in Alexandria

In a stubbornly-fought but somewhat one-sided contest here on Saturday of last week, the Cornwall Dovers strengthened by a number of stalwart braves from St. Regis, defeated the Alexandria Lacrosse Club by a score of 7-0.

The Alexandria team was somewhat weakened by the absence of several of the regular players who were unable to leave their work to take part in the game, while the Indians on the Cornwall team seemed to increase its efficiency to a marked degree. Almost immediately after the face-off it became apparent to players and spectators alike that the Alexandria boys had to face a rejuvenated Dover team, and that the home team would not be able to pull off any easy victory.

The first period witnessed probably the best playing of the afternoon. The visitors were held down to a single goal while the Alexandria home were unable to find the Dover nets. The second period was a repetition of the first Dovers again scoring one while the home team was held scoreless. It was in the last half however that the superior running and staying powers of the Indians made themselves felt and the home team was outplayed all through the two final periods. Considerable credit is due the local boys for the game fight they put up even when they had no hope of winning out. In fact the Alexandria home and defence fields put up a better brand of Lacrosse on Saturday than they have done in any other game this season. Superior condition was bound to tell however and it is to this that the boys from Cornwall owe their victory.

Awarded British Royal Red Cross Her legion of Alexandria friends were pleased to hear early this week that Miss Edith McGillivray daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGillivray of Alexandria had been decorated by the British Military Authorities. Miss McGillivray has seen considerable service as a Nursing Sister overseas, and The Surgeon General of the United States Army has sent her a testimonial of his appreciation of her meritorious services which have resulted in the award to her of the British Royal Red Cross. Her many friends throughout the County join in congratulating Nursing Sister McGillivray upon the recognition she has received from the British Government.

OBITUARY

MR. DONALD MACLACHLAN Died at his residence, 23 in 7th Lancaster, Saturday evening, July 19th, Donald MacLachlan, aged 45 years, eldest son of the late Alexander MacLachlan. Although ailing for some time his death was a great shock to his sorrowing friends.

He bore his sufferings with great patience, was conscious to the last and passed peacefully away surrounded by the members of his family.

Mr. MacLachlan was married, Dec. 26th, 1900, to Edith C. Dingwall, eldest daughter of Alexander Dingwall, now of Sylvan Lake, Alta., and is survived by his wife and six children, Donald Alexander, Anna Mabel, Allan Haldane, Barbara Lillian, Duncan Leonard and Ewen Leslie, also one brother John, who lives on a farm near by.

The deceased was a man of sterling character, whose word was as good as his bond. He was cheerful, kind to all, a devoted husband and father.

The funeral took place on Tuesday July 21st to St. Andrew's cemetery, Williamstown, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relations, a silent testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held.

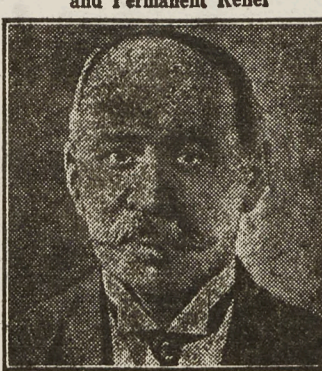
The services at the home were conducted by the Rev. Donald Stewart of Alexandria, assisted by the Rev. John Fulton of Dalhousie Mills, while the Rev. Arpad Govan, of Williamstown, assisted at the grave. The pallbearers were: Roger McLachlan, Duncan McDonald, Allan McDonald, cousins of the deceased, Lieut. W. H. Dingwall, his brother-in-law, John D. McDonald and Norman MacKenzie.

Canadian Express Co. Change in delivery service. Owing to pressure of other work the present driver, Mr. James Weir, gives up the delivery Saturday evening, August 2nd. Beginning Monday, August 4th, Mr. Adelard Gagnon will take over the delivery and will endeavor to give the same efficient service as his predecessor. As working hours are short patrons are requested to have their shipments ready when driver calls and also have someone on hand to sign for incoming shipments and pay charges as promptly as possible. Calls for collections to be left with telephone 15 and will receive prompt attention. Time will not permit of driver making delivery and afterwards making special trip for collection of charges, the idea being to make delivery and collect charges at the same time. The co-operation of patrons is respectfully solicited. C. W. SHEPHERD, Agent.

DISENFECTANTS, INSECTICIDES, ETC. Chloride of Lime, Insect Powder, Sabadilla, Kress Dips, Hellebore, Paris Green, Moth Camphor, Carbolic Acid, Fly Tilt for cattle, all full strength and chemically pure at McLeister's Drug Store.

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Quick and Permanent Relief



MR. P. H. McHUGH  
108 Church Street, Montreal.  
December 10th, 1917.

"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 16 years, I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then, I began to use "Fruit-a-tives"; and in 15 days, the pain was easier and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, "Fruit-a-tives" overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Eczema and Constipation, and "Fruit-a-tives" relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health." P. H. McHUGH.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Donald MacLachlan and family, desire to thank their many friends and relatives for their kindness and sympathy during the last illness and death of their beloved husband and father, the late Donald MacLachlan. Green Valley, July 28th, 1919.

Births

COURVILLE - At Alexandria, on Tuesday 29th, July 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. Courville, a son.

SEGUIN - At Alexandria, on Sunday, July 27th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Ovide Seguin, twin daughters.

Died

WOODS - At Saranac Lake, N.Y., on Saturday, 27th July, 1919, Catherine Isabel (Cassie) McDonald, formerly of Dunvegan, in her 32nd year. Interment, Prospect cemetery, Toronto.

Dates of Coming Lawn Socials

At Greenfield, Friday evening Aug. 1st in aid of St. Catherine's church.

At Alexandria, Wednesday, Aug. 6th, in aid Cemetery Fund St. Finnan's Cathedral.

At Kirk Hill, Friday Aug. 8th under auspices Congregation St. Columbia church.

At Glen Nevis, Tuesday, Aug. 12th under auspices Congregation St. Margaret's church.

At Williamstown, Tuesday, Aug. 12th under auspices St. Andrew's Congregation.

Hill Grounds, McCrimmon, Tuesday, Aug. 12th under auspices McCrimmon Orange Lodge.

For Sale

Main Street, Maxville, Ont., large solid brick residence, six rooms, bath room, concrete basement. Lot 58x209, with outbuildings. K. J. McRAE, 27-3, 691 Yonge St., Toronto.

For Sale

The undersigned offers for sale 100 to 200 acres of land with or without stock and farm implements, viz: lot 6-5th Kenyon on 6th Con. road, apply to John Larocque, P. O. Box 101, Alexandria. 27-2

For Sale

Three year old Black Hackney Blood Colt, not broken. Write or phone A. W. Ferguson, Dalhousie Station, Que. 26-3.

For Sale

Lot 21-7th Kenyon, good buildings on property. For fuller particulars apply to A. J. Campbell, Prop., R. R. 2, Greenfield. 22-t-1

Notice

Any person owing Dr. E. J. Robinson, of Williamstown, Ont., an account will please call at his office and settle their account, on or before, but not later than Sept. 1st. After the above date all unsettled accounts will be handed over for collection. 24-t-1.

Notice

The Alexandria Farmers' Club will ship their next cars of Live Stock, on Monday, July 28th and on Monday, Aug. 11th. DONALD MCKINNON, Shipper. 27-t-1.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted, Protestant, with first or second class certificate, Normal trained, for S.S. No. 3, Kenyon township, Dunvegan Village. Duties to start Sept. 1st. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, to D. K. McLeod, Sec.-Treas., Dunvegan, P.O., Ont. 27-3.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S.S. No. 13 Kenyon, holder of a 2nd Class Normal certificate with experience. Duties to commence Sept. 2nd. Apply stating religion and salary expected. Peter Christie, Secy., R.R.1, Maxville, Ont. 27-3.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted qualified teacher for primary room, S.S. No. 8 Lancaster. Salary \$500 per annum. Duties to commence September 2nd. Apply to Wm. LAFRAMBOISE, Secy. Treas., Dalhousie Station, R.R.1. 28-4.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S.S. No. 25, Kenyon, normal trained preferred. Apply stating salary expected. JOSEPH BROWN, R.R. No. 2, Maxville, Ont. 28-4.

Wanted

Principal and assistant Protestant Normal trained teachers for Alexandria Public School. States salaries and qualifications. Duties to commence Sept. 2, 1919. Apply to G. W. SHEPHERD, Secretary, Box 4, Alexandria, Ont. 28-3

Notice

Returned soldiers, who are entitled to Dental services are hereby notified that a clinic is opened in the Armories, Alexandria, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week and work will be carried on until further notice. Kindly bring discharge certificates. 28-2

Don't miss the SOCIAL OF THE SEASON

On the beautifully illuminated lawn attached to Alexander Hall

ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

Wednesday, 6th August, 1919

Gates of the lawn will open at 4 o'clock. Special Supper or Tea served from 5 to 7 p.m., at 25 cents. Children Free from 4 to 6 o'clock

to visit the Fish Pond, the Canadian Exchange Bureau, The Certificate, Ice Cream, Candy, Flower and Souvenir Booths, The Lamb and other attractions.

In the Evening, a Splendid Programme

Will be staged on the lawn

SUPPER SERVED IN THE HALL

Rain or shine as the spacious hall is at our disposal.

Admission to Grounds and Concert, 25c

GASTINE

America's Standard Carbon Remover

Correct Motor Troubles at Their Source

"GASTINE" works upon the well-known principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." Nowhere is this saying more truthfully exemplified than in the use of "Gastine" by the motorist and the elimination and correction of fully three-fourths of his motor troubles at their source—before they have a chance to cause trouble.


At a cost of only 1c per gallon

any motorist can add an average of four to six miles to the mileage his car now gives on a gallon of gasoline.

A Ford car was taken under experiment with "Gastine"—this car always averaged 20 miles to the gallon; with "Gastine" its daily average was 25 miles, and so on all makes of cars—a saving in fuel of nearly 30 per cent. and insurance against the formation of carbon.

"Gastine" is guaranteed.

For sale at



15,000 Men Wanted

IN Western Harvest Fields

IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus half a cent per mile beyond. Return, half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00. Comfortable Trains—Through Service—Special Accommodation for Women.

For further particulars apply nearest C. N. Ry. Agent, or write General Passenger Agent, Brock Ostrom & Son. 100

Canadian National Railways

GROCERIES

It is quite a serious problem now-a-days to purchase wisely your needs to keep your table properly supplied. By purchasing smaller quantities you will be assured of goods always fresh. We are getting in fresh supplies daily so that you need not fear getting any stale stock. A small order will be given the same attention as a large one.

Try us for your Grocery Wants and prove for yourself how well we can serve you.

ICE CREAM packed and delivered at any time requested.

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