

### Announcements

Lost, Found, Situations Wanted or Vacant, Houses for Sale or to Let, Auction Sales, 25 words or UNDER 25c per insertion; additional words 1c. each. An extra charge of 10c if not paid for when ordered.

### Important

## AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at his barns on

Catherine St. West  
**ALEXANDRIA**

ON TUESDAY

## 4th March, 1919

The following Farm Stock:

- Fresh milker, 5 years old.
- Five cows, 5 years and up.
- Four cows, coming 4 years.
- Five cows, coming 3 years.
- Eight heifers, coming 2 years.

(All due to freshen during the coming season.)

- Grade Jersey bull, coming 2 yrs.
- Grade Yorkshire boar, 7 months.

Sale to commence at 1.30 sharp.

**Terms:**—Seven months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Five per cent. off for cash.

As the owner is going into pure bred cattle, he is disposing of his entire grade herd, reserving only a couple of cows for family use until the new stock arrives.

This is an excellent chance to acquire stock that will give early returns.

**DONALD A. MACDONALD,**  
Barrister Proprietor  
**JOSEPH LEGROUX,** Auctioneer.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of Louis Philippe Tourangeau late of the Village of Maxville in the County of Glengarry, Trader, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. Cap. 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late Louis Philippe Tourangeau who died on or about the second day of October 1918 are required to deliver or send by post on or before the 17th day of March, 1919, to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administratrix of the said estate their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

And take notice further that after the said last mentioned date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Alexandria this 10th day of February, 1919.  
**MACDONELL & COSTELLO,**  
Solicitors for Sophie Tourangeau, Administratrix of Louis Philippe Tourangeau, Deceased. 4-3

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Alexander A. McDonnell, late of the 4th Concession of Lochiel, Glengarry County, Farmer.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. Cap. 121, Sec. 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the said Alexander A. McDonnell, who died on or about the 24th January, 1919, are required to deliver or send by post, before the 22nd March 1919, to Alexander R. McDonald, one of the executors of the said estate, at 2 in the 6th Kenyon, R.R.2, Greenfield, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. And take notice further that after the said last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have notice.

Dated at Alexandria this 20th day of February, 1919.  
**MACDONELL & COSTELLO,**  
Solicitors for the Executors of the Estate of Alexander A. McDonnell. 5-3.

### For Sale

Two (2) Shares of Glengarry Telephone Stock. Par value Ten dollars each. Communicate with B. M. Post office box 1613, Montreal, Que. 6-2.

### For Sale

Registered Ayrshire Bull, 5 years old, quiet and smart. Bred from imported stock,—was Championship Ayrshire bull at Vankleek Hill Spring Show, also his young stock when shown. Apply to J. R. Campbell & Son, R.R.2, Box 40, Dalkeith, Ont. 6-2.

### For Sale

Four Holstein Cows, in excellent condition, good milkers—Apply to Henry Sauve, 34-7th Lancaster, Green Valley, Ont. 6-1.

### For Sale

Lot 29—5th Kenyon, 136 acres, situated close to railway station, churches, schools and factories. Apply to C. G. Urquhart, on the Farm. 53-t.f.

### For Sale

Baled Hay for Sale. Terms Cash.—Apply to James Kerr, Alexandria. 52-t.f.

### For Sale

Having accepted a good position out of town I have decided to offer my up-to-date Grocery Store an Meat Market for sale or to rent. Store may be bought or rented separate from the stock if party so desire.

Business at this stand has been increasing for the past ten years and is a good opening for an active business man.

For further information apply to  
**JOSEPH SABOURIN,**  
Main St. South,  
Alexandria. 2-t.f.

### For Sale

A few choice young Holstein Friesian Bulls from dams of tested stock and sired by Echo Hengerveld Poetic. His dam has as a junior three year old 29.66 lbs butter in 7 day test. She is by Burkeyje Hengerveld the first four year old cow in Canada to cross the 20,000 lb. mark and sired by "May Echo's Prince" who is sired to the world's champion milk cow. The breeding of these young fellows makes them fit to head any herd in the country. They are nice, straight and thrifty and are priced to sell quickly. Come and see them and see their dams.

A. J. CHISHOLM,  
R.R.1, Glen Sandfield, Ont. 6-2.

### Notice to Autoists

Mr. Arthur Marleau, who has established an enviable reputation in Vankleek Hill, will open an up-to-date garage and general auto repair shop in the Kennedy Hall building, Main Street, Alexandria, on or about the 1st of April, next. Tire and tube vulcanizing a specialty. 6-3.

### Wanted

A general servant, with knowledge of cooking—good wages to satisfactory party. Apply giving references to Mrs. A. G. F. Macdonald, Alexandria. 6-2.

### Lost

In the 3rd of Kenyon, on Thursday 13th February, a black and tan fox hound answering to the name of Lill.—Any party retaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. John M. McDonald, owner, Greenfield, Ont. 6-1.

### Strayed or Stolen

On Wednesday, Feb. 19th, a fox terrier, black and white, mostly white. Anyone found harboring him after this date will be dealt with according to law. Geo. R. Duvall, Elgin St., Alexandria. 6-1.

### McCrinnon Farmers' Club

The regular meeting of the McCrinnon Farmers' Club will be held in the Public Hall, McCrinnon, at 7.30 P.M. Monday, March 3rd, 1919. All farmers cordially invited. W. A. McLeod, Sec'y Treas. 6-1.

### March 7th, at Maxville

An entertainment consisting of a musical programme and debate will be held in the Women's Institute Hall, Maxville, Friday evening, March 7th, under the auspices of the Bazaar Central Committee. Subject "Resolved that extending the franchise to women is detrimental to the best interests of our nation". Refreshments will be served. Admission 25 cents.

### In Memoriam

McINTOSH—In memory of a loving wife and mother who passed away February 23rd, 1918. No morning dawns, no night arrives but what we think of thee. Inserted by her husband, N. J. McIntosh and family, McCrinnon, Ont.

### New Head for C.P.R.

### Demonstration Farms



G. H. HUTTON.

IN being able to secure the services of George H. Hutton, B.S.A., as Superintendent of its Agriculture and Animal Industry Branch, the Canadian Pacific Railway is to be congratulated in finding a worthy successor to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who has been appointed to a seat on the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Dr. Rutherford, who has been a prominent figure in livestock circles all over the continent for many years, has been head of this branch for more than six years, during which period he earned the esteem of farmers, stockmen and others throughout the country, and many farmers in Western Canada owe a large measure of their success to the advice and assistance given by him. His successor, Mr. Hutton, has had considerable experience in Western Canada, and few men are better informed than he on the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, and particularly of Alberta. Since 1906 he has been in charge of the Dominion Government's Experimental Station at Lacombe in Central Alberta, where his work, especially in connection with livestock, has been of the utmost value to farmers throughout the province and elsewhere in the Canadian West.

Mr. Hutton has been connected with farming so long that he does not remember when he first began. He is a thoroughly practical farmer. During his boyhood days he did those tasks which usually fall to the lot of a boy brought up on the farm. Later he went to college where he obtained his B.S.A. degree, in 1900. After operating a farm of his own in Eastern Canada for about six years, he went West to take charge of the Government's Experimental Station, which he is now leaving to take up his appointment with the Canadian Pacific. He is known throughout Western Canada as one of the foremost agriculturists in the country, and his activities in connection with the live stock industry may be gathered from the fact that he is president, vice-president or past president of six different breeders associations, besides holding numerous directorships.

Few men have done more than he in promoting mixed farming methods among the farmers of Central Alberta. This he has done by showing the immense possibilities of the country and by proving in the practical manner how favorable the conditions are for the raising of live stock and dairying. Sent to Lacombe to operate the Government Experimental Farm there with a view to ascertaining and demonstrating the varieties of grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables most suitable to local conditions, and the best methods to employ to secure most economical results, he soon saw that if there was a great and useful field in this work, there was also a very valuable one in the live stock industry in all its phases. He accordingly suggested to the Department of Agriculture that the work of the station should include experimentation with livestock in addition to grains and other crops, and succeeded in convincing the head of the department of the merits of this suggestion. From small beginnings, Mr. Hutton and his assistants have built up at Lacombe the largest flocks and herds of any experimental station in Canada, with the possible exception of the Central Farm at Ottawa.

The information gained as a result of the experiments conducted at Lacombe have been very valuable to farmers throughout Western Canada. Hog-raising, sheep-feeding, beef and milk production are all subjects that have had most careful attention. During the last three years more than three thousand hogs have been used on the farm in tests of various breeds to ascertain which were the most economical pork producers under local conditions. In a grading-up experiment with sheep now being conducted more than four hundred ewes are included. An excellent herd of Angus cattle has also been established, and the foundations laid for a first class herd of Holsteins. From the sale of live stock, the farm has a revenue running into many thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. Hutton's work with the Canadian Pacific will be along lines similar to those along which he has previously been engaged. His new duties will include the supervision of the system of demonstration farms operated by this company, at which settlers in Western Canada may receive advice, based on the experience of many years as to the best farming methods to employ, thus giving the new settler a chance to avoid many of the mistakes likely to be made by farmers coming from a country where different conditions prevail. Probably no other private company land-railway or any other kind—in any country has spent so large a sum or taken so great an interest in getting the farmer started right as has the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the appointment of a man of Mr. Hutton's ability and experience to be the head of its Agriculture and Animal Industry Branch indicates that no change in this policy is contemplated.

### Card of Thanks

To the Editor of The News, Alexandria, Ont.

Dear Sir:—On behalf of my family and myself I desire to sincerely thank the many kind friends who showed us such unremitting kindness and consideration during the last illness and subsequent funeral obsequies of my son, the late Private Peter McKeerchar. Yours gratefully,  
D. McKEERCHAR.  
Maxville, Ont., Feb. 27th, 1919.

### Died

SNYDER—At 760 Papineau Avenue, Montreal, on February 7th, 1919, Francis William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snyder and grandson of Mrs. John Kelly, North Lancaster. Interment in St. Margaret's Cemetery, Glen Nevis, Ont.

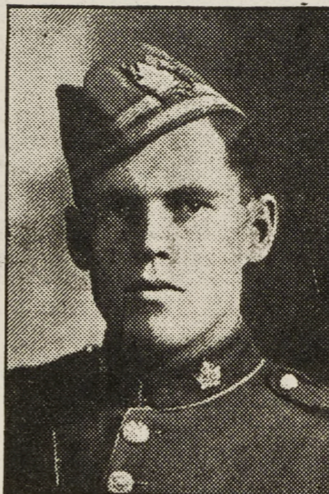
POULIN—At the family residence, 9th Char., after a protracted illness, on Monday, 24th February, 1919, Jerome Poulin, aged 77 years. Interment at St. Raphaels.

### In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear Father, John A. Grant who died March 1st, 1913. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.  
Inserted by Mrs. Annie Seger, Alexandria, Ont.



### Twenty-eight Months Service



PIPER D. A. MCKINNON

After 28 months spent overseas, Piper D. A. McKinnon, son of Mrs. Dan McKinnon, Catherine St. West, arrived home the forepart of last week. He enlisted in the 154th Canadian Highlanders as a Piper in their famous Pipe Band, in January, 1916, and proceeded to England the following October. On the disbanding of the Pipe Band on the breaking up of the Battalion he with the other members went into the ranks for training. On the 20th April, 1917, the members of the band having previously volunteered as a unit, for France, Pipers McKinnon, L. D. McGillivray, Lancaster and Archie McDonald, 3rd Kenyon, were drafted to the 2nd Canadians, and for many months afterwards they served faithfully and well in the ranks, participating in several battles. Subsequently Piper McKinnon was transferred to the 16th Pipe Band consisting of some 25 pipers and 15 drummers and under the leadership of Pipe Major Groat. This band justly had a high reputation in France and the members endeared themselves to their comrades by going over the top with them on each occasion and their stirring music played no small part in the successes gained by this famous battalion. On the 1st of Oct. 1918, at Cambrai Piper McKinnon was wounded by shrapnel in the arm, foot and leg necessitating his immediate removal to England for treatment. He was in the V.A.D. Hospital at Eastbourne when the armistice was signed and on the 8th Feb. sailed from Liverpool for home.

### Women's Institutes of Ontario

The annual convention of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, was held in the city of Toronto, a few days ago and the attendance of delegates was large. The convention was probably the most successful yet held. Resolutions were passed asking for more adequate provision for the feeble minded; protesting against the importation of poppy seed into Canada; urging that interest be taken in stamping out the cigarette habit; condemning the Senate for vetoing the Bill for the Amendment of the Criminal Laws; requesting courses of lectures on citizenship; asking for a larger grant; expressing appreciation of the work of the Superintendent, Mr. George A. Putnam; asking for mothers' allowances; another petitioning the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture to appoint a woman representative to instruct wives of farmers and pioneers in Thunder Bay district along agricultural lines; calling for the placing of home nursing on the school curriculum; expressing appreciation of the work of the late Miss Susie Campbell; asking special consideration of daylight saving, with a view to its possible amendment to make it more acceptable to rural people; and asking for women censors for moving pictures; and for the appointment of a Dominion Board of Censors to standardise the pictures presented.

### Why Thrift Needed

Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank, has heartily endorsed the War Savings Stamp campaign, stating, in addition, the reasons why thrift was especially necessary at the present time, he said recently:—

"As all our trade enterprises, both at home and abroad, must be financed by Canadian capital, their success will be measured by the extent of our national capacity for self-denial. To encourage the habit of thrift among all classes, the Government has inaugurated a War Saving Stamp campaign similar to that which proved so popular in Great Britain and the United States. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the value of individual and national thrift. In England the War Savings Committee have recently announced that the organization built up by it throughout the country will be continued as a permanent part of the national machinery. The development of the habit of saving in England has met with marked results, the number of holders of Government securities increasing from 345,000 at the beginning of the war to over 17,000,000 today. The success of the movement in England would seem to justify its permanent retention in this country."

### Courage and Bravery Rewarded



L.-SEGT. D. E. McDONALD, M.M. Greenfield, Ont.

### Successful Forward Movement Meetings

As was announced in our last issue, to further the Forward Movement which is being advocated all through the Presbyterian Church of Canada, services are being held nightly in the Presbyterian Church here. The pastor, Rev. Donald Stewart is being assisted by clergymen of neighboring congregations. The exhaustive, eloquent and practical addresses being delivered are receiving the recognition they deserve in large and attentive congregations. It is our privilege to append the sermon delivered Monday evening, by Rev. Dr. K. McLennan, Moose Creek, which we feel will interest many of our readers. Further it is our purpose to give equal publicity to the efforts of the other Rev. gentlemen who contributed their quota to the week's very successful meetings, through this same medium.

### TEXT—"DEBTS AND DEBTORS"—ROMANS 1:14

All men have sinned and come short of the glory of God. They are debtors to the whole law, and are under its curse. But Christ hath redeemed from the curse of the law. He laid down his life as a ransom for many. Though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor, that we through His poverty might be made rich. We have been redeemed not with corruptible things as silver and gold from sin and death, but with the precious blood of Christ. The Christian is no longer his own. He is the Lord's and feels under measureless obligation to the One who came to save the lost. "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift". Every saved man owes a debt of love and gratitude to Christ that never can be wholly discharged.

"Were the whole world of nature mine That were a present far too small Love so amazing, so divine Demands my soul, my life, my all."

That is the proper feeling in the circumstances, for it is the right one, and the believer will not be satisfied without giving expression to his deep sense of gratitude in word and deed. Great benefits, graciously bestowed, evoke feelings of thankfulness from all right-thinking people. Ingratitude is a mark of a depraved and hardened nature. Thankfulness is even more a mark of the Saints of God—the whole Bible being witness. No compulsion of human laws can secure payment, but herein the Christian obeys the sacred impulse of the law of love. This is the real motive of Christian work and Missions and philanthropy. Untold the long scroll of history, and the names that shine on its pages are the names of men and women whom the love of Christ constrained, so that they presented themselves as living sacrifices for the service of God. It is not enough for them to praise and bless His name—if there is any other way by which this sense of obligation can be expressed and satisfied, they will eagerly take advantage of it. Now the Lord Jesus is no longer with us in the flesh. His heirs are in the world—His next-of-kin for whom He died, and they are in sore need of our help. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these Ye did it unto me". If a friend who had conferred an inestimable favor upon us and whom we loved, were no longer in the world, should we not show kindness to his children and go out of our way to do them good?

We must not have contracted views and affections if we are Christians. We are debtors to all for whom Christ died—Greeks and Barbarians, wise and unwise. The gospel in a noble way enlarges the hearts of men as nothing else can. A true patriot thinks not of cliques and castes and classes but of all his countrymen. The followers of Christ think with fond affection of His people everywhere. The heathens are in the darkness and misery of those who are without the light of Salvation and the hope of eternal life. We are debtors to them because we are debtors to Christ. We must, to the extent of our ability and circumstances, be co-workers with God for the good of all men. The sum of religious duty is to imitate Him whom we worship. The Lord Jesus gave the proper manifestation and proof of love by His sacrifices of all for us. We

### New Liberal Leader

### in Commons

Mr. Daniel D. Mackenzie, Liberal Member for North Cape Breton will be the recognized Liberal leader in the House of Commons during the present session.—Mr. Mackenzie entered Parliament for the first time in 1904. After the last general election he was chosen to be the deskmate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—He is a barrister by profession.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT  
The official statement covering the proceedings of the caucus given out Monday evening, follows:

"Under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. White, M.P., Victoria, Alberta, the first caucus of the session was held by the Liberal Parliamentary party today. There was a full attendance of members and senators, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

"A resolution relating to the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was proposed by Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted in these terms:

"The Parliamentary Liberal party, in caucus assembled, deems it to be its first official duty to express, as it does by this resolution, its sense of the irreparable loss it has sustained through the death of its beloved and distinguished leader, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Though deprived of Sir Wilfrid's wise and courageous leadership at a critical time in the life of the nation, his followers are consoled by the knowledge that his stainless character, his long and brilliant career as a member of Parliament, his unselfish devotion of all his great talents to public duty, his fearless advocacy of the rights of the people, and his lifelong adherence to the ideal of Canadian national unity, constitute a heritage as precious as the principles of Liberalism itself, and that, both now and in the years to come, this heritage will serve as an inspiring example for those upon whom will devolve the task of guiding and pressing forward the work of the Liberal party in Canada.

"By Liberals Sir Wilfrid was revered and followed in life, as he is mourned and followed in death, as he is the members of the party here assembled avail themselves of this opportunity to convey to Lady Laurier an assurance of their deep and abiding sympathy in her universally deplored bereavement.

"After a full discussion, it was further unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of this caucus the choice of a permanent leader should be left to a convention of the Liberals of Canada, to be called at the earliest possible date, and that the details of such convention, including the representation there be arranged by a committee to be appointed by the Parliamentary Liberal party.

"Amid much enthusiasm it was also unanimously resolved that until the convention already provided for be convened, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie be the recognized leader in the House of Commons.

"To assist in the preparation and management of the party's work in Parliament, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. J. A. Robb, M.P., the central whip, was elected as chairman.

"After addresses by the new leader, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie and several of the members and senators present, the caucus adjourned."

### Glengarry Agricultural Society Meeting

Between fifteen and twenty members of the Glengarry Agricultural Society met at the Town Hall, here, on the afternoon of Saturday last, the chair being taken by Mr. T. J. Gormley, President at 2 o'clock.

In his opening remarks the chairman explained that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of approving or disapproving of the action of the Directors to proceed by purchase or expropriation or otherwise to acquire the land known as the Alexandria Driving Park.

In supplementing the president's remarks Sec'y Simpson explained the method of procedure to be adopted. Several of the members present having given expression to their individual opinions, a resolution was adopted authorising and instructing the Board of Directors to take such proceedings for acquiring by expropriation the above grounds which are part of the east half of 32nd Lociel and contain some sixteen acres.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Messrs T. J. Gormley, Dr. J. T. Hope, Geo. S. Gornley, Felix Daprato and J. Simpson were named a committee with authority to engage and instruct counsel to procure necessary evidence and to select an arbitrator.

KEEP IN LIMELIGHT.  
If business is dull—advertise! A hungry hen doesn't stop scratching because the worms are few.  
shall make proof of our love to Him by our works of faith and labor of love for His people and kingdom here on earth. Selfishness can never secure permanent grace. It is the root of the miseries that prevail, and have so long prevailed. A better day will dawn when the followers of Christ take to heart these words "I am a debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians".

# Markets of the World

## Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 25:—  
 Manitoba—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; in store Fort William.  
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 70%; No. 3 C.W., 62%; extra No. 1 feed, 63%; No. 1 feed, 60%; No. 2 feed, 56%; in store Fort William.  
 Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 33%; No. 4 C.W., 78%; rejected, 70%; feed, 70%; in store Fort William.  
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.50; No. 4 yellow, \$1.47, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 61c; No. 3 white, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do., \$2.07 to \$2.15, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 do., \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 do., \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, 75c to 80c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 95c nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.85 to \$11.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$40.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; good feed flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per ton; mixed, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, car lots.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 43 to 44c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; duckings, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz., \$4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; duckings, 10, 35c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 25c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28 1/2 to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29 1/2; Stilton, 29 1/2 to 30c; old, large, 29 to 29 1/2; twin, 29 1/2 to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, 95c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$4.00; primes, \$3.00. Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$4.00; Lima, 15c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins 28 to 29c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 60-lb. tin, 25 to 26c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16-oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 doz.; 12-oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, \$2.25 to \$2.35; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27 1/2c; tubs, 27 1/2 to 28c; pails, 27 to 28 1/2c; prints, 28 1/2 to 29. Compound tierces, 25 1/2 to 26c; tubs, 25 to 26 1/2c; pails, 25 to 26 1/2c; prints, 27 1/2 to 27c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 25—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 77 1/2c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4.15. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$44 to \$45. Mouillie, \$64. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 52 1/2 to 53; eggs, selected, 50c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 47c; potatoes per bag, car lots, \$1.75; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$24; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 25 to 29c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 25.

Choice heavy export steers, \$16 00 to \$17 50

Do, good, 14 50 to 15 50

Choice butcher steers, 12 50 to 13 00

Butchers' cattle

choice, 12 00 to 12 50

Do, good, 10 50 to 11 25

Do, common, 8 50 to 9 00

Bulls, choice, 10 50 to 11 00

Do, medium bulls, 8 75 to 9 00

Do, rough bulls, 7 50 to 8 00

Butcher cows, choice, 10 25 to 11 00

Do, good, 9 25 to 9 50

Do, medium, 8 25 to 8 50

Do, common, 7 25 to 7 75

Stockers, 8 00 to 10 50

Feeders, 10 50 to 12 00

Canners and cutters, 6 50 to 7 00

Milkers, good to choice, 90 00 to 140 00

Do, com. and med. 65 00 to 75 00  
 Springers, 90 00 to 140 00  
 Light ewes, 9 00 to 10 00  
 Yearlings, 12 00 to 12 50  
 Spring lambs, 14 00 to 15 50  
 Calves, good to choice, 15 50 to 17 75  
 Hogs, fed and watered, 17 50 to 18 00  
 Do, off ears, 17 75 to 18 25  
 Do, f.o.b., 16 50 to 17 00  
 Montreal, Feb. 25—Choice select hogs, \$17.50 to \$18.00 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. Choice steers, \$11 to \$12.75; good steers, \$5.00 to \$11.00; butchers' bulls, \$8.50 to \$10.50; others \$5.50; butchers' cows, \$9.00 to \$11.00; poorer prices, \$6.00 to \$9.00; canners and cutters, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Milk-fed calves, \$13.00 to \$16.00. Sheep, \$9.00 to \$12.00; lambs, \$13.00 to \$15.00.

## FRANCE LOST 45 SHIPS

### Four Dreadnoughts and Five Cruisers Among 110,000-Ton Naval Loss.

A full list of French naval losses in the war, which has been published, include four battleships, the Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois and Danton; four armed cruisers, the Leon Gambetta, Admiral Charner, Cleber and Dupetit Thouars, and one fast cruiser, the Chateaufort. There were, besides, fourteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats and fourteen submarines lost. One of the submarines, the Durie, was refloated by the enemy, but was subsequently recovered. The minor ships which were sunk were five auxiliary cruisers, four gunboats, seventy-two submarine chasers, one sloop and seven small craft.

The loss in tonnage was 110,000, against 550,000 tons for England, 76,000 tons for Italy, and 17,500 tons for the United States.

## Some 20 U-Boat Commanders To Be Tried on Murder Charge

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's says it learns that the commission which is enquiring into German submarine excess has now sufficient evidence to convict some twenty German submarine commanders, nearly all of whom at present are in Germany, of murder. Seven commanders in particular have had records against them, according to Reuter's advices, and the opinion is expressed that their surrender and trial, possibly by an allied naval tribunal, should form a clause in the armistice terms.

## Allies Must Revictual Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—The need for revictualing Germany is really urgent, according to the report just made by a group of fourteen British officers who visited various parts of Germany recently for the purpose of conducting a special official investigation of the situation. The officers declare that the country is living on its capital as regards food supplies, and that either famine or Bolshevism—probably both—will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. The need for fats is especially urgent.

## RICH OIL FIELDS DISCOVERED IN DERBYSHIRE

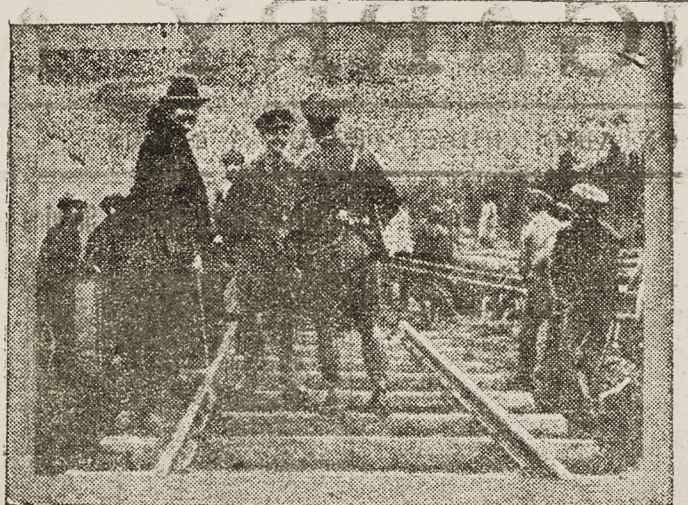
A despatch from London says:—Important discoveries of fuel oil have been made on the Due of Devonshire's estates at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, where exploration has been carried on on a large scale and under official sanction. The supplies are described as vast. Experts are convinced that several other rich oil fields are in the country.

## ALLIED VICTORY IN MURMAN TERRITORY

A despatch from London says:—The Allied forces, in successful operations, carried out with courage and dash, have advanced to Segoja, 60 miles south of Soroko, on the Murman railway, according to an undated official report received here on Friday night. The Bolsheviks lost 50 men killed and 80 wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

## GERMAN PROPOSES NATIONAL MOURNING

A despatch from Weimar says:—Telegrams of protest against the signing of the new armistice are pouring into the National Assembly, and one from Berlin demands that a period of national mourning be ordered.



In the Far North—Canadian and American railway men replacing a piece of track and a bridge south of Archangel, Russia, which had been destroyed by the Bolsheviks.

## CANADA'S SHARE IN MANNING NAVY

### Admiral Story Commends Bearing and Conduct of Over 4,000 Canadians.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Canada's proud but little known part in manning the navy for protection of her own shores was uncovered a little bit here by Admiral W. Oswald Story, who is in command of the North Atlantic squadron of the British navy, and is stationed at Halifax. The occasion was a dinner by the City Council and the Board of Trade to the party of visiting newspapermen from the Western provinces. According to the enthusiastic testimony of this grim old seadog, more than 4,000 Canadians took part in this work.

"I regret you did not come here sooner," said the Admiral, "and see what Canada's naval work was. On this coast we have had over 100 vessels of the navy operating, manned by between 4,000 and 5,000 Canadians. The service these men have rendered to Canada has been great. They have had to man small ships, and live a life to which they were not accustomed in any way. They have borne these hardships cheerfully, and their conduct throughout has been irreproachable. I regret we have to part, as we will demobilize on Monday. I regret you did not come earlier, so that you could have let the people of Canada know the splendid service they have rendered."

## BRITISH GET 5,000 GUNS BY GERMAN SURRENDER

A despatch from London says:—On behalf of the Government it has been announced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that the following equipment of the German armies had been surrendered to the British up to February 9:

Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,065; motortrucks, 1,220.

Up to February 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

## UNIQUE GIFT TO PRINCESS PATRICIA FROM REGIMENT

A despatch from London says:—The Princess Patricia's Regiment have presented Princess Patricia with a statuette of a soldier wearing the badges of the Pats, and holding in his hand a book in which are inscribed the names of all who have served with the regiment.

## CANADA ADDS TO SHIPBUILDING

### 1918 Output of Vessels Greater Than Any Previous Year.

A despatch from London says:—Lloyd's annual summary of mercantile shipbuilding throughout the world in 1918 shows that the mercantile output of the allied and neutral countries for that year was 5,447,444 tons. This figure has never previously been approached. It is more than 62 per cent. higher than the output for 1913, the record year prior to the war, which included Germany and Austria-Hungary, these countries being excluded from the present compilation.

Three hundred and one vessels, of 1,348,120 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. This is 584,033 tons below the record of 1913, but it is 185,223 tons more than in 1917, and 739,885 tons more than in 1916.

Outside the United Kingdom there were launched 1,565 merchant vessels of 4,099,324 tons. These figures show an increase of 131 per cent. as compared with 1917, and are 2,698,595 tons higher than in 1913. The United States, Japan and Canada were responsible for 92 per cent. of the total output abroad.

## CANADA'S EXHIBIT ARRIVES IN TIME

A despatch from Paris says:—There has been some apprehension lest the Canadian exhibits for the Lyons trade fair would not arrive in time, but the ship containing them docked at Havre on Sunday, and they will be carried to the fair ground by a fast train. With the opening of the fair, on March 1, the exhibits will be in position, and there will be in attendance representatives of Canadian industries and enterprises who are beginning to arrive.

## PADEREWSKI'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says:—Official announcement was made that the representatives of the allies, at their meeting at the Quai D'Orsay on Friday, decided that the allies should recognize the Polish Government, headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

## HOSTILITIES WITH POLAND SUSPENDED BY GERMANY

A despatch from Basle says:—An official statement from Berlin says: "Conforming with the convention prolonging the armistice, hostilities with Poland were suspended on the morning of February 17."

## WEATHER COLD IN NORTH RUSSIA

### But Health of Canadians is Good and Winter Sports Serve as a Diversion.

A despatch from London says:—From the latest arrivals from the Murman coast it is learned that the Allied troops of the North Russian expeditionary force are in good health conditions and the military authorities are doing everything to alleviate the discomforts of the extreme cold, combined with the Arctic 24-hour night. The temperature was nearly 40 degrees below zero in January, and only three to four hours of daylight during the month at Port Murmansk, which is 200 miles within the Arctic circle.

The troops are mostly accommodated with wood-lined log barricades or collapsible huts, fitted with sleeping bunks and Russian stoves. Various entertainments are frequently organized. Winter sports, especially skiing, also rough shooting, are indulged in. There are comparatively few cases of frostbite owing to the heavy supply of clothing.

The North Russian allied troops are garrisoning 350 miles of the Murman coast. Supplies for outposts are despatched from the railroad, sometimes 200 miles distant, by reindeer sledges, which are often driven by the women folk. Two of the latter have received the Military Medal for gallant conduct in repelling enemy raids on food convoys.

Murmansk is an ice-free port, but the forces at Archangel are completely cut off from the outside world for six months of the year. Inter-communication between the two forces commanded by Gen. Ironside is only possible in winter time by aeroplane. Major Sir Ernest Shackleton is attached to Gen. Maynard's headquarters as an adviser on Arctic equipment, while a special force of Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers, all experienced in Klondyke conditions, is attached to the forces as instructors in Arctic life. Teams of husky dogs have also been specially sent from Canada for transport work, though the local reindeer, which roam in herds over the Lapp country, are chiefly used for this purpose.

## TWO BAVARIAN MINISTERS SHOT

A despatch from Munich says:—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, was shot and killed on Friday by Lieut. Count Aerevalley as Eisner was on his way from the Foreign Ministry in Munich to the Diet. The shooting occurred in the Prannerstrasse, and death resulted from two shots fired from behind into his head.

Eisner's body was carried into the Foreign Ministry, where it lies in the porter's lodge.

Soon after the shooting the judicial and police authorities arrived to investigate the assassination, and the first session of the Landtag was opened. Hardly had the proceeding commenced when Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was shot. The shooting took place while Auer was shuttling to the assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier.

Auer fell wounded in the left side, and Deputy Osel was killed and two other officials were seriously wounded.

The shots were fired from the public gallery, and caused a panic among the deputies.

## INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR

A despatch from Delhi says:—In opening the Legislative Council, Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, said that India's contribution to the Allies included 21,000,000 sterling worth of hides, 200,000 tons of railway sleepers, 1,800 miles of railway track, 299 locomotives, 5,800 vehicles, 42,000,000 articles of military clothing, 1,250,000 combatants and non-combatants.

## A Model.

The newly elected M.P. was opening a bazaar at Mudton. He was in the middle of what he considered a most telling speech when he noticed one he took to be the local pressman sketching him.

After the ceremony he went up to the man, and said: "I—er—believe—er—aw—you were sketching me—what? Isn't that so?"

"Er—yes!" said the pressman. "What—er—newspaper do you represent?" asked the conceited M.P.

"No newspaper," said the man with the sketch-book. "I design comic post-cards."

When saucers are set away, put a few bits of butter on top. This prevents the forming of a crust.

## PRINCESS PAT GREET'S BATTALION

### Colonel-in-Chief Inspected Men and Fixed Wreath to Colors.

A despatch from London says:—Princess Patricia of Connaught bade farewell on Friday to the famous battalion of Canadian light infantry which bears her name and of which she is the Colonel-in-Chief.

The battalion, which only arrived in England from Belgium a fortnight ago, was inspected by the Princess at the Canadian camp of Bramshot, near Liphook. The men had with them the colors which the Princess worked with her own hands and presented to them when they left Ottawa for France, and which they carried through many engagements. The men were in fighting kit and looked extremely smart on parade.

After inspecting and addressing the men, the Princess fixed to the colors, which were presented to her by an officer on bended knee, a laurel wreath in metal, inscribed: "To the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry from the Colonel-in-Chief, in recognition of their heroic services in the great war, 1914-18."

The battalion marched past its Colonel-in-Chief to the inspiring skirl of the bagpipes. It is noteworthy that the colors presented the Princess were the only ones carried in action by British troops in this war.

## TWO BAVARIAN MINISTERS SHOT

### A Third Officer Killed and Two Others Seriously Wounded.

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The shots were fired from the public gallery, and caused a panic among the deputies.

The Diet building is being guarded by the military.

## German Prisoners of War Will Not Be Repatriated Now

A despatch from Paris says:—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, has been informed by the Allied War Council that at present there can be no discussion of the repatriation of German prisoners of war, except of wounded men or men who are seriously ill.

## Health of the Hair.

The poisons left in the system by the influenza seem to have caused loss of hair with many of the patients. The remedy is, first, build up the health, and first, last and all the time, massage the scalp twice a day, if possible. The hair should be washed frequently, too, even though a great deal of hair comes out at each washing. It is impossible to restore the hair without keeping the scalp clean. The rubbing of the scalp during the shampoo and the hot and cold water are very beneficial, too. At least five minutes' massage night and morning is required. Place the thumbs firmly against the side of the head to get a firm hold, and then move the scalp back and forward so that it is loose, and you produce that "aglow" feeling. A good tonic to use at night is made of forty-five grains of resorectin, one ounce of glycerine and enough of diluted alcohol to fill a six-ounce bottle. A druggist will put this up for you. Faithfulness to this treatment is very necessary.

## FROM SUNSET COAST

### WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

#### Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The appointment of a paid secretary-treasurer has been decided upon by the comrades of the Great War at Victoria.

Mr. H. Charlsworth, of Victoria, has been appointed the new president of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation.

The order of the British Empire has been conferred on Capt. W. H. Lettice, of Victoria. He went overseas with the 47th Battalion from Vancouver three years ago.

A company known as the Canadian Siberian Exploration and Development Co., Limited, has received its charter in Vancouver.

Miss Grace Hopkins, of Hopkins' Landing, Howe Sound, died of influenza and meningitis at Vancouver General Hospital.

Lieutenant Harold Owen, son of Major the Rev. C. C. Owen, of Victoria, is credited with having first originated trench raids.

The medical health officer in the Point Grey district has requested that schools be kept closed owing to the epidemic of influenza.

A shipment of three carloads of beef cattle, forwarded from Vernon to Vancouver, realized to the shipper \$9,500.

Lieutenant A. G. Imlay, Vancouver, of the R.A.A.F., has returned home.

Splendid results are being secured by the Great War Veterans' Association in the obtaining of positions for returned men at Vancouver.

Corporal C. R. Powers, of Vancouver, was accidentally killed in France after four years' service.

The deportation of alien enemies has been unanimously proposed by the Bunard Unionists' Association, Vancouver.

Funds are being solicited from business men at Vancouver to build up new industries.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police are to be stationed at Vancouver in the near future.

The Vancouver jitney by-law has been upheld and jitneys are legally prohibited at Vancouver.

Owing to the overcrowding of Vancouver schools, a two-session system each day has been proposed, from 8 to 1, and from 1 to 6.

It was a great shock to a large circle of friends at Vancouver to hear of the death of Lieut.-Col. H. Bodwell, D.S.O., C.M.G., Croix de Guerre, of pneumonia, at St. John, N.B.

Liquid air is to be one of the chief commodities turned out in a new industry to be established in Vancouver very shortly.

There is reported to have been a steady increase in the mining industry of Vancouver Island during 1918.

Representatives of the B.C. Fruit Growers are opposing any increase in export rates.

Mr. John Redman has been elected president of the Kamloops Farmers' Institute for the ensuing year.

Owing to a fresh outbreak of influenza, three schools at Ladner, B.C., have been closed for several weeks.

The Sumas Council have purchased a Victory Bond for \$1,000.

Carl A. Nascon, of Aldergrove, has returned home after serving at the front for over two years.

## INDIA'S SUGAR AND COTTON

### New Methods of Refining Sugar Will Insure Large Export Trade

Sugar making is one of India's most ancient industries, but the loss of three-fourths of the sugar value of the cane by use of primitive machinery and the muddy character of the product, because religious prejudices prohibit the use of animal charcoal for refining, have confined India's sugar to local consumption, says the

# CANADIAN INDIANS GAIN IN NUMBERS

MANY SOLDIERS DECORATED FOR  
VALOR IN WAR.

Native Races Are Making Notable Progress in Prosperity, Productiveness and Education.

That the Indian population of Canada is slowly but steadily increasing, that the income of the Indians and the value of their real and personal property has increased, and that over 3,500 Indians, or about 35 per cent. of the Indian male population of military age, enlisted for active service, are interesting facts appearing in the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918, just published.

According to the report, the total number of Indians and Eskimos in Canada is 109,294. Of this total, 105,295 are Indians and 3,296 are Eskimos. The total value of the real and personal property possessed by the people of the native race in 1918 was \$65,285,112, against \$62,885,915 in the preceding year and \$58,436,098 in 1916. The total income of the Indians from all sources in 1918 was \$8,418,307.10, against \$7,300,486 in 1917. This is an increase of \$1,117,821.10 over the income of the Indians in the preceding year. The tables given in the report show that there has been an increase of upwards of two and one-half millions of dollars in the income of the Indians during the past four years.

The report emphasizes the loyal and patriotic spirit shown by the Indians during the war and their gallantry on the field of battle. As shown by the report, many of the Indian soldiers have been decorated for bravery. The sum of \$24,503.81 had been contributed by the Indians to the Patriotic, Red Cross, and other war funds up to the date of the publication of the report.

**Creditable Part in War.**  
Referring to the part taken by the Indians in the war, the report says: "Special mention must be made of the Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Rama, Saugeen, Georgina and Snake Island, the Mississaugas of Seagow, the Fort William band, and the Moravians of the Thames in Ontario, the Micmacs of Prince Edward Island, the Cote band, in the Pelle Agency, Saskatchewan, and the Head of the Lake band, in the Okanagan Agency, British Columbia, as these bands have sent to the front practically all their able-bodied male members of military age.

In addition the Indians are making good progress. There are 339 schools of all classes in operation under the auspices of the Department—264 day schools, 58 boarding and 17 industrial schools. The total enrolment for 1918 was 12,413—6,211 boys and 6,202 girls—an increase of 235 pupils over the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditure on Indian education from parliamentary appropriations during the year amounted to \$734,122.33.

In addition to these appropriations the various bands of Indians contributed the sum of \$29,340.70 toward the payment of teachers' salaries and the maintenance of school buildings.

There was a large increase in grain production and farm stock on the reserves. In 1917 the number of acres of land under crop on the Indian reserves throughout Canada was 70,321 acres. In 1918 there were 82,421 acres under crop, an increase of 11,733 acres.

## Forty-one Ropes of Pearls

British Women Give Their Jewels To the Red Cross

Women in all parts of the British Empire have given so many pearls for the Red Cross that a recent sale of part of them in London Times, "was the humble objective" of those who originated the plan a year ago. Great demands, it was feared, had already "almost dried up the fountains of charity," but the owners of pearls "had other views; no human neck could have borne the weight of the gems they poured in on the jewelers appointed custodians of the gifts."

The movement, we read, was sanctioned in high places: "The Queen gave a lovely gem from the Royal store and pearls of great beauty came also from Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria (who became president of the committee), and other royal ladies. These were the early days of last March. In April nearly seven hundred pearls were received; before May was out there were over two thousand; and thereafter nearly three thousand when the exhibition of single gems was held in June. To-day the pearls which are to be sold number close on four thousand.

"Instead of one necklace the women of Great Britain, of the Dominions, and of friendly nations have given forty-one ropes of pearls, many of them of finest orient, and all of them worth possessing. The gifts were so wonderfully given. Pearls came, as readers of the Times cannot forget, in memory of men who had given their lives in the great war, of regiments that had helped to make history."

The navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one. And that is why we do not mean to give it up. We have kept these islands free from invasion for centuries, and we mean to take no risks in the future. Mr. Lloyd George.

## The Latest Design



A combination of serge and satin that features a most unusual collar which extends on one side to knee length. McCall Pattern No. 8783, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

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

## NO NAVAL BASES IN PACIFIC

Question of the Marshall Islands is Agitating Australia

The action of Japan in insisting on the retention of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, instead of submitting them to the mandatory system to which Great Britain and other countries are willing to lend adherence in respect of the disposition of former German colonies, is causing Australia some alarm. The Minister for Labor and Industry in the New South Wales Cabinet, now in London, points out that resolutions adopted by the Federal Parliament of Australia with respect to the future control of German colonies in the Pacific are inspired more by the fear of future wars than from a desire for imperial expansion, to which the democratic feeling of Australia is opposed. The unanimous feeling is that former German possessions must in future be used as colonies and not as naval bases, with very little colonization, as was Germany's practice.

The Marshall Islands are a small group of coral islets, with a limited native population, presenting few inducements to settlement even by such a frugal and industrious people as the Japanese. On the other hand, they would afford safe shelter to the largest fleet in the world, and their position might, under certain circumstances, render them a menace to Australia. If Japan is not prepared to accept a mandate with respect to the tenure of these islands it is clear that there must be rigid restrictions as to their utilization as a naval base or coaling station for the Japanese fleet or the fleet of any other country. Only by such means will Australia, and with Australia the world, feel satisfied that they constitute no menace in the future to peace or the freedom of the seas.

The Canadian Department of Fisheries and the United States Bureau of Fisheries are planting chinook salmon eggs from the Pacific coast in the St. Lawrence river system.

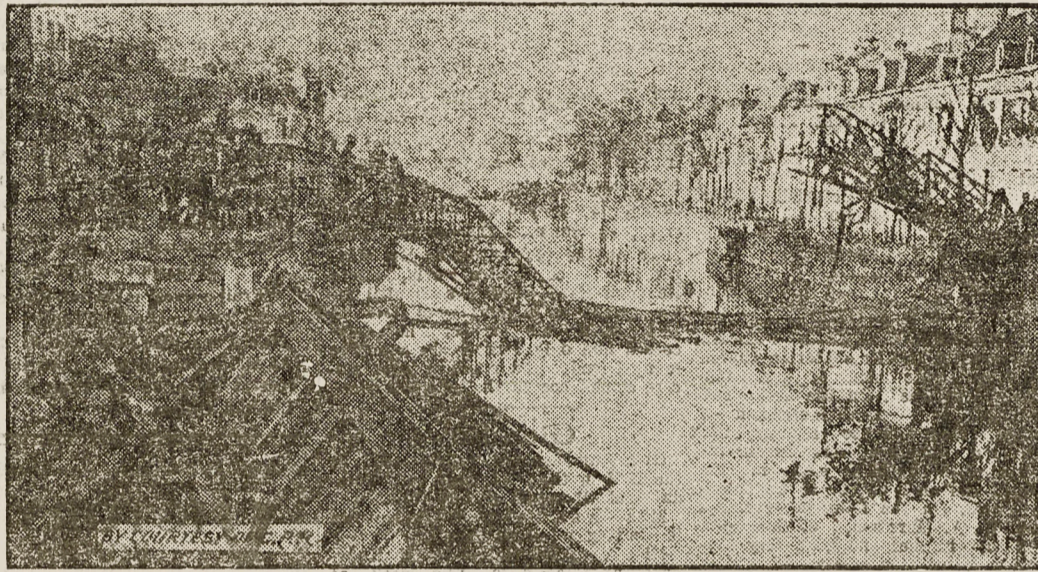
As always—  
food will play a big part  
"As a man eats, so is he."  
Grape-Nuts  
a food for body and brain  
(Contains the building phosphates of the grain)  
"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board License No. 6076

# Evacuation Scenes in France



British troops taking back the civil population to their original homes.



The River Scheldt and broken bridge at Tournai.

## TESTED GAS MASKS AT RISK OF DEATH

BRITISH ENGINEERS ENSURED SAFETY OF ARMY.

Every Gas Was Tested and An Antidote Found Six Months Ahead of German Schemes.

Of the deeds of self-sacrifice on "the home front" none is more noteworthy than those of the small band of officers and N.C.O.'s of the Royal Engineers—mostly chemists—who risked death by slow poisoning in their experiments to ensure that our troops should be equipped to withstand and beat the German gas.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Frank Harrison, C.M.G., head of the department, who died recently, was warned repeatedly this year that unless he gave up the work he could not live 12 months. He refused. From 8 a.m. till 10 or 11 p.m. throughout the week, including Sundays, he was at his post. All the while he was absorbing gas in his experiments, and his lungs were becoming impregnated. When influenza seized him he had not the strength to beat it off.

His staff shared the risks with him. The officers and N.C.O.'s who had to test the effects of every kind of gas and every type of protective mask went day after day into sealed chambers containing concentrations of the gas. In the early days particularly, when about 15 men were engaged in this work in London and 20 in France, they never knew what the result would be.

All were poisoned in some degree, for sometimes a mask that appeared in theory to be perfect failed in this practical test, and the men had to get out of the gas chamber as best they could. At times they remained in these sealed chambers for hours ascertaining the relative merits of the masks.

**Anticipated Gas Attacks.**  
The Germans introduced poison gas on April 22, 1915, at Ypres. For eight months they used chlorine. Then they added phosgene, making a much more deadly combination. But by this time anything they might do had been anticipated and allowed for by the chemists of the Royal Engineers.

They had tested every gas and had found the antidote. The cotton-waste pad, known as the "hleck veil" respirator, had been succeeded by the hypo-helmet, and the latter in turn by the fluonette helmet, with a chemical impregnation giving protection against phosgene.

This helmet was introduced in August, 1915—four months before the Germans used phosgene—and from that time Britain was always six months ahead of Germany in gas defensive preparations. Early in 1916 the large box respirator was supplied to specialist troops such as machine

gunners; and six months later the small box respirator was distributed to all troops. Of these respirators, 20,000,000 were made. Italy asked for them, and all her troops were supplied within two months. The result was that in the big attack in June, when the Austrians crossed the Piave and fired hundreds of thousands of gas shells, the Italians had only two men killed by gas.

## THE TERRIBLE "ASHCAN"

Captain of U-Boat Describes the Effect of Depth Charge

From the captain of a U-boat, a limp, bedraggled figure that had been fished out of the sea with a boathook, came to me the following description of what it is like to be depth charged, says "Jackstaff" in the London Daily Mail.

"Well, how did you like it?" he asked ironically. By "it" the questioner meant the series of exploding "ashcans" which had thrown skyward big lumps of the sea mixed with fragments of submarine. Dazed, and evidently uncertain of his own anatomical condition, the U-boat captain felt his legs, then his arms, meanwhile staring around with comically bewildered mien. Then as realization of what had happened came gradually to him he answered the question in slow, methodic speech. Being depth charged, he said, was "awful." The strain of it so damaged the morale of a submarine's crew that if they got away they were of no further use. By the shock of the explosion lights were put out; frequently leaks were started in the hull, and the boat was thrown right on her side.

Creeping along in this condition, with charges bursting all around, although they might not be very near, was appalling. If lights were got going they would be extinguished again by the later detonations. All a crew could do was to run their boat out of the danger area as quickly as possible, wondering fearfully the while whether the next "burst" would crush her up like a smashed eggshell. If they escaped they were very fortunate. It was a terrible ordeal.

"Now, please, will you give me some meat?" he ended.

This odd anti-climax to a tale of terror astonished the auditors. But the U-boat captain meant the request quite seriously. It appeared that in the port he sailed from (which was neither Kiel, Wilhelmshaven nor Zeebrugge) meat had for a long time been unobtainable. Now he had hopes of a good, square meal, and that his body was whole, he next thought of his stomach. Which was very Hun-like, if not very heroic.

The British Government has arranged for the establishment of mills for the production of potato flour on a large scale.

Nampcel a little commune in the war-devastated section of France, has chosen Mme. d'Erny as Lady Mayoress, the first woman in France to be thus honored.

## With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heel footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

**My Standard**  
To live as gently as I can;  
To be, no matter where, a man;  
To take what comes of good or ill  
And cling to faith and honor still;  
To do my best, and let that stand;  
The record of my brain and hand;  
And then, should failure come to me,  
Still work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein I stoop unseen to shame or sin;  
To be the same when I'm alone  
As when my every deed is known;  
To live undaunted, unafraid;  
Of any step that I have made;  
To be without pretense or sham  
Exactly what men think I am.

## Keep Your Health TO-NIGHT TRY Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well, Kill Spanish Flu

by using the OLD RELIABLE.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

One way of fostering sport; in a French regiment stationed near the Rhineland a ten-kilometre footrace is held once a month. The winner receives twelve rays' leave; the second man ten days; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth, eight days; and the next ten men six days.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Women will be admitted as delegates to the permanent International Labor Conference which is in process of formation at Paris.

Airman—"Here, take this chicken away." Waiter—"What's the matter with it?" Airman—"It's all wings and machinery."

## CLEANSER YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL, THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY

Try this! All dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair cleanser" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Danderine to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

## The Sea is His

The sea is His, He made it,  
Black gulf and sunlit shoal,  
From barriered bight to where the long

Leagues of Atlantic roll;  
Small strait and ceaseless ocean  
He bade each one to be.  
The sea is His; He made it—  
And Britain keeps it free.

By pain and stress and striving  
Beyond the nations' ken,  
By vigils stern while others slept,  
By lives of many men;  
Through nights of storm, through dawnings  
Backer than midnight be—  
This sea that God created,  
Britain has kept it free.

Count me the splendid captains  
Who sailed with courage high  
To chart the perilous ways unknown—  
Tell me where these men lie!  
To light a path for ships to come  
They moored at Dead Man's Quay,  
The sea is God's; He made it—  
And these men kept it free.

O little land of England  
O mother of hearts so brave,  
Men say this trust shall pass from thee  
Who guardest Nelson's grave!  
Aye, but these bragbarts yet shall learn  
Who'd hold the world in fee,  
The sea is God's—and Britain,  
Britain shall keep it free.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

**The Retort Courteous**  
It happened on a busy crossing in Edinburgh. The policeman on duty had just stopped a cabman to enable the cross traffic to proceed. The man in blue kept the cabman waiting longer than was strictly necessary, so that the latter, beginning to get restive, started to proceed, although the hand was still against him. The policeman turned upon him in a rage.

"Did ye no' see me haudin' up my hand?" he shouted.

The cabman smiled scornfully.

"Well, I did notice that it began to get dark suddenly," he said, "but I didn't know it was your hand. Ye see, it's takin' me all my time ta keep my horse fra shyin' at yer feet!"

**MONEY ORDERS.**  
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

**Actually Occurred**  
A British officer who toured the West during the war on propaganda work is said to be telling his colleagues in London that this incident actually happened: "On one of our trains we had no dining car and stopped at Green River in Wyoming. I think it was, for lunch at the station restaurant. My waiter seemed to be quite a typical cowboy, recruited for the emergency, and when he asked me what kind of pie I'd have for dessert I asked what kind of pie he had. 'Mince and apple,' he replied. After some hesitation, which seemed to arouse his ill-will, I asked for apple pie. 'Say, stranger,' he responded with unmistakable menace, 'what's the matter with the mince pie?'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

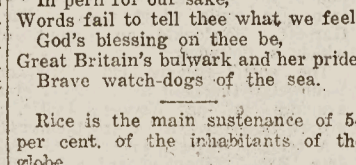
**Our British Navy**  
We sleep in safety here at home  
Because ye lie awake  
Midst tempests, storms, and wind-tossed waves,  
In peril for our sake,  
Words fail to tell thee what we feel;  
God's blessing on thee be,  
Great Britain's bulwark and her pride,  
Brave watch-dogs of the sea.

Rice is the main sustenance of 54 per cent. of the inhabitants of the globe.

**Spohn's Disterper Compound**  
When your horses are subjected to changing weather conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run down, with the result that they are very susceptible to DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS or COLDS. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in good condition, so his system can ward off disease.

Buy of your druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.



BETTER HORSES IF THEY HAVE  
**Spohn's Disterper Compound**  
When your horses are subjected to changing weather conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run down, with the result that they are very susceptible to DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS or COLDS. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in good condition, so his system can ward off disease.

LOST  
ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUIT-  
table reward. Reid Bros., Bothwell,  
Ont.

FOR SALE  
WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER  
and job printing plant in Eastern  
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will  
go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62,  
Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

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

MISCELLANEOUS  
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.  
Internal and external cured with-  
out pain by our home treatment. Write  
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical  
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

AUTO TIRES, 30 x 3 1/2 AUTO TIRES,  
\$13.25. Tubes \$1.65. All sizes cut  
rate prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber  
Co., Gerrard and Hamilton Sts., Toronto,  
and 723 Dorchester St., West, Montreal.

**ASTHMA**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH  
**ASTHMADOR**  
OR HONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST  
or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.  
Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

**More Maple Sugar**  
Last year's crop of maple sugar  
and syrup is all gone. Prices this  
year will be just about as profitable.  
The export trade is developing. What  
the dealers want is more maple sugar,  
more maple syrup, and better quality.  
Make your maple bush pay this year  
by tapping all the trees you can han-  
dle. As far as the boiling goes it  
is just about as easy to handle the  
sap of 5,000 trees as 500.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows**  
Too Wise

Some one just for a joke, asked the  
new clerk in the drug store for some  
sweet potato seeds. The clerk hunt-  
ed all through the seeds, but could  
find no sweet potato seeds and finally  
appealed to the boss.

The latter explained that he was be-  
ing kidded and cautioned him about  
not letting smart Alecs put anything  
over on him.

A few days later a lady entered the  
store and asked for some bird seed.  
"Aw, go on," grinned the clerk,  
"you can't kid me. Birds is hatched  
from eggs."

**Rheumatic Pains**  
Are relieved in a few days by  
taking 30 drops of Mother Selge's  
Syrup after meals and on retiring.

It dissolves the lime and acid  
accumulation in the muscles and  
joints so these deposits can be  
expelled, thus relieving pain and  
soreness. Selge's Syrup, also  
known as "Extract of Roots,"  
contains no opium or other strong  
drugs to kill or mask the pain of  
rheumatism or lumbago; it re-  
moves the cause. 50c. a bottle  
at druggists.

**Satisfying Relief FROM LUMBAGO**  
Sloan's Liniment has the  
punch that relieves  
rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-  
scattering circulation-stimulating rem-  
edy penetrates without rubbing right  
to the aching spot and brings quick  
relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful  
help for chronic pains, sprains,  
strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago,  
bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little,  
means much. Ask your druggist for  
it by name. Keep it handy for the  
whole family. Made in Canada. The  
big bottle is economy.

**Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain**  
30c., 60c., \$1.20.

**Let Cuticura Save Your Hair**  
On retiring, comb the hair out straight,  
then make a parting, gently rubbing in  
Cuticura Ointment with the end of the  
finger. Anoint additional partings until  
the whole scalp has been treated.  
The next morning shampoo with Cuti-  
cure, Soap and hot water.

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



**Spohn's Disterper Compound**  
When your horses are subjected to changing weather conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run down, with the result that they are very susceptible to DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS or COLDS. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in good condition, so his system can ward off disease.

Buy of your druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

**BUY W-S WAR-SAVING STAMPS**

**COUNTY NEWS**

**Maxville**

Miss Mna McMillan, after spending some days in Montreal, has returned home.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Elmo, is participating in the Forward Movement services being held in Alexandria this week.

Miss C. Fawcett, of Dominionville, called on friends here on Tuesday.

Among others who attended the funeral of the late Mr. P. McKerchar, were Messrs Willie Merkle and Harry Kilbourn of Casselman.

Mrs. M. C. Rowe was the guest for a couple of days this week of Riceville friends.

Mr. Alex. Dingwall came from Toronto to be present at the funeral of the late Mr. H. Algure.

Mr. E. N. Ferguson of Monkland was a recent visitor to town.

Mr. Dan McLean is completing a number of orders received for milk waggons. Unnecessary to add the workmanship is of the best, and the demand more than the supply.

Mrs. W. Tolmie of Moose Creek, was the guest of friends here on Friday last.

A special train from Quebec passed over the line Friday evening having on board members of Provincial Government and prominent citizens of the Ancient City who were proceeding to Ottawa to pay their last tribute to their old chief and friend Sir Wilfrid Laurier by attending his funeral.

After a protracted illness the death occurred at the family home, corner Main and Mechanic St., of Mr. H. Algure, merchant, aged 65 years. The funeral, a large and very representative one, was held Wednesday afternoon, interment being made in Maxville cemetery. Mrs. Algure and family have the warmest sympathy of a host of friends. An extended notice will be given next week.

Pte. Peter McKerchar, son of Mr. D. McKerchar, passed away on Sunday the 24th inst., at the family residence. He enlisted and went overseas in 1916 with the 73rd Highlanders from Montreal and saw considerable service in France, where during the summer of 1918 he was wounded and gassed and subsequently returned to Canada for further treatment which he had been undergoing in the Belmont Convalescent Home, Montreal. A sketch of his military career will also appear in our next issue.

**WOMEN'S INSTITUTE**

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Saturday, the 22nd inst., with a goodly number of members in attendance. Much business of importance was disposed of. Mrs. (Rev.) Whitmore read an excellent paper on punctuality which will appear in print at an early date and should be eagerly read by many. Do not forget the debate to be held in the Institute Hall, on the evening of March 7th. "Resolved that giving the franchise to women is detrimental to the good of the country". Mr. R. McKay and assistants for the affirmative while Mr. W. A. McEwen and others will uphold the negative.

**COMMUNITY SINGING**

A new feature to be introduced here shortly is "Community Singing". The arrangements are well under way and it is proposed that old and young will meet together if they so desire and learn to sing old and new songs. A director has already been appointed and just so soon as the music arrives due notice will be given of the evening fixed upon for the first meeting.

**Fournier**

Mr. J. Nelson, School inspector, Vankleek Hill, paid our school an official visit on Tuesday.

The Misses T. Rowe and S. McCrimmon, Maxville, were guests of the Misses Charlton for the week end.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fokes have been making a number of pastoral visits in this neighborhood.

The many friends of our returned soldier, Mr. W. Scott, were pleased to see him in town while visiting at the parental home here.

Mrs. A. Wilkes and Mrs. A. Scott were guests at the Riceville parsonage on Wednesday.

Miss Alma McGillivray has a class of music pupils.

Miss Winnie Andrews, principal of Alfred Centre School, spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hershey Scott of Dunvegan, were recent guests of Mr. Henry Scott.

The marriage took place in the Catholic Church, here, on Tuesday morning in the presence of a number of friends of the contracting parties of Mr. Lalonde and Miss Eva Caheux, two popular young people.

Ryan Kelly of the Maxville High School, while spending the week end at the parental home, here, on Sunday morning was suddenly stricken with appendicitis. He was immediately taken to the Western Hospital, Montreal, being accompanied by his brother, Mr. Geo. Kelly, where he underwent an operation the following morning. Latest reports to hand state that he is progressing nicely and his many friends indeed hope for his speedy recovery.

The meetings in Dunvegan church which were held in connection with the Forward Movement were brought to a close last Sunday when the Rev. G. Watt Smith of St. Elmo preached his subject was "Confronted by Christ". He showed that He

is the Bread of life, without which no one can lead a moral and spiritual life. There was a large congregation.

**Dunvegan**

Assessor McPherson has been in the vicinity this week.

The Misses Margaret and Ethel McIntosh spent Sunday in town guests of their mother.

Rev. W. A. Morrison preached Anniversary Services at South Mountain and Pica and Valley, Ont., last Sunday, returning home on Monday.

We are glad to welcome home Ptes. John A. McIntosh and Fred Bernard, who having done their bit, look the picture of health and manhood.

We are sorry to learn of the critical illness of D. W. McLeod, Caledonia. He is at present in the General Hospital, Ottawa.

Services next Sunday, Gaelic, 10.30 a.m., English 3 p.m., V.P.S. at 7.30.—All welcome.

**Dyer**

Cutting wood is the order of the day.

Mr. Z. Quisnelle is visiting Vermont friends.

Mrs. D. D. McKenzie and Master Finlay McKenzie have returned home from St. Regis Falls, N.Y.

Miss M. Hall had as her guest last week, her sister, Miss Katie Hall, of Edwards.

Mrs. D. McKillop of Montreal, visited her mother, Mrs. N. Cameron, recently.

Miss Eva Currier of Montreal, is spending her holidays at her home here.

Mr. F. McLeod paid Casselman a visit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. M. MacRae and children visited at Mr. F. McLennan's, McDonald's Grove, on Sunday.

Mr. D. A. McTae paid Casselman a visit on Friday.

Mrs. J. Dunlop and daughter of Montreal, and Miss Tena Cameron of Maxville, visited their aunt, Mrs. M. MacRae on Friday.

Miss Eva Villeneuve spent last week visiting Moose Creek friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McEwen of Bloomington, were guests at the home of Mr. G. L. Buell on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lefebvre of Rigaud are visiting their son, Mr. D. Lefebvre.

Miss Clara Villeneuve has returned to Ottawa after spending some time at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Aubin were recent guests of their daughter in Montreal.

Mrs. J. M. MacRae has returned home after visiting Montreal friends.

Mr. John McEwen of Craig, Sask., visited his sister, Mrs. D. A. MacRae last week.

Mrs. J. M. MacRae has returned home after visiting Montreal friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Cameron of Maxville visited Mrs. N. Cameron the first of the week.

Mr. Joseph Currier was in Montreal this week attending the funeral of his grandson, Master Leo Dupuis.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mrs. N. Cameron.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Pte. Peter McKerchar in Maxville on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. L. Buell and the Misses Katie and Melba Hall visited friends in Bloomington recently.

Messrs Ivan and Angus Cameron of Osnabrock Center are visiting their uncle, Mr. A. C. Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McLeman of Moose Creek, spent Monday evening at Mr. G. L. Buell's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Buell entertained a number of their friends on the 19th inst and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McDiarmid, Sandringham, Mr. L. McEwen, Miss Mabel McKinnon of Maxville, Messrs Roddy and Donald McLennan and Miss E. Munro, McDonald's Grove and Mr. R. McDougall, St. Elmo.

**St. Elmo**

In connection with the Forward Movement of the Presbyterian church meetings were held in St. Elmo church last week. On the first two evenings Rev. Kenneth McLennan of Moose Creek was the preacher and delivered two strong sermons on the spirit which should be seen in the church and on her duty to the heathen world. On the following evenings Rev. W. A. Morrison, of Dunvegan, was the preacher and gave very effective discourses dealing with the relation of the individual to the Saviour. The attendances increased every night until the church was getting full. It is the opinion of the officials of the congregation that the services have done good and that more results would have followed a continuance of the meetings.

**Glen Robertson**

Marriage licenses issued by Sam M. Grant.

Miss Helen McIntee left last week for Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Mal. A. McCuaig and son John Auley visited Mrs. McCuaig's mother, at Cote St. Patrick on Thursday last.

The friends from the south of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Stewart, surprised them on Wednesday evening of last week and all had a merry time.

Mrs. Geo. Lindsay of Ottawa, visited her mother, Mrs. Phillip Hamilton, last week.

Mr. R. K. McLennan and his sons, Grant and Kenneth transacted business in Alexandria, on Saturday.

Mr. Alex. McGillis had as his guest on Sunday, his cousin, Mr. Dan McGillis of Verdun, P.Q.

Mrs. Archie Thompson is visiting friends at Maxville this week.

Mr. James McPhee returned from Montreal, on Friday.

Mr. Leonard Hanley, operator, has been transferred to St. Polycarpe.

Mr. David Robertson paid Ottawa a visit on Sunday.

Miss Inez O'Reilly had as her guests over the week end her sister, Miss Helena of the G.T.R., Montreal, her cousin, Mr. Gordon Conlin and Mr. J. Kecheem who came to bid farewell before leaving for the West on March first.

This week we are called upon to chronicle the death at her home at Glen Sandfield, on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., of the late Mrs. James McIntosh, aged 66 years. Interment took place in the Presbyterian burying ground, Alexandria, on Tuesday. The death of this estimable lady is all the more distressing as but a short week ago her sister, Mrs. Hugh McNeil also of Glen Sandfield passed away.

**Apple Hill**

Rev. D. D. McMillan, Lochiel, called on Rev. J. M. Foley on Monday.

Mrs. A. L. McDermid had as her guest last week, her niece, Miss Nellie Urquhart of Montreal.

Mr. Charles Tobin of Cornwall called on friends here on Sunday.

Miss Margaret O'Donnell spent the week end with her brother, Mr. V. J. O'Donnell, in Ottawa.

The course in Domestic Science given by Miss Rae Black was largely attended by the ladies of Apple Hill and vicinity.

Miss Agatha McDermid of Ottawa spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McDermid.

Master Cameron Belcher and Miss Doris Belcher, Alexandria, recently spent a few days with their aunt, Mrs. J. L. Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sproule of Martin-town spent Wednesday with their son, Dr. M. J. Sproule.

Mrs. Sam Grant spent the week end with friends at Glen Roy.

The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Macdonald in the death, while overseas from pneumonia, of their son, Pte. Garrett Macdonald an account of which is appended.

The social evening held here on Wednesday the 19th inst, under the aegis of the Women's Institute proved in every way a great success.

A team representing the Alexandria High School played a friendly game of hockey here, Saturday evening. The play at times was exciting and was fully enjoyed by those who witnessed the game. The score at the close stood 7 to 4 in favor of the home team.

**Dalhousie Station**

Mr. P. W. St. Louis spent the week end at Ottawa.

Mr. Willie Campbell who had been visiting his mother and friends for several weeks left Friday evening last for Sault Ste. Marie. It is also the intention of Mrs. Mary Campbell and family to move very shortly to the Twin Cities.

Do not forget the sales of Mr. R. A. McDonald, 30 horses to be sold at Dalhousie Stock yard on Friday the 28th and of Messrs Angus A. McDonald and W. J. Leclair's at Mr. McDonald's livery stables on Saturday March 1.

Mr. J. R. Ouimet Notary of St. Polycarpe was a business visitor on Friday last.

Rev. H. R. Laberge of St. Telephore, Que., was a visitor here on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Rod McLeod of Montreal was here last week.

Mrs. Donat Campeau spent the week end visiting friends in Montreal.

**PTE. GARRETT MACDONALD**

Great sympathy and expressed by the large circle of friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Macdonald, 29-2nd Kenyon, over the sad, yet glorious death sustained by their son, Pte. Garrett Macdonald, who died in a hospital in France of pneumonia, word to this effect having been received by his parents at Montreal

**North Lancaster**

This gallant soldier was only twenty one years and was a fine type of our splendid boys who have made the supreme sacrifice in their devotion to duty and honour. Pte. Macdonald left Canada with the 154th Eastern Ontario Highlanders about three years ago. He participated in many important engagements and was wounded twice. His heroic death adds another to the long roll of Canada's men who have passed through the gates of strife into the realms of eternal peace. Ashland, Wisconsin papers please copy.

Dearest Garrey thou hast left us,  
And thy loss we deeply feel,  
But 'tis God that has bereft us,  
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee  
When the day of life is fled;  
And in heaven with joy to greet thee  
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Inserted by his cousin.

**SCHOOL REPORT**

Report of S.S. No. 10 Kenyon (names given in order of merit).

Sr. IV—Cora Chisholm, M. T. McPherson, Mary B. McDonnell.

Sr. III—Colin Chisholm, Catherine, T. McDonald, Catherine, E. McDonald, M. Jennet McDonald, Isabella McDonald, Donald, J. McDonald.

Sr. II—J. Martin, Campbell, Allan McPherson, Ranald McPherson, Alexander McDonald.

Jr. II—Donald, R. Campbell, Neil McDonald, Clayton McDonald, Cyril Paquette, Lillian McPherson, Mark Chisholm, Hubert Grant, Mary, J. McDonald.

I—Lloyd McDonald, D. J. Paquette, Margaret McDonald.

Primer—Andrew McDonald, Vivian McDonald, Edna McDonald, Donald Richer.

Teacher—J. L. Lesage.



MR. HECTOR LECLAIR

After a brief illness of but a few days duration, "Hector", only son of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey C. Leclair of this place died on Jan. 10th, at his home, "Clair Hill", following an attack of pneumonia and meningitis. He was twenty three years of age and previous to his death lived with his parents. His jovial and kind disposition had won for him a host of friends who will miss him greatly in the pleasure circle. Besides his parents he is survived by one sister, Lucrece, at home. The funeral took place on the 11th ulto., to St. Margaret's Church, Glen Nevis, where Requiem High Mass was chanted after which the remains were laid to rest beside his brother who predeceased him only three years ago. The many friends and relatives offer sincere condolence to the bereaved ones.

**Glen Roy**

Glen Roy was well represented at the Ball in the Armoury on Tuesday and all report a good time.

Miss Cassie McDonald, Martintown is visiting relatives here.

Miss Margaret McDonald 4th Kenyon spent a few days this week at Spring Dale Farm.

Misses Tena Barry and Eliza McDonald, St. Raphael's spent the week end with friends here.

A number from here spent Sunday with friends at Stratimore.

Edgar McDonld returned to Northern Ontario after spending a couple of months at his home here.

It is rumored that a couple of our young men are soon to take a Commercial course in one of our Business Colleges not many miles away. Is that right boys?

**Tea and Coffee**

Are you satisfied with the Tea and Coffee you are using?

If not, try our Tea and Coffee.

We guarantee the quality and prices.

**The B. Wittes Tea and Coffee Co.**  
Alexandria : Ontario.

**Make out a Want List**

Bring it with you, send it or telephone No. 25, I will be pleased to have it filled and delivered in the shortest possible time.

I have a nice fresh stock of everything pertaining to a

**First Class Grocery**

ALL FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

**John Boyle, Phone No. 25**  
Alexandria, :| Ontario.  
License No. 8-453

**OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"**

The Wonderful Medicine, Made From Fruit Juices and Valuable Tonics.



MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ

29 St. Rose St., Montreal.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives'; and tried them. After taking a few boxes, I am now entirely well. You have my permission to publish this letter, as I hope it will persuade other sufferers from Dyspepsia to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well!"

MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit.

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

**VICTORY BONDS**

Highest prices paid. All issues.

Consult us before buying or selling elsewhere.

**Investment Securities Co.**  
22 College Street  
TORONTO, ONT.

**BUY W-S WAR-SAVING STAMPS**

**Canada War Savings**

Buy W-S Where You See This Sign

FIRST SERIES (1919)
COST DURING 1919 —
JAN. \$ 4.00
FEB. \$ 4.01
MAR. \$ 4.02
APR. \$ 4.03
MAY \$ 4.04
JUNE \$ 4.05
JULY \$ 4.06
AUG. \$ 4.07
SEPT. \$ 4.08
OCT. \$ 4.09
NOV. \$ 4.10
DEC. \$ 4.11

WHEN AFFIXED TO A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE AND SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED THEREON

**5 FIVE DOLLARS**

WILL BE PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1924

**Read the Figures**

Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W-S.

**ACTUAL SIZE OF W-S**

**STOP and CONSIDER**

We can save you money on your WINTER SUIT and TROUSERS OR OVERCOAT. Drop in and pick a piece of goods to please you.

It's no reflection on ready-made clothes to say they cannot possibly fit everybody perfectly. Each man has peculiarities of form which only made to measure apparel can fit. Order your next suit or top coat here, and then you'll know what perfect fit and class mean.

Pressing, Cleaning, Repairing, receive prompt attention. Parcels called for and delivered.

**A. GOLD**  
MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN ST., ALEXANDRIA

**PERFECTION MILKING MACHINES**

**Farmers & Dairymen**

You can make more money.

You can save yourself and family a lot of hard, toilsome labor.

You can produce a better quality of milk, by owning and operating a Milking Machine that does its work well.

All users of the Perfection Milker agree that it gives absolutely satisfactory results.

Every day's delay in purchasing the Perfection Milker, means money lost.

The Perfection Milker is an American invention but made in Canada and in your own district by

**PERFECTION MANUFACTURING CO**  
LIMITED  
Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Write or call for full information.  
Local Agent:  
**A. D. STEWART,**  
MAXVILLE, ONT.

COUNTY NEWS

Ontario Association of Fall Fairs

**Clen Sandfield**  
MRS. HUGH McNEIL

It is with profound sorrow and regret we are called upon this week to chronicle the death of Mary Cameron, dearly beloved wife of Mr. Hugh McNeil, who passed away at her late residence, 11-3rd Lochiel, on Sunday, Feb. 16th, after but one week's illness of heart complications. The deceased who was in her 62nd year was a daughter of the late Kenneth Cameron of Glen Robertson. Some 41 years ago she married Mr. McNeil by whom she is survived together with three sons and three daughters, namely, John Donald, Kenneth, Finlay, Annie, Katie and Mrs. Neil McLachlan of Montreal. This estimable lady was of a kind and charitable disposition and had a large circle of friends who will be deeply grieved to learn of her passing away. The funeral took place on Wednesday, 19th inst, service being conducted at the house by Rev. P. Matheson after which the remains were conveyed to St. Columba Church, Kirk Hill, where Rev. J. R. Douglas officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs Duncan J. McRae, Neil McLachlan, Montreal, Wm. Vallance, Lancaster, K. McIntosh, John McPhee, Glen Robertson and Kenneth Cameron, Glen Sandfield. We extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

The attendance at the usual convention held each February in Toronto, by the Ontario Association of Fall Fairs and Exhibitions, has been worthy of the importance of the meetings and this year was no exception to the rule. For free for all discussion the convention of 1919, it is said, has all previous ones, capped, rough and tumble parliamentary procedure being the general rule.

Last year's fall fairs, Mr. J. Locke Wilson, Superintendent, declared had been successful in spite of the influenza epidemic and the many deaths that ensued therefrom.

In the course of his excellent and exhaustive report Mr. Wilson suggested that the fall fairs should pay more attention to plowing matches. He also referred to the expansion of the Field Crop Competition in which some 7500 Ontario farmers participated last year. After recommending the use of certain varieties of grain and vegetables, considerable discussion developed. The suggested varieties included: Spring wheat—Marquis, Red Fife, or Wild Goose. Oats.—O.A.C. 72 or Banner. Barley.—O.A.C. 21, Mandscheuri. Dent Corn.—Wisconsin No. 7, White Cap, Bailey or Golden Glow. Flint Corn.—Salzer's North Dakota, Longfellow or Quebec Yellow.

The Association voted to compel the showing of sheaves of grain at the local fairs by winners of Field Crop Competitions, after considerable discussion. It was urged that the value of the crop lies in the grain and that samples of the grain should be exhibited instead of sheaves. In parts of the province, it was explained, threshing has not been done as a rule when the Fair takes place and so the sheaf resolution carried.

A resolution was passed asking the directors to request the Ontario Government to provide grants for roots and fodder corn in the Standing Field Crop Competition.

Standardization of the wearable and breakable parts of farm implements was advocated by the superintendent and a number of other gentlemen culminating in the request that the Dominion Government be asked to take steps towards this standardization. The aim is that repairs for one implement would fit all similar machines of whatever make.

Mr. Wilson advocated that the government be required to pass on all new grains before they are offered for sale and a resolution was passed asking that new varieties being brought into Canada should first be submitted to the authorities at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, to see that they were suitable.

On request of Mr. Greenwood of Kenora, the Association voted requesting the Dominion Government to compel the grading of seed potatoes.

It appeared to be the opinion of many present that there are too many fall fairs being held in this province and that many should be amalgamated.

It was pointed out by Professor Toole that while the fairs are two million boxes short of the normal number it would not be long before they would be again up to normal if permitted to go on and get on to the British market. Canada, he further observed has one million more sheep than before and, last year wool was worth 68 cents per pound where it was 11 cents in 1914, indicating the importance of the sheep industry.

Mr. Robert Miller of Stouffville, referred to the blow production had received when the British contracts had been canceled; this blow coming just on the eve of a production campaign had had a serious effect. Mr. Miller indicated, however, that the campaign was to go on along the line of improving the quality of live stock on Ontario Farms.

**Green valley**  
Miss Bertha Blair spent the week end with Mrs. W. McDonald of Glen Norman.

Miss K. McDougall was the guest for a few days of Miss Bell McDougall of Alexandria.

Messrs James and Alex. McDougall visited Glen Norman friends recently.

Messrs John P. McDonald and John McDougall, Montreal, spent Sunday with friends in the 1st Kenyon.

**Stewarts Glen**  
Mr. A. Morrison, Dalhousie, is at present the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. K. K. McLeod.

Miss Margaret Blyth visited Mrs. Orax, St. Elmo, on Friday.

Mrs. K. W. McRae spent a few days the guest of Moose Creek friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Stewart, Skye, called at the home of Mr. J. A. Stewart, on Tuesday.

Messrs M. J. McRae and Norman McRae spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Stewart were recent guests of McCrimmon and Leggan friends.

A sleigh load of young people from Sandringham and Athol spent Monday evening at the home of Mr. A. L. Stewart.

Miss Gertrude Hutt, Dominionville and her friend, Miss Margaret Barlow, Montr'ail, spent Tuesday at A. L. Stewart's.

Mr. Eldred Cameron and his friend, Mr. John McMillan, St. Elmo, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cameron on Sunday.

Mrs. M. A. McRae, Vankleek Hill, is at present the guest of friends in St. Glen.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Riceville, visited their son, Mr. Hersey Scott recently.

Miss Sarah McDonald spent a few days with her aunts in Maxville.

Mr. Wilbert Croazan, Dominionville, called on friends here on Tuesday.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Peter McKecher, at Maxville, on Tuesday, much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family in their sorrow.

**Boost**  
Boost your town, boost your friend, Boost the lodge that you attend, Boost the street on which you dwelling, Boost the goods that you are selling, Boost the people round about you, They can get along without you, But success will quicker find them If they know that your behind them. Boost for every forward movement, Boost for every new improvement, Boost the man for whom you labor, Boost the stranger and the neighbor, Cease to be a chronic knocker, Cease to be a progress blocker, If you'd make your city better, Boost it to the final letter.

**Attacked on Both Sides**  
Temperance beer, or near-beer, as it is sometimes called, is now being attacked from two opposite directions. It is attacked by the advocates of stronger beer, on the ground that it lacks the "kick" necessary to make it an acceptable beverage. It is attacked by those who are opposed to the use of alcohol in any form and in any quantity as a beverage, on the ground that its continued use in bond to create an appetite for stronger drink. The argument is that it is the effect of the alcohol the drinker seeks, though he may know this at first. To the contention that under prohibition there would be no possibility of satisfying the taste for stronger drink, the reply is made that prohibition is not a fixture, and that anything which encourages an appetite for alcohol strikes at the very roots of prohibition.

Both sides of the question are entitled to consideration. There is another factor in the problem, too, which should not by any means be overlooked, and that is the production of substitutes, nerve-shattering, brain-destroying drugs and vile concoctions of alcohol. It is because of the terrible ravages of these substitutes that many people, who are strongly opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage, prefer strict regulation of the liquor traffic to total prohibition.—Sentinel Review.

**During Convalescence**  
the aftermath of acute disease, when physical strength is at low ebb, the body needs particular effective nourishment to hasten restoration of strength and vim. There is no better than to utilize the peculiar nutrient qualities of

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
Being a rich food and tonic, it quickly aids in the restoration of the depleted vitality and improves the blood-quality. Scott's builds up the body by Nature's

**NECESSARIES FOR STOCK FARMS.**  
Pepsine for cheesemaking at home, leum, etc., etc., McLeister's Drug Store can supply these in any quantity at reasonable prices and give those desiring it the necessary Cheese Color, Butter Paper, Butter Color, Condition Powders, Cough Remedies. Formaldehyde. Insect

Will Stand Every Test



Quality? Weight? Shape? Compare "Comfort" with any other soap—"Comfort" stands the test. That's a big claim to make, but our 25 year's record of the largest sale of any soap in Canada is the best proof of its truth. Why experiment? You know "Comfort".

"It's All Right"

PUGSLEY, DINGMAN & CO., LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

ACTUAL SIZE—the "Bigger Bar"

The Mail Order Business

The merchants of this province says the Brockville Recorder and Times in the towns and smaller outlying districts have long complained of the inroads of the big mail order houses upon their business. They have made several appeals to members of the Government for some relief from so powerful competitors. They have pointed out that these houses are allowed the use of the mails at too easy a rate and they hold that the mail order houses should be taxed wherever they do business. Recently the Financial Post of Canada discussed the subject saying that action in the interests of the merchants in small towns in competition with the big mail order houses will be asked at the next session of the Legislature by the Ontario Retail Merchants Association. The plan which is under discussion and which will likely be favored is to tax the mail order houses on the basis of the volume of business they do in each place. In order to arrive at this amount of business it is proposed to obtain the figures from the railway companies, the express offices and from the parcel post department. No recommendation in regard to the rate of assessment has as yet been made. This will probably be left over until it is seen what action the Ontario Legislature takes in regard to the proposal.

There is every probability that if the Ontario Legislature takes action along the lines suggested that the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada will take the necessary steps to obtain similar taxation in each province.

If the situation in other provinces is anything like that in Ontario, at least what letters of merchants would indicate it is like, the small town merchants are having trouble of their own. A great number of letters from all over Ontario have been received by the Ontario Association. Practically without exception they tell of the inroads the big department stores are making on the business in the small towns, and they urge in no uncertain language that action be taken to tax the profits of the big firms.

The point is also made that under the present system of parcel post the mail order houses have a tremendous advantage. It is suggested by some that regulations in connection with the parcel post system be modified so that the mail order houses cannot use them to the extent they do now. Many of the merchants freely predict that unless something is done the country merchants will gradually be forced out of business.

The Owen Sound Advertiser asserts that:

"The Ontario Government is considering placing a tax on mail order houses in order to protect the merchants in the smaller towns and cities against their competition. At a meeting of the assessment committee of the Legislature, Mr. Proudfoot raised the question and wholesalers present were unanimous in the opinion that the big departmental stores, through the mail order business, were driving the small merchants in the country towns out of business. They stated further that the postal service, by carrying parcels at a loss and paying for it out of the carrying of letters, were giving the mail order houses an unfair advantage.

"Mr. Proudfoot's suggestion was that the departmental stores should be taxed according to the business done in each municipality. The only objection raised to that plan was that it would be difficult to enforce, but we do not see where there should be much difficulty. The mail order houses know where their goods go, all that would be required would be a statement from them, giving the amount received from each municipality—which would involve a good deal

Optimistic Tone in Business World

Dun's Bulletin last week reported Toronto—With much in the general business situation to give cause for a certain amount of anxiety a strong optimistic undertone is everywhere in evidence. While the tendency of business is still on the quiet side the feeling is that the end of the month will make a satisfactory showing, considering all the present untoward circumstances. Retail business continues moderately active. Clothing, boots and shoes, general house furnishings and furniture all show a fairly active response to the lurements of the lower prices, as extensively advertised in connection with the February clearance sales. In wholesale business is still impeded by the general feeling of hesitancy due to the present instability of prices. With falling prices in many lines of raw materials merchants cannot see why there should not be an immediate lowering of prices in the manufactured goods. Manufacturers, on the other hand, are busy working off the raw materials bought at high prices and trying to catch up with orders of many months standing in their books. Under these circumstances there is little chance for lower prices on the manufactured article for the present. The gradual removal of restrictions on supplies of raw materials is helping many lines of industry.

Labor unrest, however, is for the present adding to the general feeling of uncertainty as to the near future, and constitutes the chief obstacle to an early return to normal and prosperous conditions in the whole business world. In local produce and provision markets prices generally continue on a lowering scale. Eggs are becoming so plentiful that prices paid at country points are falling with startling rapidity. Butter is also in an easier market, and declines, though comparatively slight, have been in order the past week or so. Imported fruits and vegetables are more plentiful and prices generally lower. Among the local bakeries the bread war is still in full swing, with prices to the public falling to surprising low rates. In the meantime wheat flour prices show but slight changes, occasioned in part by an effort on the part of the millers to reduce their present accumulation of stocks due to the lack of an export outlet. The expected relief promised to the millers, which was to come through a resumption of buying by the Wheat Export Company, has not yet materialized. In the live stock markets, a decline of from fifty cents to one dollar per cwt. on export heavy steers and about a 50-cent decline on the general run of butcher cattle for the local trade, has been recorded last week. In this connection it is pointed out, however, that there is still a profitable export outlet at high prices, for well finished heavy steers of export quality, to supply the demand for United States markets. Hog prices are firm, with a higher tendency. Collections are fair, but with room for improvement. Two failures reported in the district for the week.

TAKING A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

If you had a \$20 bill you wanted changed and a man offered you \$16 for it what would you think of him? Would you accept it? Yet that is just what people are doing who are taking \$10 for their \$50 Victory Bonds. They are simply throwing money away. The men who offer such prices are taking a mean advantage of popular ignorance of the methods of disposing of bonds. The fifteen and twenty year bonds are selling to-day at a premium, that is, they are worth more than 100 cents on the dollar, and the five year bonds are only slightly below par. There are reputable dealers in town who will pay within a small margin of the market price for Victory Bonds, charging only a moderate fee for disposing of them on the stock market in Toron-

Wanted

Farmers and others to get my prices on Renfrew Kerosene Engines, Renfrew Cream Separators, Renfrew Scales, Gilson Gasoline Engines, Gilson Hylo Silos, Gilson Ensilage Cutters, Gilson Thrashers, Tractors, Circular Saws, Drag Saws, Grinders, Belling, Maple Leaf Evaporators and Tanks and Buckets, Galvanized Roofing, Stoves and Ranges, Pump Jacks, Beatty's Pumps, Litter Carriers, stable and barn equipment.

J. A. McDONALD,  
19-t-f. Glen Roy, Ontario.

Insurance

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

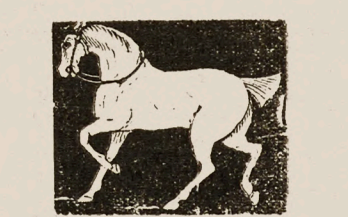
Money to Loan

WHEN YOU WANT A LOAN GIVE ME A CALL. I AM IN A POSITION TO GIVE SPECIAL TERMS OF PAYMENT TO BORROWERS. I HAVE ALSO CONSIDERABLE PRIVATE MONEY AVAILABLE. ANGUS McDONALD ALEXANDRIA. 7-t-f

Furniture Repaired

Geo. Gosling, Piano and Organ Tuner, Alexandria, wishes to inform the public that he has opened a Repair Shop on Main St., opposite Cowan's Hardware Store where he is prepared to repair or repolish Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Furniture equal to new. Bedroom sets re-gained in Golden Oak, Ash, Mahogany or Walnut. Old Rattan furniture enamelled in tints, or white and gold, picture and mirror frames regilded. Ladies hall room slippers enamelled to match any costume.

No furniture is too old or shabby to be repaired. Prices Moderate. 47-t-f.



The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has opened a

First Class Livery

Corner Derby and Dominion Streets Alexandria (Old High School) New and up-to-date outfits. A trial solicited

JULES DELAGE, Proprietor

AVOID COUGHS and COUGHERS! Coughing Spreads Disease SINCE 1870 SHILOH

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TRAINS LEAVE ALEXANDRIA  
Westbound — 10.20 a.m. daily. Arrive Ottawa 12.00 noon. 6.53 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Arrive Ottawa 8.45 p.m.  
10.04 p.m. Sunday only. Arrive Ottawa 11.50 p.m.  
East bound — 10.20 a.m. daily. Arrive Montreal 12.15 p.m. 4.52 p.m. daily. Arrive Montreal 6.05 p.m.  
For all particulars apply to G. W. SHEPHERD, Agent.

Most direct route to Western Canada points, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Edmonton, Etc.  
Tourist Cars leave Montreal and Ottawa daily, offering a cheap and comfortable mode of travel.  
Holders of Second Class Tickets can have space reserved for themselves in these cars, on payment of a small amount above cost of passage ticket.

F. KERR.

CAPITAL & RESERVE — \$2,400,000  
TOTAL ASSETS — \$13,000,000

The NECESSITY for SAVING

Present conditions exemplify the necessity for saving. What will the country do when there is no longer a call for munitions and this income of a million dollars a day is suddenly cut off? Don't trust to the future—prepare for it! by opening a Savings Account in this Bank. Interest allowed at current rates.

UNION BANK OF CANADA  
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THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874  
95 BRANCHES IN CANADA  
Capital Paid up ..... \$4,000,000  
Rest ..... \$4,750,000

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There is a universal call for saving NOW.  
Start a Savings Account at any Branch with a Dollar or more.

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DISTRICT BRANCHES  
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# A Packet of— "SALADA"

Tea, will go further on infusion and give better satisfaction than any other Tea obtainable. . . . .

Not a shadow of doubt about this. TRY IT!



## Opening Canned Supplies.

Last summer and fall very large quantities of fruit and vegetables were put up for winter use at the cost of considerable time and money. During the cold weather we were able to enjoy the provision we made for winter needs and we must be careful that we use our supplies with discretion, and care for the containers so systematically that they will be ready for use another season.

Many an individual begins an undertaking with enthusiasm and continues it with intelligence, only to fall down, as it were, on the last quarter. This is true of the housewife. She started out to prevent wastage and to store her products properly for winter use. Having done this she is apt to feel that nothing else should be expected except the enjoyment of the good things she has put up.

Have you any distinct plan of procedure when you open your cans in the winter? If you haven't your work of canning next fall is going to be much more difficult and perhaps be attended by mysterious failures.

To begin with, fruits, vegetables and preserves should not be opened hit or miss, but selected with care so that the choicest may be reserved for special occasions and a variety given to the family in the daily menu. To this end the housewife needs a system regarding her canned products.

This may be a book kept in the store room from which she checks off each can as she uses it. Thus, in the vegetable section the page marked "Corn" shows that six quart cans were put up August 10, twelve quart cans August 16, eight quart cans August 24, ten pint cans September 1. It is the work of a moment to write in the book, "March 1, one quart can used," and so on, totalling the quarts and pints removed from the store room so that a glance shows how many are left.

Or, if this is too much trouble, she can employ a method of arrangement on the shelves which enables her to see at a glance what she has. For this purpose narrow shelves which only permit of rows one can deep are desirable. The old-fashioned swing shelf in the cellar was commodious but deceiving. Things packed away in the centre often became forgotten or could not be found just when needed. If such a broad shelf is still in use, divide it in sections, putting fruit or vegetables of a kind in a section by itself and mark that section on the edge so that a glance will locate anything.

Vegetables should be opened long enough in advance of their use to become aerated. This restores some of the natural flavor and avoids a flat taste. Canned fruit is always better served very cold. Turn no more from the can of fruit than will be needed and then return to the can for storage until wanted again.

When cans are emptied they should be scrubbed until they are thoroughly clean, using plenty of hot soapuds. They should then be scalded inside and out, for even a very little dried juice on the outside which has fermented is undesirable. Never put can tops on until the jar is perfectly dry inside and be sure that cans and covers are properly mated and put together one by one as used. Many a quart of food has been lost because the cover has been put on a can on which it did not belong. It appeared all right, but the seal was imperfect. Store cans where they will be dry and cool. If a can is put away moist it will soon become musty, especially if covered, and then another canning time the product stored in that container is sure to spoil unless a second thorough cleansing and thorough sterilization is resorted to. Of course, cans should always be sterilized before being used—the very last thing.

If by any chance the contents of a can has fermented, that can must receive particular attention by being washed and boiled in a solution of sal soda, after which it should be scalded

# The Road to Understanding

—BY—  
Eleanor H. Porter  
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Houghton Mifflin Co.  
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## CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

Helen Barnet knew all about love. Had she not lisped its praises in odes to the moon in her high school days? It had to do with flowers and music and angels. On the old porch back home—what was it that long-haired boy used to read to her? Oh, Tennyson. That was it.

And now it had come to her—love. Not that it was exactly unexpected; she had been waiting for her lover since she had put up her hair, of course. But to have him come like this—and such a lover! So rich—and he was such a grand, handsome young man, too! And she loved him. She loved him dearly. If only she dared say "yes!" No more poverty, no more loneliness, no more slaving at the beck and call of some hated employer. Oh, if she only dared!

For one delicious moment Helen Barnet almost thought she did—dare. Then, bitterly, the thought of his position—and hers—rolled in upon her. Whatever else the last two wretched years had done for her, it had left her no illusions. She had no doubts as to her reception as Burke Denby's wife, at the hands of Burke Denby's friends and relatives. And again, whatever the last two years had done for her, they had not robbed her of her pride. And the Barnets, away back in the little Vermont town, had been very proud. To Helen Barnet now, therefore, the picture of herself as Burke Denby's wife, flouted and frowned upon by Burke Denby's friends, was intolerable. Frightened and heart-sick, she determined to beat a hasty retreat. It simply could not be, that was all. Very likely, anyway, Burke Denby had not been more than half in earnest himself.

The bell rang then again from the drawing room and Helen went down to get the children. In the hall she met Burke Denby; but she only shook her head in answer to his low "Helen, when may I see you?" and hurried by without a word, her face averted.

Three times again within the next twenty-four hours she pursued the same tactics, only to be brought up sharply at last against a peremptory "Helen, you shall let me talk to you a minute! Why do you persist in hiding behind those two rascally infants all the time, when you know that you have only to say the word, and you are as free as the air?"

"But I must—that is—I can't say the word, Mr. Denby. Truly I can't!" His face fell a little.

"What do you mean? You can't mean—you can't mean—you won't marry me?"

She threw a hurried look about her. He had drawn her into the curtained bay window of the upper hallway, as she was passing on to the nursery.

"Yes, I mean—that," she panted, trying to release her arm from his clasp.

"Helen! Do you mean you don't care?" he demanded passionately.

"Yes, you—that's what I mean," she pulled again at her arm.

"Helen, look at me. You can't look me straight in the eye and say you don't care!"

"Oh, yes, I can. I—I—" The tell-tale color flooded her face. With a choking little breath she turned her head quite away.

"You do—you do! And you shall marry me!" breathed the youth, his lips almost brushing the soft hair against her ear.

"No, No, Mr. Denby, I can't—I can't!" With a supreme effort she wrenched herself free and fled down the hall.

If Helen Barnet thought this settled the matter, she ill-judged the nature of the man with whom she had to deal. Unhindered frosted cakes and shotguns had not taught Burke Denby to accept no for an answer—especially for an answer to something he had set his heart upon as he had this winning of Helen Barnet for his wife.

She loved him; he was sure of that. This fancied obstacle in the way that loomed so large in her eyes, he did not fear in the least. He rally rather liked it. It added zest and excitement and would make his final triumph all the more heart-warming and satisfying. He had only to convince Helen, of course, and the mere convincing would not be without its joy and compensation.

It was with really pleasurable excitement, therefore, that Burke Denby laid his plans and carried them to the triumphant finish of a carefully arranged tete-a-tete in the library, when he knew that they would have at least half an hour to themselves.

"There, I've got you now, you little wild thing!" he cried, closing the library door, and standing determinedly with his back to it, as she made a frightened move to go, at finding herself alone with him.

"But, Mr. Denby, I can't. I really must go," she panted.

"No, you can't go. I've had altogether too much trouble getting you here, and getting those blessed youngsters safely away with my mamma for a bit of a drive with my dad."

"Then you planned this?"

"I did." He was regarding her with half-quizzical, wholly fond eyes. "And I had you summoned to the library—but I was careful not to say who wanted you. Oh, Helen, Helen, how can you seek to avoid me like this, when you know how I love you!" There was only tenderness now in his voice and manner. He had taken both her hands in his.

"But you mustn't love me."

"Not love—my wife?"

"I'm not your wife?"

"You're going to be, dear."

"I can't—I can't—I can't," Mr. Denby.

"My name is 'Burke,' my love." His voice was whimsically light again. Very plainly Mr. Burke Denby was not appreciating the seriousness of the occasion.

"She flushed and bit her lip. 'I think it's real mean of you to— to make it so hard for me!' she half sobbed.

With sudden passion he caught her in his arms.

"Hard? Then if it's hard, it means you do love me. As if I'd give you up now! Helen, why do you torture me like this? Dearest, when will you marry me?"

She struggled feebly in his arms. "I told you; never."

"Why not?"

No answer.

"Helen, why not?" He loosened his clasp and held her off at arms' length.

"Because."

"Because what?"

Her eyes, frightened and pleading, searched his face. There was a tense moment of indecision. Then in a tragic burst it came.

"Maybe you think I'd—marry you, and be your wife, and have all your folks look down on me!"

"Look down on you?"

"Yes, because I'm not so swell and grand as they are. I'm only—"

With a quick cry he caught her to himself again, and laid a reproving finger on her lips.

"Hush! Don't you let me hear you say that again—those horrid words! You are you, yourself, the dearest, sweetest little woman that was ever made, and I love you, and I'm going to marry you. Look down on you, indeed! I'd like to see them try it!"

"But they will. I'm only a nurse-girl."

"Hush!" He almost shook her in his wrath. "I tell you, you are you—and that's all I want to know. And that's all anybody will want to know. I'm not in love with your ancestors, or with your relatives, or your friends. I don't love you because you are, or are not, a nurse-girl, or a school-teacher, or a butterfly of fashion. I even don't love you because your eyes are blue, or because your wonderful hair is like the softest of spun gold. It's just because you are you, sweetheart; and you, just you, are the whole wide world to me!"

"But—your father?"

"He will love you because I love you. Dad is my good chum—he's always been that. What I love, he'll love. You'll see."

"Do you think he really will?" A dawning hope was coming into her eyes.

"I'm sure he will. Why, dad is the other half of myself. Always, all the way up, dad has been like that. And everything I've wanted, he's always let me have."

She drew a tremendous breath of surrender.

"Well, of course, if I thought you all wanted me—"

"Want you!" With his impulsive lips on hers she had her answer, and there Burke Denby found his.

(To be continued.)

## WHALES AND PORPOISES

The Blue Whale is the Largest Animal That Ever Lived.

Did you know that a porpoise was a whale? Well, it is—a small species of the tribe.

So likewise is a dolphin. Porpoises and dolphins are a good deal alike, but the latter name is given to those which have pointed snouts or beaks. The porpoises have round heads.

Once upon a time the whales were land animals. That was hundreds of thousands of years ago. Finding in the sea the kind of food they liked best, they became more and more aquatic, until finally they took to the water altogether, their anatomical structure undergoing modifications which adapted them to a marine existence.

A whale's nostrils do not open into the back of its mouth, but are connected directly with its windpipe. Thus it is enabled to swim with its mouth open while feeding, and does not choke.

It can hold its breath for forty-five minutes or an hour. Then it comes to the surface and the heated air contained in its lungs under pressure is expelled with a mighty exhalation into the colder outer air, where it condenses, forming a column of vapor.

The biggest baby of the world is the offspring of the blue whale. It may be as much as twenty-five feet long at birth, "tipping the scales" at eight tons. Some infant!

But then, you see, the blue whale is the largest animal in the world—the biggest animal, it is believed, that ever lived. Not even the most prodigious dinosaur of old equalled it in weight.

The Government Fisheries Bureau is advertising the merits of whale meat as food. It much resembles beef. On the Pacific coast it is being canned in large quantities. To encourage its use, the bureau has prepared a number of recipes which are recommended to the Canadian housekeeper. These include "stuffed roast whale," "whale steak en casserole," "fillet of whale with mushrooms," "whale à la mode," "whale pot roast," "whale chopsteaks," "whale paté," and "whale pie."

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# INDEMNITY WILL BE ENORMOUS

HUN DAMAGE TO BELGIUM TOO VAST TO BE ESTIMATED.

Industries Destroyed, Factories Razed, Machinery and Raw Materials Stolen, Coal Fields Pillaged.

Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately, the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany.

In a majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation, the plant remains, but everywhere all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed.

In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate, there was a systematic removal of all the machinery, which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained.

Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines abroad and to make the Germans pay for them.

The Belgian coal fields in the region of Mons, Charleroi and Liege were operated by the Germans, who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses. Thus, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton, and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of workmen weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen.

Factories Useless for Year and Half.

The industrial region of Charleroi suffered severely at the hands of the Germans, who destroyed the machines which they did not take away, and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the

wreckage, and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained, it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year. Nothing now remains of the establishment Thy-le-Chateau, which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four twenty-ton converters and six sets of flattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine.

Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs.

It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

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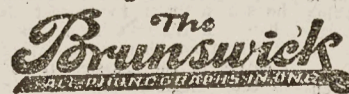
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# BRITAIN'S PEER-LESS FIGHTERS

HAIG IS UNSTINTED IN PRAISE OF EMPIRE'S SOLDIERS

Despite Inventions in Every Phase of Warfare, the Infantry Remains the Backbone of the Defence.

On their return to the Fatherland the shattered remnants of the German army were hailed as victors. Not only did Berlin mobs acclaim them as such, making a great display of bunting and banners and sending up a tremendous chorus of "bochs," but prominent Teuton statesmen, who knew better, encouraged rather than attempted to dispel the self-deception of the populace. However, the Germans will, perhaps, have their eyes opened to the actual facts if they read the final dispatch by Sir Douglas Haig now published. It carries events up to the armistice, and describes the series of brilliant victories won by the British armies between April and the day on which the last shot was fired—the historic No. 11, 1918.

Field Marshal Haig's Report.

The clearness of the details submitted in the document, and the modest words employed by the Commander-in-Chief in his narrative should end once and for all the absurd belief, still apparently entertained by many Germans, that their army went marching home an undefeated host. Nothing, for instance, could be more explicit than the statement that in the fighting subsequent to Nov. 1st the British troops had broken the enemy's resistance beyond possibility of recovery and had forced on him a disorderly retreat along the whole front of the British armies. From this point the Germans were capable neither of accepting or refusing battle. Their troops were in a state of utter confusion, their railways were congested and disorganized, and they were losing huge quantities of material. In short, the enemy was thoroughly beaten, as Sir Douglas Haig makes plain in his declaration that "When the armistice was signed by the enemy his defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. A continuance of hostilities could only have meant disaster to the German army and the armed invasion of Germany."

And this startling transformation was wrought against an enemy who had the advantage both in numerical strength and strategic position. They had the famous Hindenburg and other elaborate entrenchments which were supposed by the German High Command to be impregnable. Yet the British soldiers blasted and fought their way through them, and their numbers were less than those of the forces opposed to them. Indeed, were the facts not set down in the official dispatch it would be hard to believe that the results which finally brought the Huns to their knees "were achieved by 59 fighting British divisions which, in the course of three months of battle, engaged and defeated 99 separate German divisions."

Have Set a New Standard.

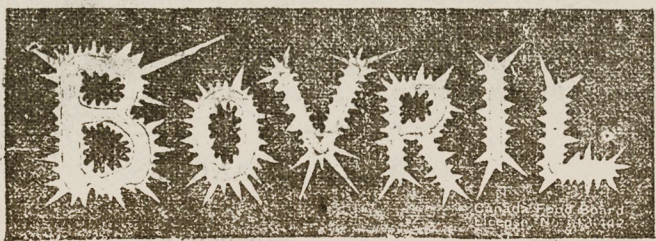
No wonder Sir Douglas Haig is unstinted in his praise of the British soldier, and particularly of the British infantryman, who, despite the enormous development of mechanical invention in every phase of warfare, still "remains the backbone of defence and the spearhead of attack." Throughout history the British army has accomplished great deeds of valor and has won for itself traditions of which we were proud, but in these months of epic fighting which closed the great war the troops of the British Empire have, in the words of the Commander-in-Chief, who knows them so well, "created new traditions which are a challenge to the highest records of the past, and will be an inspiration to the generations who come after us." Higher testimony or better evidence cannot be cited.

PATRIOTS OF ENGLAND

Women and Girls Made Toys and Harvested Flax at \$1.75 Per Week.

At the "Tribute Sale" held for the purpose of raising money to endow beds in the Elizabeth Garret Anderson Hospital in London lately one of the stalls was in charge of the land workers who sold toys made by the Women's Institutes in various English villages.

Over 600 girls from colleges and schools spent the last summer vacation harvesting flax in the west of England. They lived in a great camp pitched in a beautiful park. Board, lodging and a minimum wage of seven shillings was the concrete compensation received by these patriotic workers, but there is no means of measuring the mental and physical advantages gained. The workers belonged to the National Land Service Corps. The government workers signed for a year and wore a khaki uniform. Their wages were twenty-five shillings weekly of which eighteen went for board and lodgings in the nearby town. Winter work consists in de-seeding the flax. The pods are used for the manufacture of linseed oil and cake, and the straw, after careful manipulation, yields the fibre which finally becomes linen cloth. The seed is saved for next season's sowing.



# 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.

## Alfalfa Versus Sweet Clover.

During the last few years so much has been written in the agricultural press extolling sweet clover that, in many quarters, it has gained a reputation for superiority which, to say the least, is misleadingly exaggerated. A few unbiased remarks on its real value, especially in comparison with alfalfa, may therefore not be out of place.

The reputation for superiority which sweet clover has gained is to a very large degree due to the fact that it is able to do surprisingly well in naturally poor soil or worn-out land deficient in plant food, and in soil lacking in moisture to such an extent that neither red clover nor alfalfa can grow to satisfaction.

No one who has seen sweet clover flourish in places where, to use a common expression "nothing else will grow," can deny that sweet clover might be employed at a remunerative crop on the type of land just referred to. However, it should be clearly understood that, though realizing the value of sweet clover as a revenue producer on poor soil, it by no means follows that sweet clover is better or even equal to other crops of its type, especially alfalfa, on superior to good land. This should be clearly emphasized because many uncritical sweet clover enthusiasts have made the error of concluding, from the behavior of sweet clover on very poor land, that it is also of outstanding superiority on good land suitable for growing such crops as alfalfa. The sooner such a conception is corrected, the better.

If alfalfa can be grown with reasonable success, it surely will prove superior to sweet clover in practically all respects. Alfalfa, when once established, will last for a great number of years and will continue, without re-seeding, to yield crops of high quality year after year, whereas sweet clover, being a biennial plant, will have to be re-seeded every second year unless it is given a chance to mature seeds and thus automatically re-seed itself.

Alfalfa may be grown for pasture, hay, silage, and soiling, whereas sweet clover has a somewhat limited sphere of usefulness. Thus, sweet clover is not likely to make as good hay as alfalfa; neither can it be cured into good hay as easily as the latter. As a forage crop, its chief asset lies in its ability to furnish nutritious pasture, but even as a pasture plant it is hardly equal to alfalfa where the latter can be grown successfully. As furthermore, sweet clover has some distinctly objectionable characteristics which are not found in alfalfa, for instance its peculiar flavor and its tendency to become a weed if not properly looked after, there is no valid reason why it should be grown in preference to alfalfa, if the latter can be grown with reasonable success. However, on land too poor to grow alfalfa, sweet clover may be used either as a forage crop or as a green manure crop for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil.

## Selecting the Breeding Pen.

It is time that preparations were under way for the breeding season. The male bird or birds that are to be used for breeding should have been selected before this, and be in prime condition. Great care ought to be exercised in the selection of the male. He is more than half the flock. He alone may mean success or failure. It is also important to use only the best females. Do not breed from the whole flock. Take those only from which good type and vigorous chicks may be expected.

**The Breeding Males**—Vigorous, well grown cockerels, the sons of high-

producing females, should be used as they are more reliable as breeders than aged cocks. This does not mean that cock birds should not be used. They should, but only those cock birds that have shown their vigor and ability to produce strong, high-producing stock.

**The Females**—These males should be mated not to the whole flock but to selected hens and to strong, well-grown pullets that have shown by their winter's performance that they have the high-laying character.

When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall, close tab should be kept on them, and note made of those that start to lay early and are persistent in production. If trap-nests are used, select those birds that make the highest records provided they are suitable in other respects, that is, if they conform to the requirements of the breed.

**External marks**—If trap-nests are not used, dependence will have to be placed on external indications of production for selection.

When a pullet of a yellow-skinned variety such as the Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red starts to lay, her legs and beak will be rich-colored as well as her skin. As laying progresses she uses up the surplus fat in the body, and the various parts begin to fade. These changes take place in the following order. The vent rapidly fades, so that a pale vent indicates that the bird is laying. The eye-ring, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The earlobes of Leghorns and similar white-lobed birds bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring so that a bleached earlobe means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eyelid.

The next change is in the beak. Beginning at the base the color gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. A bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks. The shanks are the slowest to bleach out so that bleached shanks may be taken as an indication that the bird has been laying for a considerable time.

In the absence of trap-nests, therefore, select those females of suitable type that show by their faded shanks that they have been producing heavily during the winter season. If these birds are in laying condition, the vent will be large and moist, the abdomen dilated so that the pelvic arches will be well spread, and the keel forced away from the pelvic arch so as to give capacity. The abdomen will be soft and pliable.

The hens that will have been reserved for breeders will be either those that have good trap-nest records or that were selected in the fall by appearance. These will have been vigorous, alert, active birds that have been late in moulting, that have bleached out shanks and that show the various characteristics previously mentioned.

**The Number of Females**—The number of females to allow to a male, will depend on the conditions under which they are kept. For breeds of the general purpose type such as Rocks or Wyandottes, in confinement, eight to twelve females will be enough, and Leghorns, twelve to fifteen females for each male. On free range the number may be increased fifteen to twenty-five for the heavier breeds and twenty to thirty for the Leghorns.

**Feed well**—Be sure to supply an abundance of green food and make the birds exercise freely for their scratch grains. Do not feed overstimulating feeds. See that with the good feed there are fresh air, lots of sunshine, and sanitary conditions.

# Poultry

Get out the incubator, thoroughly clean and disinfect it and make sure it is in good running order for the early hatches.

If you have not purchased the new incubator which you contemplated, do not put it off a day longer or you may not have it in time to get the earliest, most profitable hatches.

There is no one best breed or variety of poultry for any or all purposes, and practically all breeds can be made satisfactory by proper breeding and care.

Do not forget that a supply of green food, like cabbage, mangel beets, specked apples and so forth, will be relished by the fowls and assist them in producing eggs.

A cold, uncomfortable hen cannot lay, and therefore the hen house should be made as dry and comfort-

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**"WHY MY TRACTOR HAS COME TO STAY"**

A Successful Scotchman Finds His Iron Horse a Practical Saver of Time, Men, Money, Acreage and Teams.

By Mark McClure

The tractor itself is such an important step toward bigger and better things in agriculture, and there is so much misunderstanding, not unmixed with prejudice, about it, that I believe it is to the interest of all farmers for some practical man of the soil to come forward with his actual tractor experience.

Let me say right now, as strongly as I can say it, that the tractor has come to stay on my farm, because it is a practical success. It was bought as a matter of economy—forced economy, you might say, because of the labor situation. But it is a good investment anyhow, we find, shortage or no shortage. In the last two years my tractor has enabled me to eliminate a third of my men and 40 per cent. of my horses. Not only that, but it made possible the cropping of 40 more acres than I had been cropping, and increased my personal efficiency from 50 to 100 per cent.

I said 40 per cent. of my horses had been eliminated by the tractor. The others I still have, and am going to keep. An all-power farm may be practical if it is small. I don't know. But it has been my experience that on a place of 250 to 300 acres or more, there are several reasons for keeping some horses on hand. Even if I had a tractor which would do all the work, unless I had two or three machines and plenty of repairs, or repairs were readily accessible, I would keep a limited number of horses.

But that is no argument against the tractor. When the tractor people get their service stations organized throughout the country as efficiently as the automobile people have got theirs, I can see where the tractor might serve a much greater proportion of farm needs than it serves today. Meantime the tractor has a very definite place on my farm, anyhow.

I have 280 acres, 245 of which are cultivated and cropped each year. There is one man and myself as man power, a tractor, and eight horses as a means of doing the work. Last year we used eight horses, but this year we plan to use only six.

I bought my tractor two years ago. In the first place, I did it because I wanted less help; but the principal reason was to get my work done on time. I am a grain farmer, having only a few hogs, which I use to husk part of my corn. It is necessary, therefore, that my work be done on time, for a crop to be harvested will not wait; neither can we put off seeding very long.

My tractor pulls three bottoms. I expect it will be serviceable for two years longer at least, although it has been found that the average life of a tractor is eight years, using it on a basis of forty-five days a year. But we use ours pretty hard, because there

# GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

## Night Terrors.

Children frequently have night terrors. They awake in vague, wild alarm, one or two hours after going to sleep. The child screams in agony, clings to its mother, but apparently fails to recognize anyone, and cannot be at once quieted and reassured. After a few minutes the excitement spontaneously subsides and the child returns to sleep, without recollecting the attack in the morning. During the frenzied terror, it may run from the room or climb upon the furniture, in a wild attempt to escape. Often the cries imply a fear of being caught by some one they fear, or by wild animals.

True night terrors are of somewhat serious import, indicating, as they do, an unstable constitution. Sometimes they are induced by difficulty in breathing, because of adenoids or laryngitis, or bronchitis, or a weak heart, or general weakness. They may be the forerunner of mild epilepsy or of St. Vitus' Dance. They may, however, mean no more than nightmare; that is a kind of vivid dream usually traceable to some physical condition or to some previous terrifying experience. Indigestion, bad ventilation, mental shock, fright, worry and the like, give rise to a feeling of great weight on the chest or suffocation or of falling. Then the patient suspends respiration or makes distressed inspiratory sounds and awakes with a start.

## Questions and Answers.

**Mrs. V. H.**—Have read in your column about a mother saying her baby sleeps so well. I wish I could say the same of mine. He is 8½ months old and keeps me awake 2 to 3 hours at a time, generally from 11 to 2. There are times when I have not enough milk for him. He gets about 3 bottles a day besides my own milk. All the same he is healthy, strong and full of life.

**Answer**—Probably hungry. Better wean him now, although it is about a fortnight before schedule time.

**S. A.**—How may milk be the means of transmitting the germs of typhoid fever?

**Answer**—Usually from the use of infected water in washing the milk cans and bottles, or from the failure to sterilize bottles that have been contaminated by contact with a typhoid patient. Workers in and about dairies who are typhoid carriers, or who are walking typhoid sufferers, may also transfer to the milk, from their unclean hands, the typhoid bacillus, the germ of that disease.

**L. S.**—Why is yeast so often used by physicians? 2. What effect has it on the body?

**Answer**—I. I am not aware that it is often used. It is efficient as an antiseptic and in a poultice. Physicians of authority declare it an excellent remedy for boils. An ordinary cake, as bought at the grocer's; is divided into three parts, one of which is taken three times a day. 2. As a ferment in bread or spirituous liquors.

tractor who can work otherwise. Usually I have a boy on the tractor. I attach a rope to the clutch, so that if anything goes wrong I don't depend on the boy; I merely pull out the clutch.

With the tractor pulling the binder we can cut from 25 to 35 acres a day. Last year we had 55 acres of wheat and barley which we had to cut in one way, because it lodged badly. The tractor made a nice job of it.

All in all, I find that the tractor is a mighty good thing; and as long as I do any farming I wouldn't be without one.

# The Dairy

Difficulty is often experienced in making good butter in winter, and especially when you are milking only a few cows. Change of feed, temperature and methods of handling milk and cream generally cause the trouble. There are frequent complaints that the butter is long in coming, or that it foams and swells and won't come at all. Scarcely a farmer's meeting passes, where buttermaking is discussed, that troubles along this line are not brought up. A better understanding of the principles of cream-ripening and churning would help you to remedy these difficulties.

In the first place, we now know that cream is ripened and the flavor is produced by the development in the cream of certain bacteria. These bacteria enter either by chance or by the addition of a starter—that is, a small portion of cream already containing them and kept for the purpose from one churning to another. It is not practical, if you are a farmer with only a few cows, to bother with the commercial starter. Much of the trouble arises from the failure of these bacteria to develop properly. Either the development goes too far and the cream becomes too sour, or it is not carried far enough.

Temperature and the length of time the cream stands are the controlling factors in the process. Often the cream jar is kept in the kitchen while the churning is accumulating. This is a bad practice. The warmth of the room favors the development of the bacteria, and ripening begins with the first cream put in. Then subsequent additions are made with cream in different stages of ripening.

The much better way is to keep the cream at low temperature until the desired amount is collected, and then remove to a warm place and add the starter. The cream will then soon begin to sour, then to thicken; and when it has reached the stage where it begins to separate from the whey it is ready to churn, providing the temperature is not too high.

If the cream has been kept cold while gathering, the temperature for ripening may be as high as 25 degrees. But be careful not to set it so near the heat as to overheat any part of the vessel, or you will have a case of scalded butter, and you know what that means. For security, every buttermaker should have a dairy thermometer; they cost only 25 or 50 cents.

After the cream is ripe, set it away to cool down to the proper temperature. In winter the best temperature for churning is between 60 and 65 degrees, but experience alone will not tell you the best temperature. The proper length of time for winter churning is thirty or forty minutes. Proceed with the churning until the granules of butter are about the size of wheat grains. Draw off the buttermilk and put in water four or five degrees warmer than the butter, drain

off, and repeat two or three times. Press out the water, add the salt, and set away a short time; then work a second time, print and make into molds.

When the cream foams and becomes frothy it is usually because it has been kept too long and at too warm a temperature; or it may be that it needs a good starter. In that case go to a creamery or a neighbor who churns often, and who you know makes good butter, and get a pint or quart of ripened cream. Add this to your cream; stir it well and frequently in a warm temperature, and it ought to give no trouble when you churn.

If it swells too much and will not come, the cream is usually too cold. Be careful in adding hot water. The better plan is to try it with a thermometer before you begin and have it right at first, then you will not have this trouble.

Summer silage is, as a rule, the most economical method of feed to help out short pastures. It is wise to keep a reserve for midsummer and autumn.

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# ANYONE BUT AMY!

"Another cup gone! O, Amy, you reckless, wretched creature! Now we've not enough to go round that match!"

"Well, you needn't be so tragic about it, Prue; and anyway, it wasn't my fault! The old thing's been cracked for ages, and its time had come—it simply went to pieces in my hand."

"Quite simply—after you'd knocked it against the faucet. It naturally would," said Prue, dryly.

Sally and May, busy putting back glass and china on the shelves of the cosy club living room, after the tea, laughed and exchanged a meaning look.

"Why, Prue, of course it wasn't Amy's fault!" said Sally, with over-emphasized reproachfulness. "How could you think it for a minute?"

"No, of course it wasn't," added May sweetly. "Most likely it was no one's fault at all; but if it was anyone's, it certainly was anyone but Amy!"

That night, as Amy brushed her hair before the glass, there was a worried pucker between her brows. A broken teacup more or less did not matter much, but there had been something in the girls' tone that did matter. They were joking, of course, but it was something she did not like—something different; almost as if they had been talking of some one else—a girl much less popular and petted and admired than Amy Alston. Both the miserable cup! If Sally or May had broken a dozen cups, she would have sympathized with them; she would not have made invidious remarks. What did May mean with her hateful "Anyone but Amy!" She had never considered herself as in-fallible.

Amy paused with head bent sideways midway of a brush stroke down her smooth, brown locks. There had been that loaf of cake that was burned—but that never would have happened if Sally had not called her off to consult her about something quite unnecessary. She had hurried back as quick as she could; and they could use most of it, by cutting off the bottom and one corner. She brushed again, hard. Sally ought to have known better. Cake required a person's whole attention!

"Anyone but Amy!" To be sure, the time she forgot to snap off the storeroom light, and it was on for three days, until the next meeting, she had pointed out that, if Isabel had gone the rounds carefully before locking up, it could not have happened; and if the girl who had the key was not responsible for going the rounds, who was? Why, Isabel had acknowledged that she ought to have made sure about every light, even though she did not know anyone had been to the storeroom. No! Isabel never tried to squirm out of a hole. She accepted consequences.

Just there Amy laid down her brush and sternly addressed the sober young face confronting her in the glass.

"My child," she told it, "you've always considered yourself a pretty good sort, and in particular an all-round, good comrade. Let's hope you are. But there's one thing you've got to learn thoroughly and right away, and that's the art of owning up. You'd be decent enough to take the blame for anything big, I honestly believe, if you deserved it; but it's mean and disagreeable to try to slip out of small responsibilities."

"Now, my dear, you can't drop the best club salad bowl to-morrow and nobly and spectacularly confess the crime, as you'd like to do, because the bowl can't be spared; but you can and will buy six new pentagonal teacups and present them to the club, to make good with interest for the one you smashed—yes, smashed! That is the word you'll use, and you won't even hint that it was cracked! After this, every blessed blunder, fault and accident for which you are responsible is yours, and yours only; you won't let anyone else claim a share, if she wants to! Not anyone but Amy!"

**Tap Your Sugar Maples**

Only about 50 per cent. of the trees in the average sugar bush are tapped. Even in the Eastern townships of Quebec, where the maple industry is perhaps best developed, only 50 to 100 trees per acre are tapped. The ideal sugar bush should have about 200 trees per acre producing. There were only about 55,000 producers of maple sugar ad syrup in 1917. Though last year the number increased somewhat. In the decade of 1881 to 1891 an average production of 22,500,000 pounds was reached. At present prices this crop would be worth about \$50,000,000. Eastern Canada has an immense natural resource in her maple trees, most of which have never been tapped. How many trees are you going to tap this year.

The most economical basis for a dairy ration is a liberal supply of clover or alfalfa, and a supply of corn silage.

Not all dogs, but the ownerless, worthless dogs which make sheep-raising an uncertain venture, are the enemies of the sheepman.

Pig-raiser who have used the self-feeder claim that a self-fed pig will make a "hog" of himself more quickly, and at less expense than if hand-fed.

BUY W.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. LITTLE ITEMS

BADLY GUTTED BY FIRE. The residence of Mr. Wm. Larocque, road foreman, situated on Dominion Street, south, was partially destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning.

HAVE YOU HAD THE "FLU"? If so you certainly need a good bracing tonic to restore your lost strength.

TO CLOSE MARCH 1st. We are informed the McCrimmon Post Office that has served that community for many years will be officially closed the first of next month.

At the parochial Mass in St. Finnan's Cathedral, Sunday morning, Rev. C. F. Gauthier made touching reference to the great loss Canada had been called upon to bear in the death of Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

CHARITY EUCHERE. Be sure and keep in mind the big night March 6th, and come along with your friends to the charity eucHERE in Alexander Hall.

GLAD NEWS FOR KIDDIES. Toilet and laundry soaps are expected to take a big slump in price shortly as all the ingredients have been practically cut in half in the last few weeks.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. Up to the present time the sale of thrift stamps and savings stamps has been fairly satisfactory.

WEEKLY ATTENDED EUCHERE. Alexander Hall, Monday evening, on the occasion of a EucHERE given by the Catholic Order of Foresters was more than comfortably filled.

UNSUCCESSFUL ASSEMBLY. The Assembly given in the Armory, Tuesday evening of this week, under the auspices of the Glengarry Agricultural Society, though the service was short, was indeed well attended.

MR. MERCHANT. A sure way of getting other people's money is to have something they want, and let them know it, and what price they must pay.

INFLUENZA TONICS. Tonics before and after influenza, such as Cod Liver Oil, pure or compound, Crescite in all its preparations, Lagrippe Tablets, all kinds of Tonics and Cough Mixtures, Syrup of Hypophosphites, Iron Tonic Pills, McLeister's Drug Store gives special attention to these lines.

CHANGE IN REGULATION. There will shortly be a change made in the handling of returning soldiers as it is the intention of the militia authorities to cancel the order which now allows a fortnight's leave to be granted at the post of disembarkation.

TO MONTREAL MARKET. Mr. Jos. Sabourin, Main St. south on Monday shipped via Green Valley to the Montreal markets a car of hogs.

PAIR OF CATTLE. There is no doubt at all that the most effective way to keep your cattle free from vermin is to use either Sabadilla or Helichore powder.

DISCUSSED PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT. Plans for the proposed new department of public health were discussed at a conference in Ottawa on Monday, between prominent medical men and J. H. Keefer M.P., parliamentary under secretary for external affairs, representing the government.

AT ONE-HALF PREWAR PRICES. An interesting story of the transmutation of war industries is to the effect that the Vickers machine-gun factory in England to-day is turning out sewing machines at one-half prewar prices.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE. On Tuesday next, March 1st, at 1.00 p.m., an important sale of grade milk cows, to resien during the coming season, will be held at the barns on Catherine St. West, Alexandria, the property of Donald A. Macdonald, barrister.

PASSENGERS ESCAPED. The Grand Trunk passenger train, familiarly known as the "Moccasin", which runs between Brockville and Montreal, on Monday morning, two miles east of Maitland was wrecked through the spreading of the rails.

NO WAR, NO WAR TAX. An early announcement that might reasonably be made now that the Provincial House is in session is that the Hearst Government this year purpose abandoning the direct taxation which it put upon municipalities in the form of one mill of war tax.

FRENCH CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. The annual convention of the French Canadian Educational Association was held in St. Anne's Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday of this week.

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS. Among the many Canadians awarded the Military Cross for Gallantry in closing battles of the war is Lieut. John Ruthven Wils, son of Mr. J. L. Wilson of Toronto.

Mr. W. Crewson of McGill, Montreal, is spending a few days at his parental home here. Mr. K. J. McCuaig of Peveril, did business in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Archie Cameron of McCrimmon, was among the Newscasters on Saturday. Pte. John A. McKinnon, of Greenfield, who recently returned from overseas, was in town the latter part of last week.

Messrs R. W. McLeod and J. J. Campbell of Dunvegan, were among the visitors here on Tuesday. Miss Katie McMillan of Ottawa was here over the week end visiting her mother, Mrs. J. A. McMillan, Station, and was accompanied by the Misses Hearnden of the Capital, but formerly of Alexandria.

After an extended visit with Montreal friends Miss Lillian Dever returned home on Monday. Mr. K. Hatten of Brockville, was the guest over the week end of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Mabee, Main St.

Mr. J. Douglas Macdonald returned to Haileybury on Monday after a ten day sojourn at his home here. Lieut. Peter Gelineau who recently returned from overseas and his sister, Miss M. Gelineau, Montreal, are guests this week of relatives at Lochiel.

Miss Heath of Glen Sandfield visited friends in town this week. Gnr. E. B. Ostrom spent the early part of the week in Montreal. Mr. J. Cass of Maxville was a business visitor to town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. McDonald of Munroe's Mills, visited friends in town on Friday. Mrs. B. Helps of Gravel Hill who was in town visiting her daughter, Miss Merle Helps and sister-in-law, Mrs. J. F. McGregor, returned home last week.

Miss Cuddon spent Thursday and Friday of last week with friends in Ottawa. Miss Theodora McDonald of Montreal, visited her mother, Mrs. D. A. McDonald, over the week end.

Mr. W. Leboeuf of Montreal, renewed acquaintances here during the latter part of the week. Mrs. J. F. McGregor and Mrs. D. C. Campbell, were recent guests of Maxville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. McCuaig of Laggan were among the visitors to town on Tuesday. Messrs Arch. D. Campbell and Donald Fletcher of Dunvegan, paid the News a call on Tuesday.

Mr. S. A. Gornley of Ottawa was in town for a few days this week. Mrs. Z. Courville and Mrs. A. Laurin were visitor to Ottawa last week. The Misses Isabel and Alice Campbell of Ottawa, were with their mother, Mrs. D. C. Campbell, Bishop Street, over the week end.

Among recently returned soldiers who have reached their homes during the course of the current week are Pte. A. Labelle, Alexandria and Pte. D. J. McSweeney, McCrimmon. Messrs J. F. McKay and R. A. McGregor of Dalhousie Station were business visitors to town on Saturday.

Mr. Mal. McGinnis, of Glen Sandfield, spent a portion of Saturday in town. Miss Annie G. McPhee of Ottawa, was at her home here on a short visit this week.

Miss Hanna Chisholm, nurse-in-training, Western Hospital, Montreal, is spending some days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Chisholm, Lochiel. Messrs John Campbell, Neil and Rory McLeod, Dunvegan and Charles Stewart, Fisk's Corners, were among the business visitors here yesterday.

Mr. P. T. Costello was in Ottawa, Saturday attending the funeral of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was accompanied by Mrs. Costello who spent the forepart of the week with relatives there. Rev. Archibald Macdonald C.S.S.R. who had been connected with St. Anne's parish, Montreal, for some time, prior to proceeding to Regina, Sask., to assume new duties, was the guest for a few days of his father, Mr. R. A. Macdonald of Greenfield and visited the Palace, here on Friday last.

Mrs. J. Cunningham has returned to Glen Sandfield from the city where she spent the past two weeks visiting with her son, Corp. W. E. Cunningham, of Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. Before returning to Camp he will visit his sister, Mrs. A. A. Davies, of Auburn, N.S.

Rev. Donald Stewart, the popular pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was called to Finch Tuesday evening, owing to the somewhat serious illness of his father, the Rev. D. Stewart of that place, who has many friends here.

Receives Shut Out in Williamstown. On Friday evening of last week the Alexandria hockey team, which had been piling up a series of victories for the past few weeks, journeyed to Williamstown to play a return engagement with the boys from that village. They were accompanied by a party of admirers to cheer them on to victory, and all report having had a most enjoyable time and a most cordial reception at the hands of the Williamstown friends.

The game was fought out stubbornly from start to finish and was not nearly as one-sided as the score might seem to indicate, and the spectators were well satisfied with the brand of hockey put up by both teams. The size of the rink and lighting went against the visiting team who were accustomed to a larger sheet of ice, and to using the cushions on the local rink.

All played good hockey however and while the visitors went down to defeat they made a very creditable showing. The game was singularly free from rough-playing, and the spectators commented favorably on this feature of the play.

Williamstown has a good team and it is to be hoped that the various Glengarry teams can get together next season and arrange a schedule of home and home games to bring the boys together. After the game both teams were right royally entertained at supper, and afterwards a number of the players and spectators repaired to the home of Miss Jennie McDonald who proved an ideal hostess and whose kindness will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune of being present.

Council Meeting. The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening, 24th February. All members being present with the exception Councilors Laurin and Lalonde.

Little of interest transpired as the time was mainly devoted to the examination and passing of accounts, a list of which we append: G. W. Shepherd, express, \$ .75 A. Seguin, carting, 7.10 M. C. Segor, salary, 36.00 Postage, 3.38 D. J. McDonell, salary, 32.00 Municipal World, subscriptions, 9.00 Sam Macdonell, Reg. B.M. & D. 25.80 A. Marsson, account, 15.73 J. McLennan, rent of lot, 20.00 Can. Gen. Electric Co. Invoice, 10.45 A. A. McDonald, electrician, sal. 36.00 A. W. McMillan, re armistice, 8.50 Piper McIntosh, re armistice, 4.50 Angus T. R. McDonald, re armistice, 3.00 Angus D. McDonald, re armistice, 2.50 Paul Lauzon, re armistice, 2.50 Wm. Ritchie, overtime, 12.00 W. Larocque, wages, 33.00

The Home Town. The interests of town and country are so interwoven that only the "get together" spirit that results in concerted action can promote the progress that brings good to all. Don't forget this principle in forming your attitude toward your home town.

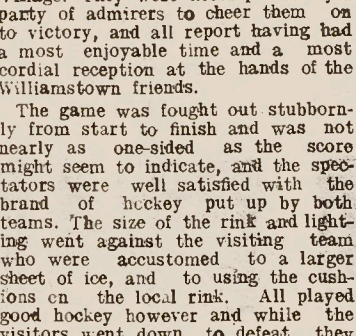
That home town may not be all that you would like it to be. But don't turn against it on that account. Remember, it is "your" home town—a vital part of your community. You can't afford to have it decline, any more than you can afford to have part of your community remain unsanitary.

Its nearness increases the price of your land and decreases the cost of getting your produce to market. It gives you easy access to the services of doctor, dentist, druggist and merchant. It provides a convenient meeting-place where you can exchange ideas and get the broader, healthier point of view that social contact with your fellow-men develops. It is logically every way your home town holds present or possible good for you.

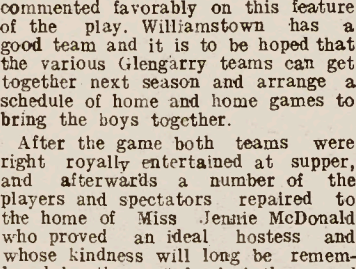
Because it is your home town, and because its welfare means so much to you, you have a responsibility concerning it. You owe it your support—your co-operation with the town's business men, sincere, earnest co-operation between the town and country people of any community will free that community from all of the handicaps to healthy, prosperous growth.—Exchange.

OBITUARY. Mrs. XAVIER SABOURIN. At the family residence, Bishop Street south, on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, the death occurred of Sarah Sabourin, beloved wife of Mr. Xavier Sabourin. Deceased who was 65 years of age was born at St. Marthe, Que., and was a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Lawson. She has been a valued citizen of Alexandria since early childhood, a lady of estimable character, a devoted wife and a loving mother, esteemed by all who knew her. Besides her sorrowing husband she is survived by four sons and seven daughters, Alex and Antoine of Ottawa, Joseph and Jerry, Alexandria, Mrs. Joseph Clement, Tupper Lake, N. Y., Mrs. F. Lache, Sudbury, Mrs. Jos. Lapate, Mrs. Arthur Legier, Mrs. John Sauve, Mrs. John Leblanc, and Miss Marie Louise Sabourin, all of Alexandria. Four brothers and two sisters are also left to mourn her loss, Joseph of Hamilton, Ont., Jerry, West Superior, Anthony and Paul, Mrs. Anthony Joind and Mrs. Henry Ice of this place. The funeral to the Church of the Sacred Heart, thence to St. Finnan's Cathedral takes place this morning, Rev. J. W. Dulin, officiating.

How The Hun Used His Red Cross Trains. A captured German Red Cross train which they had used for conveying ammunition.



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A Canadian signaller mending a wire in a street flooded by the enemy before they left Valenciennes.

War to Peace. To Solve Canada's Employment Problem. EVERYONE in Canada should understand just what the Government is doing to solve the unemployment problems that may arise through the demobilization of our fighting forces.

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To Solve Canada's Employment Problem

EVERYONE in Canada should understand just what the Government is doing to solve the unemployment problems that may arise through the demobilization of our fighting forces.

(1) Employment Offices.

So that everyone—male or female, soldier or civilian—can get quickly such jobs as are available the Government is co-operating with the Provinces in establishing a chain of Public Employment Offices. Employers are being urged to make use of these offices to secure any help they need.

(2) Land and Loans for Soldiers.

To help soldiers become farmers the Government has developed a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans, and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

(3) Employment Opportunities.

The war held up much work that will now be carried on at once. Public works, shipbuilding, roadbuilding, railway work—construction of bridges, improvement of road-bed, making of new equipment—these will provide new opportunities for employment.

The Repatriation Committee

These original plans are now being broadened. If Parliament passes the new proposals during this session, the Soldier Settlement Board will be able to buy suitable land and re-sell it to the soldier at cost.

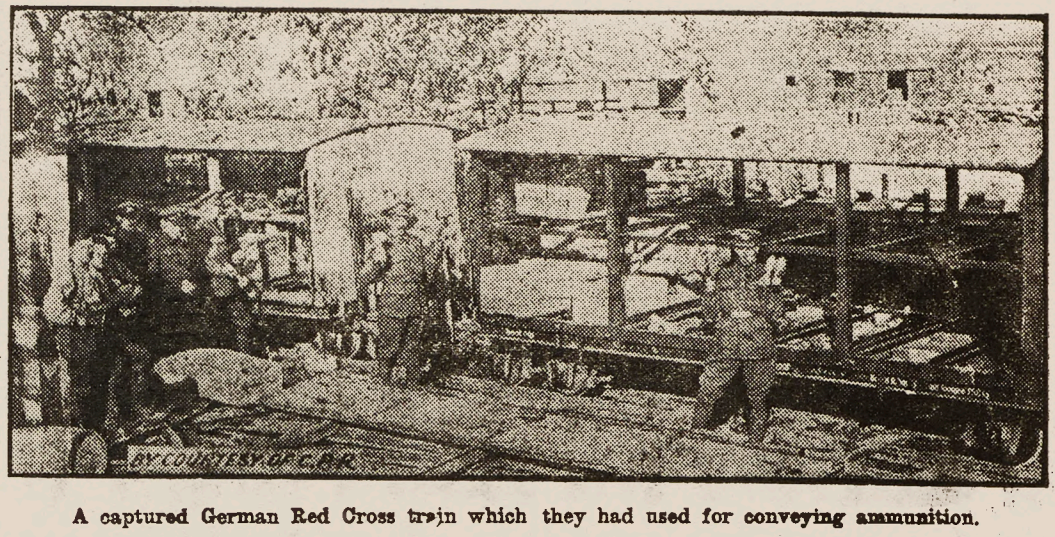
Land up to the value of \$5,000 may be bought by this plan—the money to be repaid in 20 years. The low interest rate of 5 per cent. will be charged. These new proposals will also permit the Soldier Settlement Board to loan the soldier-farmer up to \$2,500 for purchasing equipment, etc., in addition to \$5,000 loan on his farm.

Trade Follows the Ad. A Liberal speaker, in the course of an address in Toronto recently, declared that one of the urgent needs of the present political situation was a free press. What he meant by a free press he did not say very definitely; but it may be possible to guess.

Presumably Canada had a free press up till recently. The trouble began with the split in the Liberal party on the question of conscription. The representative Liberal papers of Canada, with very few exceptions, supported conscription. They believed that conscription was necessary to enable Canada to continue to do her part for the winning of the war, and they believed that the winning of the war was of more importance than the interests of any party or faction.

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OTTAWA