

GLENGARRY SITES OF HISTORIC  
CHARACTER TO BE COMMEMORATED

Bishop's House,  
Alexandria, Ont.,  
21st July, 1924.

To the Editor;  
The News, Alexandria.

Dear Sir:

It might be of interest to many of your readers to know that the Historic Sites and Monuments Commission of the Government of Canada have decided to commemorate the Military and Civil services to the country of the Honourable and Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell, the first Catholic Bishop of this Province, who was also, before coming to Canada, the first Catholic Chaplain in the British Army.

I therefore enclose the correspondence relating thereto, together with the statement of the Bishop's public services to this country for publication, should you be good enough to find place for it in your columns.

Your obedient servant,  
FELIX COUTURIER,  
Bishop of Alexandria.

Alexandria, Ontario,  
July 20th, 1924.

Right Reverend and Dear Lord Bishop:

After the ceremony last year, of the unveiling of the memorial marking the site of Glengarry House, formerly the Seat of the Speaker of the first House of Assembly of this province, who was then one of the two members of this County in the Legislature of 1792, I took occasion to mention to General Cruikshank, Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, that there were several other sites in the County of Glengarry which were of a historic character, and should be similarly commemorated, and in this connection, I mentioned specifically the residence of Bishop Macdonell, the first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, at St. Raphael's and the house at Williamstown erected by the Reverend John Bethune, who had been Chaplain of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, during the Revolutionary War, and which was the first Presbyterian Manse ever erected in the Province of Ontario.

General Cruikshank asked me to prepare a statement of the public services of the Honourable and Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell for submission to the Commission and to attend a meeting of the Board at Ottawa on the fourth of June. This, I accordingly did, with the gratifying result that the following resolution was subsequently passed with regard thereto:

"That the commemoration of the Services of Bishop Alexander Macdonell, in a Military and Civil capacity be declared a matter of National importance."

I beg to enclose herewith the statement which I read to the Board and the letters of the Chairman and Commissioner advising me of the passage of the Resolution in question.

Perhaps, I might mention that although of the same name and belonging to the same Highland Clan, and coming from Glengarry in Scotland as did my own people, the Bishop was no relation of theirs, and thus I felt at liberty to refer to his great public services to Canada and the Empire, without offending any canon of good taste. This I could not have done had he been any relation of the family to which I belong.

I need not mention to Your Lordship that the recognition of the Military and Civil services to the State of a Bishop of the Catholic Church, apart altogether from his well known services in the cause of religion is quite unprecedented in Canada and indeed in the British Empire, and will I am sure be a source of gratification to the people of Glengarry at large without distinction of creed.

It will be a matter of no less gratification to yourself, I am sure, owing to the coincidence that like Bishop Macdonell, you had yourself, served like him, as a Chaplain in the British Army.

With much respect, I am,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,  
J. A. MACDONELL, (Greenfield)

The Rt. Rev. Felix Couturier, O.B.E., M.C.,  
Bishop of Alexandria.

A STATEMENT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE  
HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND  
ALEXANDER MACDONELL, FIRST  
CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF THE BRITISH ARMY  
AND  
FIRST CATHOLIC BISHOP OF UPPER  
CANADA, NOW ONTARIO.

The first public service, which as events were subsequently to prove, that Bishop Macdonell rendered to Canada, was the leading part which he took in the raising of the "Glengarry Fencible Regiment" in Scotland, in 1794. A letter of Service was issued by the British Government, for the raising of the "Glengarry Fencible" "British Highland Regiment" as a Catholic Corps, and the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, who had taken a leading part in its organization, was gazetted as its Chaplain, and was, as a matter of fact, the first Catholic Chaplain in the British Army.

The Regiment served from 1795 to 1798 in Guernsey, and in the summer of 1798, the rebellion having broken out in Ireland, the Glengarry Regiment was ordered to that country. It is not necessary to enter in detail into the services of this Regiment during the Rebellion. These are described at some length in a pamphlet, a copy of which I will endeavor to hand to the various members of the Committee. It is sufficient here, to state, that in the suppression of the Rebellion, the men of this Regiment, speaking the same language and professing the same religion as the insurgents and, more especially, the Chaplain, by reason of his office, his tact, and his ability, and his indomitable energy, did much towards the eventual suppression of the Rebellion and the pacification of the country.

The Catholic chapels in many parts of the country had been turned into stables for the Imperial Yeomanry Cavalry, but the Chaplain, when he came, caused them to be cleaned out and restored to their proper use. He also invited the clergy to resume their accustomed functions and the terrified inhabitants to resume their attendance at their places of worship, and labored not in vain, to restore tranquillity and peace amongst the people, persuading them that if they behaved quietly and peacefully, the Government would protect them, and impressing upon them that the Government, having extrusted arms to the Glengarry Highlanders, who were Roman Catholics, was a proof that it was not inimical to them on account of their religion.

These exhortations, together with the restoration of divine worship in the chapels, the strict discipline enforced, and the repression of the licentiousness of the Yeomanry Cavalry, served, in a great measure to restore confidence to the people, to allay their feelings of apprehension and dissatisfaction and to extinguish the embers of rebellion wherever the Glengarry Regiment served.

So well pleased was the Marquess Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Commander of the Forces, with the services of this Regiment, and more especially with its Chaplain, that he advised the Government to have the Regiment augmented. The Glengarry Fencibles were afterwards employed in the mountains, and other places in Cononaragh, where the embers of rebellion continued longest unextinguished. The Chaplain was their constant attendant down to the year 1802, when at the short peace of Amiens, the whole of the Scots Fencibles, including the Glengarry Regiment, were disbanded and cast upon the world.

Impressed with their forlorn condition, the Chaplain, at his own expense, proceeded to London, to represent their situation to the Government and to induce the Ministers of the Crown to lend them assistance to emigrate to Upper Canada. Incidentally, it may be noted, that upon the recommendation of His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, then Commander-in-chief, it was directed that a sum of money should be paid to the Chaplain out of the Military Chaplain's Fund in lieu of half-pay, and this money he applied to the end he had in view for his men.

Mr. Addington, then Premier, requested the Chaplain to state to him, in writing, the cause of the frequent emigrations from the Highlands of Scotland. The Chaplain complied with his request, in a series of letters, on the perusal of which Mr. Addington expressed his regret that so brave and faithful a portion of His Majesty's subjects, who were always found ready at the call of Government and from whom no murmurs or dissents were ever heard, even under the most trying and distressing circumstances, should be compelled to quit their native soil by the harsh treatment of their landlords, and to transfer their allegiance to the United States, whether the smigration had been flowing previous to this period.

The British Government first offered to settle the men of the Glengarry Regiment and their dependents on the Island of Trinidad, with sufficient land for each head of a family and with sufficient money for the purchase of four slaves for each farm. But this offer was declined by the Chaplain who was determined to lead them to Upper Canada, where many of their friends had already settled as United Empire Loyalists, after having fought through the Revolutionary War.

Many of the leading noblemen and gentlemen in Scotland endeavored to dissuade the Chaplain from his purpose, and they even went so far as to persuade the Prince Regent to add his influence to theirs, to induce him to have the intended emigrants settle on the Crown lands in the County of Cornwall, in England, under the patronage and protection of His Royal Highness. This inducement the Chaplain also declined.

(Continued on page 5)

Extends Greetings  
On Diamond Jubilee

The following letter was sent for the Jubilee at St. Elmo. The writer is an Alderman of the City of Winnipeg:

Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
June, 1924.

Rev. G. Watt Smith, and the Congregation Gordon Church, St. Elmo, Ont. Dear Friends,—

To me it is a great privilege to be accorded the opportunity of extending Greetings on this, the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee.

I was born on a farm a mile west of St. Elmo about the time the building of the Gordon Church was commenced, and lived there until about sixteen years of age, when my father and mother, with a family of eight, came out to this land of the "Setting Sun." It was there I first attended Sunday School, Church Services, Prayer Meetings, Singing School, and other gatherings, and I have pleasing recollections of the old place and the good people with whom I was associated in my boyhood.

I fully realize that there are but few of my early associates left there to participate in the Sixtieth Anniversary; many of them have gone to live in other parts of the world, and more have passed to the Beyond.

The Pastors of my time were Rev. Daniel Gordon, Rev. Kenneth Macdonald and Rev. John Fraser; the latter was in charge when I left there. I shall always remember a special meeting held in the Church one evening just before we came away. It was called for the purpose of saying farewell and the congregation made presents to my Father and Mother.

They were each given a Bible; one was a large family Bible, suitably engrossed. My mother was given a smaller one, of which she is still the possessor and the same is highly valued by her at the age of ninety-three. It was so arranged on that occasion that we all march from our pew on the East aisle (near the back) and pass up in front of the pulpit where Rev. Mr. Fraser and a number of Church officials stood to bid us good-bye on behalf of the congregation. This was a trying ordeal and helped to emphasize the impression which had gotten into my head that the best people on earth lived in Glengarry, and that going away to Red River meant in future our nearest neighbors and best friends would be chiefly "Wild Indians."

I wish to say, however, that in this respect I was somewhat mistaken, for Winnipeg and Manitoba can justly claim to have some fairly decent citizens. It will be forty-five years on the 16th of June since I left Glengarry so that my memory carries me back to the days of King John and Alan Gorroch. These names will no doubt sound familiar to the older people, but the younger ones may not have heard of those local characters, of which I have a vivid recollection.

I could here relate many experiences in connection with my school days on the farm, for I received my education in the Old Schoolhouse on the hill, a short distance west of the farm where I used to "page the cows", but this would make too long a story for it would have to do with teachers, scholars and trustees, as well as cows, horses and pigs. I shall therefore confine myself more particularly to the Gordon Church, and St. Elmo.

I surely will never forget my first day in Sunday School, dressed in a homespun suit and wearing a white dickey, a paper collar, a purple tie a pair of shoes made by Soshey—this is the name of a Frenchman who was then a well-known local adept in the Last Art. My teacher that day was Robertson Gordon, the eldest son of the Pastor, and I remember how proud I was to be able to repeat from memory the 2nd Verse of the 1st Chapter of Mark, to his entire satisfaction.

Soon after this, Miss Fisher of Athol took charge of the class, and in due course I was promoted to Mr. Hugh McArthur's class. Mr. McArthur was also the faithful Superintendent of the School.

It was sometimes my duty to take up the collection at Sunday School and I could wield the long pole with the velvet bag attached, with considerable success in catching the pennies.

It was always a joy and delight to attend Singing School in the Vestry, under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Sinclair. I am sorry to say that I have very little to my credit as a result of singing lessons, but there is no person to blame for this but myself for I did not make the most of my opportunity in this respect; the conditions upon which I joined the class may, however, have been responsible to some extent; the terms were such that if three members of a family paid the regular rates, a family ticket would then be issued which entitled the remainder of the household to free tuition, and as I came sixth in our house, I figured that my father suffered no financial burden or loss on account of my attendance, and therefore the obligation on my part to learn was pretty well removed. I think if you ask Mr. Sinclair he will tell you that packing shingles was more in my line, and C. R. should know.

Trusting the Diamond Jubilee Celebration will prove an inspiring event in the life of the Congregation, and hoping the Gordon Church may continue to enjoy prosperity and many more years of success in well-doing.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MCKERCHAR.

Chautauqua at Alexandria  
Aug. 1st—5th inclusive

Before another issue of The Glengarry News the well known Brown Tent that houses Chautauqua artists and is as spacious as a large city theatre with every comfort for patrons, will be pitched here and ready for the first afternoon performance, Friday, August 1st. We have four big days ahead of us with eight attractions, the best obtainable and no doubt residents of Alexandria and vicinity will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear good music, fine singing and notable lecturers on timely subjects. There will be special children's programmes every morning that will amuse and instruct. Season tickets are now on sale. Adults \$2.00, children \$1.00 Amusement tax extra. Buying a Season Ticket, good for eight performances at \$2.00 means paying out but 25 cents for each entertainment and two in one family can divide the ticket, one going in the afternoon, the other in the evening. Not having a Season ticket attending all performances would cost \$4.75 plus tax, so it will be seen that a Season ticket means a substantial saving of money and a profitable investment. We would ask all to also remember that number of ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria are, as it were, local promoters and unless general support is forthcoming to the Chautauqua, they may be called upon to personally meet a deficit.

## OTTAWA BOWLERS COMING

Several teams of Bowlers purpose coming from Ottawa, on Saturday to engage in friendly contest with our Alexandria Bowlers. The several matches played that day will no doubt attract a large attendance of spectators.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday, July 27th, the Rev. S. Scott will preach both morning and evening.

My last day in St. Elmo Sunday School, like the first, was indelibly stamped on my memory. We were all leaving next morning for Fort Garry and had to say good-bye to every one present.

The singing, which was always of a high order, never thrilled like it did that afternoon. The selections, of course, were intended to be appropriate to the occasion. They would be such hymns as "Hold the Fort for I am Coming," and probably, "Wanderings Afar from the Dwellings of Men."

When the school was dismissed, trying scenes were at hand and I was to be one of the chief actors. The attendance was large, for in addition to the Junior Classes, there were Senior Classes made up of young people, besides a Bible Class for adults.

The Scottish character of the gathering was sufficiently strong, however, to enable all concerned to repress the emotional element, with the result that we survived the parting ordeal without any undue evidence of the scut-

ting. This was on the 15th day of June, 1879, and it is worthy of note that by a singular coincidence, the next time I attended service in the Gordon Church was on the 15th day of June, 1919,—just forty years to a day; on this occasion, I was a visitor and accompanied by my wife and three daughters. Wonderful changes had taken place during the interval.

I have seen a good deal of life, and had to do with business affairs, both public and private, since I left St. Elmo, and I desire to say here that throughout all those many years I have always been proud to tell my friends out here that I got my early training under the spire of Gordon Church.

While I am bound to confess that I am an unworthy example of the product, because I know something about the real giants who have gone from there, to different parts of the earth and helped to make the world a better place in which to live, still I am personally thankful that I was brought up under such influence.

In this connection permit me to say a word for the little log Church across the way. Although my father was quite an orthodox elder in the Brick Church, he was not by any means a bigoted one and never objected to our attending services in the Congregational church occasionally, but how could he object if it was there he found mother; I now desire to pay tribute to the memory of those who met in the Log Church, particularly during the time of the Rev. D. McCallum and Rev. Mr. Peacock.

I am fully conscious of the fact that my sentiments are very imperfectly expressed in this letter, but I ask you to accept it because I am sincere. Here in the West, the term Jubilee does not always suggest seriousness of thought or action, therefore I know you will pardon anything which may not be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Trusting the Diamond Jubilee Celebration will prove an inspiring event in the life of the Congregation, and hoping the Gordon Church may continue to enjoy prosperity and many more years of success in well-doing.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MCKERCHAR.

Hale and Hearty  
At Eighty-six

On the evening of Thursday, July 10th, the many friends of Mr. Angus Tent that houses Chautauqua artists and is as spacious as a large city theatre with every comfort for patrons, will be pitched here and ready for the first afternoon performance, Friday, August 1st. We have four big days ahead of us with eight attractions, the best obtainable and no doubt residents of Alexandria and vicinity will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear good music, fine singing and notable lecturers on timely subjects. There will be special children's programmes every morning that will amuse and instruct. Season tickets are now on sale. Adults \$2.00, children \$1.00 Amusement tax extra. Buying a Season Ticket, good for eight performances at \$2.00 means paying out but 25 cents for each entertainment and two in one family can divide the ticket, one going in the afternoon, the other in the evening. Not having a Season ticket attending all performances would cost \$4.75 plus tax, so it will be seen that a Season ticket means a substantial saving of money and a profitable investment. We would ask all to also remember that number of ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria are, as it were, local promoters and unless general support is forthcoming to the Chautauqua, they may be called upon to personally meet a deficit.

The music for the dance was supplied

by Mr. J. J. Macdonald, who, only on

occasions travel with his violin.

The toast to the honored guest was

proposed by Mr. N. T. Carey to which

Mr. Macdonald ably replied in both

Gaelic and English. A delicious buffet

supper was served, the tables being

centered with a birthday cake, lighted

with eighty-six candles.

Mr. Macdonald received many gifts,

the one attracting most attention be-

ing a beautifully potted Scotch thistle.

Mr. Macdonald's family, with the

exception of Mrs. J. Roy Macdonald

of Alexandria, were present.

The party broke up voting Mrs.

Carey a charming hostess and wishing

Mr. Macdonald "Many Happy Re-

turns". The singing of "See him

Smiling" and "He's a Jolly Good

Fellow" closed the evening

# Of Interest To Farmers

## IS IT THE FARMER'S DUTY?

"Farmers should produce all the people need to eat and to wear. It is their duty to do this." This remark was made by a citizen who had been reading about the co-operative movement among farmers and their effort to regulate production so they will get fair prices for their products.

Duty, as used by this man, means that the farmer has a moral obligation to the community to produce all the food and clothing it needs without regard to the needs of himself and his own family. This is a mistaken conception, but is somewhat universal as food and clothing are the fundamental requirements of every human person. Other things he can do without, but without these he cannot live, and life is the first law of human nature. None-the-less it is a wrong statement and puts on one class an unfair moral obligation that is not required of other classes.

It is the farmer's business, to be sure, to produce these commodities, but if he cannot receive a price for them that will pay a reasonable compensation for his services he has no moral obligation to do this kind of work and he will not so devote himself. It is no more his duty to produce food and clothing for the nation than it is the duty of the man who lives in the city. It is one thing to be engaged in business and another thing to perform a duty. It is the duty of every citizen to support his country when attacked by an enemy; it is the duty of every individual to give a fair day's service to his employer; but to say it is the farmer's duty to produce food and clothing for the nation is a misconception of duty.

The farmer has been too generous. He has overproduced and the low prices of many of our agricultural commodities are directly attributed to overproduction. If the farmer is wise, he will produce less of all commodities which are not paying him a fair price. This is what he should do and what eventually he will be forced to do. No one can engage in any kind of business and sustain a loss year after year without going into bankruptcy.

## WHY TESTS VARY

(Hoard's Dairyman)

The following statements are taken from a letter received from a man who is doing the testing for a cow testing association and who was asked by Professor Farrington of Wisconsin to give from his experience some explanation of the complaint sometimes made by farmers sending milk to a cheese factory or to some other milk buyer, that the test they receive of their milk sent to the buyer does not correspond with the test of the milk given them at the farm by the cow testing man.

The following are quotations from the cow tester's letter:

The occasional controversy between farmers and testers of cream and milk is in my opinion about 90% the fault of the farmer himself. He is not versed, nor does he care to think deeply enough, to make a solution of the difference that they think exists. I wish, however, you could make some explanation and relieve us cow testers of the criticisms we are getting.

"I have tested at the farmers' homes and at the cheese factory, and will submit a few of the reasons I have found for differences in the tests of the same milk at the two places.

"First, some of the milk taken to the factory was slightly sour.

"Second, the milk was sometimes skimmed before it went to the factory.

"Third, the milk of the Jersey cows in the herd was taken to the house and not sent to the factory.

"Fourth, the stripper cows were stripped when I came to the house, but let go dry when I left, and this rich milk which made four points difference in the test was left out when the milk was sent to the factory.

"Fifth, at one farm where I tested, the milk sent to the factory tested higher than that at the factory because the farmer fed all the poor milk to the calves and took the rich milk to the factory.

"At another place the cows were milked irregularly and this affected the test at both places.

"At one farm the difference in test was due to an abnormal high feed which they gave the cows when I came to do the testing at the farm. These cows at that time were at their best flow of milk and it gave a lower test for the day, but the cows were all unstrung and feverish so that the test after this incident was high and the milk flow was down.

"At another farm where 500 pounds of milk per day were produced, the top of the milk from the cans was poured off into a separate can from which the farmer took his own milk for the house before sending to the factory.

"I have tested at a number of farms where it seemed to me the farmer was trying to fool the tester, and by trying it, he generally gets into hot water himself. I have had water put into my acid, which made a cloudy test, and also water put into the sample on account of my having a poor lock on the sample case. However, I try to treat all the farmers as fair as possible because the cow tester has to go to all the farmers' homes and that is one good reason at least why he does not want to have any suspicion or bad feelings in his relations to the farmers. There is no doubt in my mind that if anyone will take some of the same sample of milk to the cheesemaker at the factory and the cow tester at the farm, the two tests will be the same.

"I know one cheese factory where the milk samples that had been collected for several days, and to which a preservative had been added, were left with the cover off and the cat came along and licked the cream off the top of several

bottles. The way I know this is because the cat died, but I am still liable to be accused of trying to cheat the poor innocent cows, which are the most humble servant man ever had."

## TAKING CARE OF THE HONEY CROP

(Experimental Farms' Note.)

Honey is a perishable article no matter whether it is left in the comb or extracted. With care it can be kept in good condition for long periods, especially in the extracted form. Nectar, as stored by the bees, contains a high percentage of water, which must be evaporated before the honey can be extracted. When the cells are filled and the right amount of evaporation has taken place, the honey is sealed over and is then considered to be "ripe". It is not advisable to extract honey until at least three-fourths of the cells are capped, especially in regions where the honey is inclined to be rather thin. Comb honey should be left on the hives until all cells containing honey are sealed but should not be left on any longer than this or the sections are likely to become travel stained.

The honey should be extracted as soon as possible after the supers are removed from the hives and if done while still warm, more honey will be taken from the combs. After the honey is extracted it must be strained to remove all foreign matter. Straining may be done through fine cheesecloth or by letting the honey stand in tanks for two or three days, when all foreign matter will have risen to the surface. If honey is well ripened, it should be placed in the final containers at once, before it starts to granulate, but if it is too thin it should be left in the tanks a short time for further ripening. Honey should be stored in a dry place, as it readily absorbs moisture from a damp atmosphere. Honey ripening in tanks should stand in a warm, dry room. Ripened honey in containers ready for market will keep better in a cold, dry place. Section honey should be stored in a well-ventilated room where the temperature is high and constant or moisture will condense on the cappings and be absorbed.

C. B. GOODERHAM,  
Dominion Apiarist.

## KEEP THE HEN HOUSE CLEAN

This is the time of year when the poultryman needs to exercise every vigilance in keeping his poultry house free of vermin. The arrival of the warm weather stimulates the increase in tuities, lice and other vermin, which sap the vitality of a flock. While it is quite a little task to entirely rid a place of vermin once they get a good start, on the other hand it is comparatively easy if taken in time to keep the house free and clean. Even if the presence of vermin in the hen-house did not cause any loss in egg production and growth of chicks, from a humanitarian standpoint, it is only fair that the fowl should be given clean quarters.

If the place has become badly infested, it will pay to shut the fowl out of the quarter until it is thoroughly cleaned. Go about this in a way that will make a real job of it at once. Remove all the litter, nesting straw and other material in the hen-house that would give cover and prevent cleaning properly. If the henhouse is one that can be fairly tightly closed, it will pay to fumigate it with sulphur, using an old pail with coals and place in a pan to prevent any danger of fire and burning sufficiently to kill every mite that breeds.

As a further preventative it is well to white-wash the whole interior, using a white-wash made from quick lime and to which has been added some coal-oil and soap, after the white-wash has been made. This should be preferably applied as a spray, so that it can be driven into every crevice and crevice. If a sprayer is not convenient, a fairly good job can be done with the brush.

To clean the roosts properly, they should be taken out of the house and thoroughly saturated and then replaced, allowing the hen-house to dry before the fowl are allowed in again and also providing clean litter for scratching and clean straw for the nests. Many poultrymen practise the habit of sprinkling the nests with a good insect powder, such as Pratt's or other make and also going over the fowls individually in the evening after they have gone to the roosts. By holding each fowl by the legs, the insect powder can be thoroughly dusted into the feathers and will penetrate right down to the flesh. Full directions for using these insect powders are given with the packages. One treatment of the hen-house and fowl is never entirely sufficient, because in the course of a few days a large number of the eggs of the mites, etc., will be hatched out and these will have to be treated in order to insure perfect cleanliness. Chickens can be grown profitably only where conditions are right for their best development and for egg production. Vermin in the hen-house is one of the biggest factors in keeping down egg production and the development in chicks. This is particularly true in poultry houses on farms where often separate buildings are not available and where, therefore, the trouble is not easily handled. If care is taken, however, every person who keeps poultry can have their poultry houses clean and almost absolutely free from parasites of every kind. I do not suppose hens enjoy vermin any more than human beings would and if we think of it in that way, it will help most of us in keeping our poultry houses just as clean and comfortable as possible for the flock.

J. E. S., Peterboro County.

Says Sam: A ton of gloom won't pay an ounce of debts.

## RIPENING CHEDDAR

### Results of Nine Tests at the Agricultural College

Percentage of Shrinkage Under the Various Trials—Cheese Often Kept Too Long in Curing-rooms—Sweet Clover Milk Will Make Good Cheese—Winter Lawn Protection.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The Dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College made nine tests during the summer of 1923 in cheddar cheese curing. Four uniform cheese were used each week: One was placed in the curing-room directly from the press and allowed to remain there for one week, when it was removed to cold storage; one was put in cold storage at once from the press and allowed to remain there; one was put in the curing-room for three to six days, then paraffined and moved to cold storage; and one was allowed to remain in the curing-room during the whole of the ripening period. The chief objects of the experiment were to note differences in the losses of weight, and the effect upon quality of the cheese treated by these four methods. All the cheese were weighed when taken from the hoops and again at the end of one month. The cheese were scored when about six weeks old, and again about two months later.

### Percentage of Shrinkage.

The average percentage of shrinkage was least for the cheese placed in the curing-room for one week, then moved to cold storage. Those paraffined and then moved to cold storage stand next; and the cold storage lot third. The greatest loss was in the lots allowed to remain in the curing-room for the full ripening period of one month. The average percentages of shrinkage were 1.98, 2.41, 2.86 and 4.42 respectively for the four lots. There was little difference in the average score of the cheese for the three lots in cold storage. Those placed in the curing-room for one week and then moved to a temperature of 40° F. scored highest; then the lots placed in storage at once; and next the lots paraffined and put in storage. The lots ripened for the full period in the curing-room were much poorer cheese at the end of the test. Unfortunately, much of the cheese of Ontario is ripened in an ordinary curing-room for too long a period.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

### SWEET CLOVER MILK.

Interesting Experiments In Feeding Dairy Cows at the College—Milk From Feeding Sweet Clover Makes Satisfactory Cheese.

INVESTIGATIONS have been carried on by the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College during the summers of 1922 and 1923 on the question of using milk produced by cows pasturing on sweet clover for cheese making. About half of the patrons supplying milk to the Dairy department of the College use sweet clover as a pasture crop, and the other half do not. The milk from each set of patrons was made up separately on five dates during June and July. The sweet clover lots of milk 3,510 pounds, and the non-clover lots 4,025 pounds. The average percentages of fat were 3.2 and 3.58, respectively. There was practically no difference in the acidities of the milk of both lots at the time of adding the rennet or when dipped. The losses of fat in the whey averaged .182 and .21 per cent respectively.

PROPORTION OF CHEESE TO MILK.

The average yield of cheese per 1,000 pounds milk was 91.23 pounds for the sweet clover lots and 92.33 for the non-clover lots. The percentage of moisture in the green ripe cheese were practically the same. The average score of the cheese was the same for flavor in both lots. The average total score was 93.15 for the clover lots and 93.6 out of 100 for the non-clover cheese. There was nothing abnormal about the sweet clover lots of milk or cheese. The results are similar to those obtained during 1922. These two years' tests indicate that there is apparently no reason why cows fed or pastured on sweet clover should not produce satisfactory milk for the making of good cheddar cheese.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

### More Poultry Pointers.

Crows are likely to steal the eggs from the late turkey nests if the nests are made at some distance from the buildings.

Be sure that the young growing chicks are well fed to promote growth and that they are given liberal range where there is abundance of green feed and also animal feed in the form of insects, worms, etc.

It is poor economy to keep more cockerels than will be needed for next year's breeding operations. If they are sold as soon as they are of broiler or fryer size a loss will be stopped and the pullets will do better without them.

Cold, damp, poorly lighted and ventilated poultry quarters favor the spread of such diseases as roup. Such contagious disease as these are difficult and sometimes impossible to control unless given attention in the early stages. Wherever preventive measures fail, separate sick birds from the flock as soon as there is evidence of disease and then obtain expert advice to effect a cure.

If the chickens must be confined on account of bad weather, provide a good straw litter to which their grain feed may be scattered. This will give them exercise and keep them interested and healthy. When chickens that have been accustomed to free range are closely confined this frequently checks their development for the time being unless they are made contented in their new quarters. Providing green feed for them also.

Indian Runner ducks seem to have gone out of fashion, which is a pity, as they are excellent layers, and stand at the head as table fowls. They are easily raised, do not make the disagreeable noises that other ducks do, and eat less than any other breed of ducks. They thrive on coarse feed, and can be raised cheaply and safely, as a duck hatched usually means one raised to maturity.

### When We Plant a Tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?

We plant the houses for you and me. We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors.

We plant the studding, the laths, the doors. The beams and shingling; all parts that be;

We plant the house when we plant the tree.

Select the boar for fall use before you are ready to use him. Get him acclimated to your surroundings and method of feeding and care. Never use a young boar until he is past ten months of age if you want large strong litters.

"A hen in the coop is worth two in the tree top."

A clean, disinfected stall is the surest preventive of joint ill in colts.

## HENS AND EGG LAYING

### A Melange About the Handling of Barnyard Poultry

How to Tell the Layers—Conditions Necessary for Production—High Egg-Yielding—Distribution of Eggs—More Poultry Points.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Can you tell which hens are laying without the use of trap nests? This is easy to determine if one will go to the trouble of handling each bird suspected of being a loafer. When a hen commences to lay, conditions in the organs concerned in reproduction are quite different from conditions observed during the period of idleness. When the ovary is dormant and no eggs are being produced the distance between the pelvic bones is small. The vent is dry, small, puckered, and, in yellow fleshed chickens, has a band of yellow pigment around the inside. When laying commences the pelvic bones become pliable and spread apart to permit the passage of the egg. The vent becomes large and moist and the ring of yellow pigment disappears. A visit to the poultry house on an early winter evening and a half hour spent in going over the hens will be profitable.

### Conditions Necessary for Production.

The experience of the Ontario Agricultural College Poultry department has been that a hen will not lay if not in good condition. She should be healthy, free from any disease, and show plenty of vigor and activity. The first pullets to lay in the fall have been the early maturing ones. The pullets that have developed slowly in body and feather have been just as slow in starting to lay. The results of liberal feeding and general good care have always been reflected in the pullet flock and a full egg basket during the period of early winter high prices.

### High Egg Production.

The requirements for high egg production are clean, dry, comfortable houses, that are free from direct draughts over the birds, and that are well lighted. The feeding consists of a variety of grains, green feed, animal feed, grit and shell, which is clean, sweet and wholesome, and is given to the birds regularly, and in such quantities that they have all they want to eat before going to roost at night; that the supply of drinking material is clean and abundant; that the attendant is regular in his or her work, and is interested in the same; that the birds are bred from good laying ancestors, and that they are hatched at the proper season and well reared, and are free from disease.

### Distribution of Eggs.

A study of the distribution of the egg production is interesting and important from the point of the annual returns from the birds. Egg prices rise and fall with the seasons, and usually the greatest profit is made where producing eggs at a season or seasons of the year when prices are high. Pullets are the chief source of egg supply. As stated previously, they require usually from six to seven months in which to mature. It is, therefore, possible to regulate their production in the fall months at least to some extent by regulating the time they will hatch in the spring.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

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A clean, disinfected stall is the surest preventive of joint ill in colts.

TERMS: \$12.00 to insure, \$

# Of Interest To Women

## WHAT HOME NURSE CAN DO BEFORE DOCTOR COMES

(Sophia K. Ormond—In Hoard's Dairyman) There is no doubt that every year a great many lives are lost because the people in the home are not prepared to give the patient the necessary help he needs until the doctor comes. On the farm it takes sometimes hours before a patient can be taken to the doctor or before the doctor can be expected to arrive. It is at this critical time that it is most important for the home nurse to know the right thing to do and for her to be firm in doing it.

Probably the most frequent accidents on the farm are bad cuts, wounds, sprains, and broken bones. In each case the doctor must be called at once, but the home nurse must lose no time in doing what she can to make the patient comfortable until the doctor arrives.

### Treating Cuts and Wounds

With the many different kinds of work on the farm it is not at all unusual for one of the family to come in with a badly cut hand or a smashed finger. Sometimes they are bleeding badly and the first thought is to stop the blood. This is about the best thing to do and the best way to do it, of course, is to raise the injured limb. Further checking of the flow can be accomplished by pressing the flesh around the wound and tying a handkerchief or cloth tightly above it. If the cut is not so bad as to require a doctor it can be cleaned with an antiseptic solution and bandaged. It is not a good idea to put a lump of cotton on the wound with the idea that it will absorb the blood because the fibers will mat in the blood and it will be very painful to remove when the wound is dressed again. It is better to place a piece of folded sterile gauze over the wound and then the cotton and finally the bandage.

If the wound is not bleeding freely or if any dirt got into it, the wound must be washed carefully before it is bandaged. It must be washed with some kind of disinfectant like carbolic or lysol and then covered with a piece of gauze. If there is any dead skin around it that must be cut away and if the wound is on the head the hair around the hurt must be shaved off.

Sores that have pus in them must be washed every day with a disinfecting solution. If the discharge is very bad it must be done more than once a day, sometimes as often as every four hours. In such a case it may be necessary to bathe the part very freely. This may be done by placing a basin under the limb and squeezing a sponge full of water over the wound for several minutes at a time. A hot pad on such a wound always helps to draw out the pus.

A wound that has had stitches taken in it will not require so much dressing. Usually the doctor dresses it the first time and takes care of it until the stitches have been removed. Then only a dry dressing with a firm bandage need be put on until the part is healed.

Sometimes the patient faints from loss of blood or at the sight of blood. In such a case the clothing must be loosened at once, the patient be taken into the fresh air, his feet raised and his head lowered. Cloths wrung out of cold water and held on the head will help revive the patient.

### Sprains and broken Bones

If someone has suffered a sprain the best thing to do is to give the patient complete rest. The sprained ankle or wrist may be raised on pillows and hot applications of some kind put on for a time. A little later very gentle rubbing of the part will help relieve the pain.

In the case of broken bones a doctor must be sent for at once. You may have heard of people who have successfully set bones, but it should never be trusted to anyone but an expert. If the patient must be moved, put your hand under the break and see that he is carried very gently. Then get the patient into a comfortable position and raise the broken part on pillows until the doctor comes.

### Hot and Cold Compresses

If a person has convulsions, try to keep him from hurting himself. Do not try to restrain all his movements. Put something between his teeth to prevent his biting his tongue. Give the patient a real warm bath and keep cold packs on the head. Children will often get convulsions from excitement, improper feeding, or indigestion. The doctor should always be called because he may be able to find the cause of the disturbance.

To relieve pain the application of a hot pack or compress covered with dry woolen cloths is very effective. These must be changed frequently or as soon as they begin to cool. Watch closely that the skin is not blistered.

Cold compresses covered with a woolen baudage and allowed to remain until dry or nearly so, will also relieve pain and at the same time overcome inflammation.

One is often confused as to whether to apply a hot or a cold pack. It really makes little difference provided the underlying principle is understood. Heat first brings the blood to the surface and then drives it away. Cold first drives the blood from the surface of the skin and then draws it to the surface again. Continued heat keeps the blood in a part—continued cold keeps it away. Therefore in both the application of heat or cold the packs must be covered so that the wet clothes are not exposed to the air. Woolen material is best to cover a pack.

For deep-seated muscular pains or pains in the stomach, or for wounds and sores that are running, hot applications are usually ordered. Heat draws the blood to the surface of the skin and so relieves the affected or inflamed part where there is probably too much blood. Often a hot application applied to the feet will relieve the affected part by drawing the blood to the extremities of the body. This is a particularly good thing to do when there

is an injury on the head or in case of headache or a cold in the head.

Perhaps the most commonly used hot poultice is one made of linseed. It can be applied dry or wet, the wet usually being considered the more effective. To make a linseed poultice the meal is stirred slowly and evenly into water that is already boiling; the mixture is then stirred slowly and boiled for several minutes till it is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Beating the air into it makes it light and smooth. A layer half an inch thick is spread on a piece of cloth and the edges are turned in. One poultice should never be removed until another is ready to be put on.

In a case of inflammation there is much redness and heat, often also swelling and pain. It is in such cases that the value of a cold pack is most marked. A cold pack will contract the blood vessels of the part and so relieve the pain and often prevent the formation of pus. Cold packs are easily made with cloths dipped in cold water and wrung dry. They must be constantly renewed to keep cold.

Anyone expecting to do much nursing should know how to make various kinds of packs and should know the value of each kind and the use for which it is intended. If you do not know it is better to ask a doctor's mistake of putting a cold one when a hot one is needed, will not be made.

### HOW HIGH YOUR TABLE SHOULD BE

You can't blame your kitchen equipment for everything, of course, but having to work at levels unsuited to her height has given many a woman "that tired feeling." There is a correct working height for every woman and fortunately it is not hard to raise the level of stoves and table. If you will measure yourself you can find from the table below how high your tables ought to be.

Height of Woman	Height of Working surface
Feet	Inches
4	10
4	11
5	1
5	2
5	3
5	4
5	5
5	6
5	7
5	8
5	9
5	10
5	11

The height of the sink is the hardest to change so if you are building, be sure to be right on hand when that important piece of work is being done. Plumbers are especially apt to like to put your sink in just the same height as your short neighbor's but enough women are insisting on correct height so that they are getting used to it.

The piano needs airing just as much as the bedroom; open it up occasionally.

### PRETTY HANDS AND FEET

Smallness is not a principal and indispensable beauty of the hands. Shapely hands with skin of fine texture and good nails may also be large enough to look thoroughly capable, and are often more attractive in their cool firmness than the dimpled and uselessly fragile-looking type.

The crooked little finger, once upon a time described as "so genteel" when a dish of "tay" was sipped, is bad form in these days, and the prettiest hand would not be guilty of the solecism.

Pretty feet are not always the very small, short ones, for they have a way of looking stubby, and, consequently, quite unnatural. A long foot, which is slender without any misshapen toes, is more beautiful than a short foot squeezed into small shoes.

A foot should always appear to rest easily in the shoe and not to bulge over the top, as it is the case with so many feet.

### "IF I WERE in Her Place"

Do not spend any time talking about what you would do if you were in someone's else position, because you do not know. It is impossible to foretell how you behave under conditions which you have never faced. It is only by experience that you can really know. Many a man has been surprised at his own bravery under circumstances where he thought he would find himself a coward, and many a one has proved an easy victim for some temptation by which he had always assured himself he could not be overcome. It is only by being put to the test that we can any of us really know the true strength of our moral fibre.

Aud if we cannot be sure how we would act under given conditions, what right have we to criticize the actions of others? Should we not make sure that we knew all of the circumstances before we pass judgment, and should we not investigate carefully the motives before we pronounce sentence? There is much merit in the old saying, "Circumstances alter cases." We can never really know just what the other fellow's problem is, and, therefore, let us be tolerant toward him in the hope that in our own period of stress he will be equally tolerant toward us.

Though we may not know how we will meet the test when it comes, still we can make some preparation by building as strong a foundation of character as possible. If we endeavor to keep ourselves straight and clean on the fundamentals, our chances of standing firm at a time of crisis are much better.

## LIFE BURDENED BY DYSPEPSIA

### Health and Happiness Come With "Fruit-a-tives"

#### Made From Fruit Juices and Tonics

"Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, is one of the greatest means of doing good that this country of ours has ever known.

"Fruit-a-tives" is bringing health to hundreds and hundreds of people who suffer with chronic Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Mr. Frank Hall of Weyvale, Ont., says, "I purchased a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and began the treatment. My condition improved immediately. The dyspepsia ceased to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was free from Constipation".

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



The value of Ontario's mineral production for the first quarter of the present year, as shown by a report of the Department of Mines, has increased \$2,333,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year, the total being \$11,575,151 and \$9,241,853 respectively. Silver was the only metal of importance to record decreased production during the period under review.

Among the passengers sailing on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montaurier" for England on July 8th, was E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. While in England, Mr. Beatty is scheduled to address the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World on July 17th on the subject of "Building an Empire with Advertising."

Excellent reports as to the hunting in the Caribou district of British Columbia are being received. F. W. Priddy and Fred Shaver recently returned from a month's sport in that district with an excellent specimen of grizzly bear weighing about 1,400 pounds. They saw moose, caribou, deer, black bear, pheasants and grouse, and consider the district a hunter's paradise.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada at Toronto recently, the President declared that during the 12 months ending May 1st, \$507,100 worth of Canadian bonds had been distributed, this being by far the largest total issued in the Dominion in any post-war year. The most striking feature in this connection is that about 89 per cent. was absorbed within the borders of Canada!

On June 18th Winnipeg, Man., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation. From a struggling frontier village of the 70s, Winnipeg has forged into the position of third largest city in the Dominion, with continental reputation as a railroad centre. It is the Gateway of the West and 100,000,000 bushels of prairie grain pass through it to the head of the lakes, whence it goes to the markets of the world.

Twenty-five officers and 200 men of the Royal Navy, from the special service squadron headed by H.M.S. Hood, enjoyed a trip through the Rockies over the Canadian Pacific lines while their ships were anchored at Vancouver recently. The sailors, who made a point in true naval style, of seeing and doing everything, were enthusiastic over the scenery at such show-places as Banff and Lake Louise, which they declared the most beautiful they had seen in all their world cruise.

To add encouragement to the raising of high-class swine, which is being fostered by the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Canadian Pacific Railway is awarding a championship cup to the Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs winning the club competition in these provinces. The cups are for annual competition, but will become the property of the club if won for three years in succession. Medals will be awarded individual members. This year winning teams resident on the Company's lines will also be granted a free trip to the Royal stock show at Toronto.

The Arts, Science and Letters Society of the Province of Quebec recently sent a questionnaire to the various parishes of Quebec and Montmorency counties, seeking information as to the age and size of families residing in those territories. It was discovered that the family of Ismael Bedard had remained in the same land at Charlesbourg since 1629, that the largest family in Montmorency was that of Hector Laliberte, of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, who has 20 children living, and that Joseph Gagnon, St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, has the largest number of living descendants, 210.

## This way clever women resist the years

The simplest beauty secret known—but the most effective



### The simple, correct way

You cannot find a more effective beauty treatment. Because Palmolive Soap is blended of rare palm and olive oils—famous for mild but thorough cleansing qualities since the days of Cleopatra. And it is inexpensive.

Be sure you get Palmolive Soap—which is never sold unwrapped. All dealers have it. Then try this method.

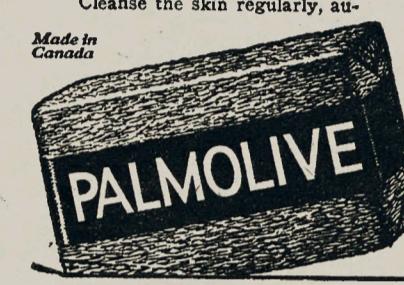
It is very economical. So let Palmolive do for your whole body what it does for the face.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give Nature's green color to Palmolive soap.

10c



## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

### WEST BOUND TRAIN TIMES

10.10 a.m. and 5.48 p.m. daily, 8.13 p.m. daily except Sunday, 8.24 p.m. Sunday only.

11.51 Regular Stop.

### EAST BOUND

7.17 a.m. daily, for Coteau, Montreal, Toronto, and Chicago. 9.40 a.m. and 4.20 p.m. daily, 6.35 p.m. daily makes connections for New York and Washington.

For tickets and all information apply to

J. J. MORRIS,  
Phone 33. Town Agent.

G. W. SHEPHERD,  
Phone 15. Station Agent.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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 preserved for themselves in these cars, on payment of a small amount above cost of passage ticket.

For further information—Apply to F. Kerr, or to R. G. Amiot, District Passenger Agent, Montreal, Que.

F. KERR.

DUNCAN A. McDONALD  
Licensed Auctioneer  
For the County of Glengarry.  
Terms Reasonable.

GREENFIELD STATION, ONT.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.

Our STANDARD of instruction being 10 per cent. higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given BETTER pay.

Our teachers know what to teach and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.

It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.

D. E. HENRY, President,  
Corner Bank and Sparks Streets,  
28-28 OTTAWA.

## A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR AILING CHILDREN

## MILLER'S WORM POWDERS

CONTAIN NO NARCOTICS,  
EASILY TAKEN, QUICKLY AND  
THOROUGHLY CLEANSE EVEN  
THE MOST DELICATE SYSTEM.

AS SWEET AS SUGAR

THE ALEXANDRIA

## Citizens' Band

Dr. Markson, Vice-President.  
Prof. Thomas Eldridge,  
Band Master.

Geo. Taillefer, Sec'y-Treas.

This Band is OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS

Reasonable Rates

THE GLENGARRY NEWS  
FRIDAY, JULY 25th, 1924.

## COUNTY NEWS

## MAXVILLE

Miss Mina McMillan left Friday evening on a holiday trip to the Pacific Coast. She will visit several cities en route.

Mr. A. J. McEwen who was on a business visit to Toronto and Owen Sound returned home Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Jamieson and family who were in Hawkesbury and Lost River, Que., have returned home.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society held Saturday evening it was decided to hold the annual Flower Show, on Friday, 15th August.

Miss Eileen McIntyre of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Ottawa, was a week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McIntyre.

Mrs. Jas. Martin of Ottawa, was a week end guest of her son Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Martin.

An old Maxville boy who spent Sunday in town was Mr. John A. McColl, now of the Dominion Department of Immigration.

Mrs. Geo. Bailey and daughter of Ottawa are guests of her mother, Mrs. D. McClellan, 5th Con.

The excellent showing made by the pupils of the Maxville Public School at the recent Entrance Examinations reflects credit on our staff of teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McLeod and family of Dyer have taken up their residence in Mr. D. K. Sinclair's house on Marlborough St.

Having returned from a holiday spent at his home in Keswick Ridge, N.S., Mr. Dale Moore M.A., conducted the usual Sunday Services in the Congregational Church.

Secure your Season ticket for the Chautauqua—eight programmes at 25 cents each.

Mrs. Clara Rowe has visiting her, her cousin, Miss Marjerrison of Monkland.

Since the warm weather started, we have daily quotas of motor tourists from different points in Canada and the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McComb and family of Ottawa, are guests of Mr. Jas. McNaughton.

Congratulations are in order for Miss Pearl McEwen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. McEwen on having secured first class honors for Elementary Singing by the Toronto Conservatory of Music. She is a pupil of Mrs. (Dr.) Howard, Vankleek Hill.

Miss Helen Stewart of Montreal General Hospital, is enjoying a short holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stewart.

The Women's Institute will hold its regular meeting on Saturday when Miss Mary Stuart will have the special paper.

Mrs. Delorme and children of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Venne.

Messrs. W. S. MacLean, Stanley G. McDonald and Master Howard O'Hara motored to Ottawa on Tuesday.

The dog poisoner is once more at large. To assume such a role is not only dangerous but cowardly.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scott and Mrs. David Scott who were visiting Maxville friends returned to Montreal on Tuesday. They purpose leaving for California in September where they will reside.

Mrs. Moffat of Ottawa is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. A. Munro.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldred McEwen of Russell, spent Sunday with his parents, A. A. and Mrs. McEwen.

On Thursday, Mrs. H. D. and Miss Hildred Whitmore left for Waterloo, Que., where they join Mr. Whitmore and will reside for the future.

Mrs. Dave McRae and children of Winnipeg are on their annual visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McIntosh, Dominionville.

Miss Nona Hinton who was visiting Mrs. W. E. Sparham returned to her home in Ottawa Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Winter are holidaying at Ormstown, Que.

Miss Pearl McEwen who is relieving at the Willis Business College, Ottawa, for the month of July, spent the week end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Munro, Ottawa, were in town on Tuesday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. J. W. Eaton.

Mrs. H. J. Franklin spent Monday with Riceville friends.

Miss Janet McNaughton has received a message announcing the death in California on July 4th, of Miss Margaret McNaughton, daughter of the late John McNaughton of St. Elmo. The remains were cremated and her ashes will be sent here for interment.

Sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson, of St. Elmo, on the death on Wednesday of their infant daughter.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. T. Hope and Miss Dorothy Hope of Alexandria, were in town Tuesday evening prior to their leaving the following evening for Central Butte, Sask., where they will visit relatives.

MRS. J. W. EATON

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Jenny W. Eaton passed away on Sunday evening, 20th July.

The deceased who was a daughter of the late Donald McNaughton, was born at Dunvegan, and was eighty three years of age at the time of her death. She was a resident of California for quite a number of years, and was predeceased by her husband many years ago.

The funeral on Tuesday was conducted in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. A. Snutherland, and many old friends were present to pay their last respects to the memory of her who had gone. Interment was made in

Dunvegan Cemetery.

In the passing of Mrs. Eaton, religious and social circles lose an active worker one who had devoted much time and energy in the furtherance of those causes that make for a better community.

## ST. ELMO

Still more letters come for the Jubilee. Two were read on Sunday, one from Mrs. McLennan of Groversville and another from Mrs. Elizabeth Blair. The latter was of exceptional interest; we hope to have the privilege of publishing it in the columns of the News.

Word has come to hand from Rev. John Lennox that Mrs. Lennon is living in a very precarious state of health at San Francisco, where she has been taken for Radium treatment.

It is also intimated that their daughter, Lily, has been married to a young man in Areata; she is now Mrs. Pritchard and expects to make her home in that town. Mr. Lennox has been supplying a Methodist pulpit there.

Miss Kate Arkinson has been appointed to the Glen Stewart school and will take up her duties there at the beginning of the school term.

Mrs. Robert Laurie of Portage la Prairie is a visitor at the manse.

Rev. B. Vans McLean is to be the preacher at Gordon church next Sunday.

A number of scholars are very jubilant that they have passed the entrance examinations and their parents and teachers share their pleasure.

A special service of music is to be held in Gordon Church on 10th August when the singing will be a reproduction of what was in vogue in the early days of the congregation.

## LANCASTER

Mrs. D. F. McLennan, Mrs. Prentice, Williamstown, Miss Robertson, and Miss McLennan are guests of the Misses Joan and Lillian McLennan, South Lancaster.

We understand that preliminary arrangements are, under way for the holding here, under the auspices of Knox Church, on Friday, 8th August, of a Picnic. Fuller particulars later.

A Lawn Social, in aid of St. Joseph's School, will be held on the Separate School Grounds, Lancaster, on the evening of the 14th August, next.

There will be Bazaar and Refreshment Booths, Fish Pond and a programme of high standard, made up of vocal and instrumental numbers, pipe music and to include addresses by prominent gentlemen. Pin the date in your hat and take in this social.

## APPLE HILL

Mrs. John McIntosh and Miss Simpson of Alexandria, spent a few days recently at Mr. D. D. McIntosh's.

Miss Jessie Munro, Montreal, spent the week end at her home here.

Mrs. John McCallum spent a portion of last week with Montreal friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Cameron and children, Sandringham, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Munro.

Miss Gwen Chapel, Moutreal, is the guest of her friend, Miss Rebecca Neville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley McCuaig and little daughter, Helen, motored to Yarker, on Sunday last.

Rev. J. M. Foley paid Montreal a business visit the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McSweeney and children of Bryson, spent a few days with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDonald, of "Glendale", Greenfield, were guests Sunday evening at Mr. D. D. McDermid's.

Miss Mary McMillan of Luunenburg, was a recent guest of her cousin, Mrs. Wm. McCallum.

Mrs. H. McKie and little daughter were visitors to Chesterville on Wednesday.

Mr. Angus J. McDonell after spending several weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. A. McDonell, returned to Toronto on Monday.

Mr. Allan McDonald and daughter of Ottawa, visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Wm. Gravely of the 11th Con. visited friends here on Wednesday.

Much sympathy is extended Mr. D. R. McDonald in the recent death of his sister, Mrs. Alex. Lauder of Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Lafleur and little daughter, Muriel, of Montreal, are visitors to town.

The Misses Flossie McDermid and Jennie McLennan were guests last week of Mr. D. J. McDermid, Glen Roy.

Miss Sara Bathurst, of Dalhousie Mills, visited Mrs. H. A. Legault the early part of last week.

Master Ernie Filion is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hilaire Filion, Dominionville.

Mr. John Rioux spent the week end the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Leclair, Montreal.

Mr. Donat Filion after spending a few days with Mrs. Filion and family returned this week to Ogdensburg, N.Y.

## KIRK HILL

During Mr. Morrison's absence from Kirk Hill Congregation, the following Ministers will supply the pulpit.

Sunday, July 27th—Rev. J. W. McLeod B.D.

Sunday, Aug. 3rd—Rev. Angus McMillan B.A.

Sunday, Aug. 10th—Rev. W. R. Cruickshank B.D.

You are cordially welcome to hear these prominent men.

## GLEN ROBERTSON

Miss McKinnon of Montreal, is spending a few days here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McDonell.

Mr. Jack McLean and Miss McLean of Greenfield, visited Mr. and Mrs. John McDonell on Sunday.

Miss Mary McGillis after an enjoyable vacation at her home here has returned to Ottawa.

Miss Sadie Robinson after spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Robinson returned to the Metropolis on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon O. Fields were guests over the week end of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rickard.

Our popular C.N.R. Agent, Mr. Dave Robertson, after a well earned holiday has resumed his duties.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Osborn and Mr. and Mrs. H. De Lormier, Montreal, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Robinson recently had as their guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clark and family, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lacombe spent several days last week in Montreal.

After an absence of 17 years, Mr. John A. McDonald, Los Angeles, Cal., arrived in town on Saturday. While not enjoying the best of health, his many friends here hope the change will be beneficial.

Mr. James McPhee, Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McPhee.

Mrs. Wade, Grenville, Que., who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Kenneth McLennan, left for her home on Friday.

## MARTINTOWN

Dr. J. G. McGregor, Boyne City, Mich., after an absence of eighteen years, is renewing acquaintances in this locality. Dr. McGregor is an old Martintown boy and his many friends are pleased to extend the glad hand of welcome.

The Misses Leila McDermid and Jessie McArthur left recently for the Pacific Coast, to be absent some six weeks. They purpose stopping over at a number of points to visit friends and relatives.

Miss Lena Keir of Montreal, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Keir.

Miss Bertha McGregor of Ottawa, is holidaying at her home on the King's Road.

Mrs. James Urquhart and sons, Stewart and Lynden, were visitors to Ottawa on Tuesday.

Mrs. R. G. Scott who is a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is expected home the latter part of the week.

Dr. A. McGillivray left last week for his holidays. In his absence, Dr. Jameson of Montreal, is caring for his patients.

## CURRY HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. O'Reilly visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curran, St. Anicet, on Monday.

Mrs. R. W. McGregor is spending a few days in the Metropolis.

Mrs. Frank Megans after spending the week end with her mother, Mrs. Dan Quinn, returned to Montreal, Monday.

Mrs. James Petrie and little daughter of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Henry Baker.

Miss M. McViehie is spending some time in Montreal.

## GREEN VALLEY

## MASTER ALEXANDER EMBERG

On the morning of July 17th, the terrible news spread throughout the surrounding vicinity that Alexander Embert, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Embert had been instantly killed when crossing the C.P.R. tracks, near his home. The deceased was a bright little boy of ten years and was loved by his playmates and neighbors.

Besides his fond parents, he leaves to mourn him one sister, Agnes, and four brothers, John, Martin, Roddie and Angus Raphael.

The funeral took place from the family residence, Saturday morning, 19th inst to St. Raphaels Church and cemetery.

Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. D. A. McPhee, while Rev. D. A. Campbell P.P. was present in the sanctuary.

The very large and representative assemblage at the last sad rites testified to the universal sympathy felt for the bereaved parents, sister and brothers.

The pallbearers were Messrs. James Tomlinson, Montreal; Ranald McDonald, L. Lefebvre, Duncan McKinnon, Archie and Alex. McDougall.

Spiritual offerings were received from Miss Hattie McDonald, Mr. John Barry and family; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Embert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seger, Miss Helen and Miss Catherine McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald McDonald, while floral offerings were sent by Mr. Angus Embert, Mr. John Embert, Montreal; Mr. N. Smith and family; Green Valley, Miss Isobel McDonald, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Baker, Cornwall.

Cameron, Mrs. M. L. Fyke and Mr. Coleman of Maxville spent Saturday in Cornwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Cameron and children spent Sunday with Apple Hill friends.

We are glad to see Mr. W. R. Urquhart out again after his recent accident.

Mr. Finley Dingwall, Maxville, is with Mr. W. Smith for the haying.

## STEWART'S GLEN

Mr. John D. McRae, Bank Clerk, Perth, spent his holidays at his parental home here.

Mr. Alex. J. Stewart returned from Detroit, Mich., last week to spend some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller returned to Montreal, Monday evening after spending a couple of weeks with the latter's brother, Mr. Rory McDonald.

Miss Kate Arkinson is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arkinson for the holidays.

## GLENGARRY SITES OF HISTORIC CHARACTER TO BE COMMEMORATED

(Continued from page 1)

Lord Selkirk also endeavored to have him settle these Highlanders between Lake Huron and Lake Superior offering him an indemnification for that purpose, which also the Chaplain declined, stating that the situation which His Lordship had selected was beyond the jurisdiction of the then Government of Upper Canada, and so far from any location that he was apprehensive that emigrants settling themselves in so remote a region, would meet with insuperable difficulties and that he would, under no conditions, go beyond the protection of the Government of Upper Canada.

As a result of his perseverance and devotion to the cause he had at heart, his long continued efforts and the great influence which he possessed with the British Government, the men of the Glengarry Regiment with their wives and children were eventually settled in the County of Glengarry in 1803, where each soldier obtained a grant of two hundred acres of land. This was one of the largest and most important immigrations that ever came to this Province, and when war broke out in 1812, these men and their sons under the leadership and guidance of the Chaplain were the first to fly to arms for the defence of the country.

Having arrived in Canada, the Chaplain proceeded to York, now Toronto, and presented his credentials to Lieutenant General Hunter, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and obtained the land stipulated for his friends according to the Order of the Sign Manual. He was immediately appointed to the Mission of St. Raphael in Glengarry, which remained his headquarters for twenty-five years, and here he built the large church now standing and the residence which he occupied, and which now forms the central part of the Convent building which has been recently erected.

He immediately proceeded to look after the interests of those whom he had brought to this Province. "I had not," he writes in an address to his flock in 1836, "been long in this Province when I found that few or none of you had legal tenures of your properties. Aware that if trouble or confusion took place in the Provinces, your properties would become uncertain and precarious, I proceeded to the seat of Government, where, after months hard and unremitting labor through the public offices, I procured for the inhabitants of the Counties of Glengarry and Stormont patent deed for one hundred and twenty-six thousand acres of land."

As showing the efforts he constantly made to ensure harmony and good will between those of different creeds, which was ever a guiding principle of his long and useful life, in the same address he stated, "I ad-

"dress my Protestant as well as my Catholic friends, because I feel as-

"sured that during the long period of four and forty years that my in-

"tercourse with some of you and two and thirty years with others, has

"subsisted, no man will say that in promoting your temporary interest,

"I ever made any difference between Catholic and Protestant; and in-

"deed, it would be both unjust and ungrateful in me if I did, for I have

"found Protestants upon all occasions as ready to meet my wishes and

"second my efforts to promote the public good as the Catholics them-

"selves; and it is with no small gratification that I here acknowledge

"having received from Orangemen unequivocal and substantial proofs of

"disinterested friendship and generosity of heart. When a Prince Mu-

"nster of England, Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth, in 1802,

"expressed to me his reluctance to permit Scots Highlanders to emigrate

"to Canada from his apprehension that the hold the parent state had upon

"the Canadas was too slender to be permanent, I took the liberty of as-

"suring him that the most effectual way to render that hold strong and

"permanent was to encourage and facilitate the emigration of Scots

"Highlanders and Irish Catholics into these colonies. To the credit and

"honour of the Scots Highlanders it is told that the difference of reli-

"gion was never known to weaken the bond of friendship; and that

"Catholic and Protestant have always stood shoulder to shoulder, nobly

"supporting one another during the fiercest tug of battle."

Upon coming to the Province, one of Mr. Macdonell's first and chief ob-

jects was the building of churches and establishments of schools, for

which purpose he from time to time, obtained grants of money from the

Home Government, but these grants were not of course permanent, and

were made to him personally in recognition of his services, to which the

British Government attached the highest consideration. On his arrival

in Upper Canada, he found only three Catholic churches in the whole

Province, two of them of wood and one of stone, and only two energymen

—a Frenchman utterly ignorant of the English language, the other

an Irishman, who left the country soon afterwards.

For some thirty years his life was devoted to the missions of Upper

Canada. In a letter to Sir Francis Bond Head, written in 1836, he gave

a statement of the hardships he was called upon to endure in the dis-

charge of his sacred functions, when he first came to this country, and

of his efforts in behalf of religion.

"Upon entering upon my pastoral duties," he writes, "I had the

"whole of the Province in charge, and without assistance, for the space

"of ten years. During that period I had to travel over the country

"from Lake Superior to the Province line of Lower Canada, carrying

"the sacred vestments, sometimes on horseback, and sometimes in In-

"dian birch canoes, living with the savages—without any other shelter

"or comfort but that which their fates and their fires and the branches

"of trees afforded, crossing the great lakes and rivers, and even descending

"the rapids of the St. Lawrence, in their flimsy and wretched craft.

"Nor were the hardships and privations which I endured among the

"new settlers and emigrants less than those I had to encounter among

"the savages themselves, in their miserable shanties, exposed to the

"weather at all seasons of the year, and destitute of every comfort."

"The erections of five and thirty churches and chapels, great and

"small, although many of them are in an unfinished state, built by my

"exertions, and the zealous services of two and twenty clergymen, the

"major part of whom have been educated at my own expense, afford

"a substantial proof that I have not neglected my spiritual functions,

"nor the care of the souls under my charge and if that be not suffi-

"cient, I can produce satisfactory documents to prove that I have ex-

"pended, since I have been in this province, no less than thirteen thou-

"sand pounds of my own private means, besides what I have received

"from other sources, in building churches, chapels, presbyteries and

"school houses, in rearing young men for the Church and in promoting

"general education."

As showing the tendency of his mind and characteristics, it may be

mentioned that it was a favorite saying of his that "every man of his

name should have been a priest or a soldier," and that had he not

been a priest he would have been a great soldier. He had all the qual-

ities of one, his stature was immense and his frame Herculean. He stood

six feet four, and was large in proportion, he had undaunted courage,

calm cool judgment, resolute will and a temper almost imperturbable; he

had the endurance of his race, fatigue and privation were as nothing to

him; he was a man of great natural ability; great parts and great per-

sonality and natural dignity, which impressed all brought in contact with

him; he inspired confidence; admiration and respect, but above all, he

was born a leader of men.

In 1807, in co-operation with Colonel John Macdonell, who had com-

manded the Upper Canada Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteer

Regiment of Foot, 1796-1802, and who was still Member for the county of

Glengarry, and Lieutenant for the County, he joined in urging on the

British Government, through Colonels, (afterwards Sir Isaac) Brock, the

advisability of raising in Glengarry a Fencible regiment on the ground

that a corps of that nature would greatly facilitate any future project

of raising troops for a more general and extended service, besides being

a great protection to the Province.

In writing to Colonel Brock, Colonel Macdonell referred to the Chap-

lain as follows:—"The Chaplain having served in that capacity in the

late Glengarry Regiment in Great Britain and Ireland and Guernsey

"has a claim to the favor of Government. He conducted a number of

"these people to this country and having rendered himself useful

"in many respects to the people at large has gained so far their confidence

"that his services in urging and forwarding this matter will be very

"essential."

Colonel Brock, in transmitting Colonel Macdonell's proposal to the

Right Honourable William Wyndham then Secretary for War, and re-

commending the formation of the proposed corps, referred to the Chap-

lain as follows:—"In regard to the Reverend Alexander Macdonell, I

"beg leave to observe that the men, being for the most part, Catholics,

"it may be deemed a prudent measure to appoint him Chaplain. His

"zeal and attachment to Government were strongly evinced while filling

"the office of Chaplain to the Glengarry Fencibles during the rebellion

"in Ireland, and were graciously acknowledged by His Royal Highness,

"the Commander-in-Chief; his influence over his men is deservedly great,

"and I have every reason to believe that the corps, by his exertions

"would soon be completed, and hereafter become a nursery, from which

"the army might draw a number of hardy recruits."

Unfortunately, the British Government did not then act upon the

suggestion, but when the War broke out in 1812, the Glengarry Light In-

fantry Regiment was raised, chiefly through the influence and exertions of the Chaplain. It was placed on the Regular Establishment of the

British Army and served in the most creditable and conspicuous manner

throughout the war. The part taken by the Chaplain in raising the Re-

giment is of historical interest.

When hostilities were imminent, Colonel Baynes, Military Secretary

to Sir George Provost, Commander-in-Chief, addressed the following let-

ter to Major-General Brock at Toronto.

Quebec, December 12, 1811.

"I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of proposals for raising

"a Glengarry Fencible Corps. The Commander of the Forces has select-

"ed an officer of the King's Regiment, Captain George Macdonell, an

"avowed Catholic and a relative of the Glengarry priest, of that name,

"to attempt the formation of a small battalion to be raised in the first

"instance under his command with the rank of Major, and in case a

"more respectable body can be collected, a Lieutenant-Colonel Com-

"mandant will be appointed. Captain Macdonell will leave this in a

"few days, and he will be directed to take an early opportunity of com-

"municating with you as soon as he has felt his ground in Glengarry and

"is able to form a correct idea of the prospect and extent of success

"that is likely to attend his exertions."

In order to insure the important co-operation of the Catholics in

Lower Canada, His Excellency the Governor-General personally presented Captain Macdonell to the Bishop of Quebec, as the officer specially selected to raise the corps, which had a very important political effect, as the French-Canadians regarded the regiment most favourably as being a Catholic one; indeed the letter of service directed to Captain Macdonell, distinctly named the Highland Catholic priest in Glengarry, Mr. Alexander Macdonell, as Chaplain of the corps—a most unusual proceeding—but which indicated to those of that faith, though of a different race, the beginning of a new system towards them and a flattering mark of the confidence of Government in them, exactly as the wise policy of The Earl of Chatham won the Highlanders in the reign of George the Second, and therefore the raising of the corps immediately called forth an active spirit of loyalty throughout all Lower Canada, whilst it raised the good feelings of the settlers in the Upper Province. French and British Canadians were incorporated in its ranks and it was subsequently raised to two battalions.

Colonel Coffin in his short "Chronicle of the war," thus refers to the Chaplain, "The Bishop had been most active in rousing and recruiting the Glengarrys during the preceding winter. The fiery cross had passed through the land, and every clansman had obeyed the summons. Partaking of the character of the mediaeval churchman, half Baron, half Bishop, he fought and prayed with equal zeal, by the side of men he had come to regard as his hereditary followers."

The Bishop himself, in a letter to Sir Francis Bond Head, already quoted, of having neglected his spiritual functions to devote his time and talents to public affairs, after showing how he had discharged his duty to God, the hardships and privations he had suffered in the discharge of his sacred functions, continues:—"I never had, or enjoyed a situation or place of profit or emolument except the pension which my Sovereign was pleased to bestow upon me, in reward of forty-two years faithful services to my country, having been instrumental in getting two corps of my flock raised and embodied in defense of their country in critical times. The first Glengarry Fencible Regiment was raised in Scotland, by my influence as a Catholic corps during the Irish Rebellion whose dangers and fatigues I shared in that distressed country; ample and honourable testimonials of their service and my conduct may be found in the Government offices at Toronto. The second Glengarry Regiment raised in this Province when the Government of the United States of America invaded and expected to make a conquest of Canada was planned by me and partly raised by my influence. My zeal in the service of my country and my exertions in the defense of this Province were acknowledged by his late Majesty, through Lord Bathurst, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. My salary was then raised and a seat was assigned for me in the Legislature Council as a distinguished mark of my Sovereign's favor, an honour I should consider it a disgrace to resign, although I can hardly ever expect to sit in Council.

(Concluded in next issue).

## OBITUARIES

MRS. JULIA McDONELL

# WORLD EVENTS IN REVIEW

By William Banks

Heels will not be very high, and the new tunics stops at the hips for late Summer and for Autumn, according to Fashion.

## British Influence

Once more the British spirit of freedom has triumphed. This time in the release of mission workers in China through the efforts of British Government agents.

## Golf at a Bargain

Municipal golf is surely coming within the reach of all when Fort William can build a golf course by volunteer labor and make it a paying utility by charging players only twenty-five cents a day.

## Church Union Passes

The Senate in adopting the Church Union Bill incorporated an amendment, later concurred in by the Commons, making it easier for dissentient Presbyterians to "vote out" of the Union. The Bill is now beyond the influence of Parliament, much to the relief of both Houses.

## Boys from England

Three hundred English boys to work on Canadian farms have already been brought over this year by the Salvation Army, and two hundred more are expected. A "promising" boy is in the long run among the best type of settler. At all events he is sure to become a Canadian.

## World Wheat Crop

The world's crop of wheat will be nearly 400,000,000 bushels below that of 1923 according to first official estimates from wheat growing countries. With this decreased production the demand will probably equal that of last year unless higher prices limit the demand in Europe.

## Efforts to Save Him Fail

Frantic efforts by friends and counsel to save Walter Mair, a young New York student from the gallows at Valleyfield, Quebec, Friday morning, failed. He shot and killed Henri Lavoie last September. In talking to his spiritual advisor he attributed his downfall to bad company.

## Protecting the Cash

The inspection of all Head Offices of Chartered Banks and their branches has been ordered by the House of Commons, subject to ratification by the Senate. There may yet be some horses in the stable, but if one is to judge from what has happened, several steeds escaped before the locking took place.

## Home Bank Affairs

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Home Bank Directors awaiting trial on "making negligent returns," and "wilfully falsifying returns," may elect to have speedy trial before a Single Judge and without jury. The Attorney-General of Ontario holds, however, that they are still subject to jury trial on the "conspiracy" charge.

## Dental Impropriety

If your tooth aches you can't go to a dentist who advertises, for there are more according to professional ethics. Dr. Boyle, a Toronto dentist, has been charged with "impropriety" for advertising in the press. What a lot of dead gray matter would be walking about if no person advertised! In such a dead world one can scarcely imagine any use for even good teeth!

## Soldier Settlement

Our continuous duty to returned soldiers is shown in the recommendation of a committee of the House of Commons that soldier settlers be given a reduction in prices paid for live stock prior to October, 1921, an extension of interest exemptions and a re-location of settlers who are at present found to be on unsuitable farms. No person objects to helping soldiers who like these men, are trying to help themselves.

## Plug Hats in Far North

A Western paper says Captain Bernier has taken a supply of plug hats to the Esquimaux. One recalls the remark of an African explorer who met in the far interior a missionary sitting in full dress at the evening meal with a group of natives. He later explained his toggery by saying, "If I did not dress up like this every evening I would soon be as the natives." Why not civilize the Esquimaux by way of the plug hat?

## Assassins in Egypt

The new Egypt is not free from the assassin element which opposes progress. Its first Premier, Zaghloul, was shot in the breast on Saturday by an assailant who wanted to kill the Prime Minister because he had described the British Parliament as honourable and reasonable. The Premier will likely recover. Strange as it may seem he is the leader of a party which before he took office looked upon as assassination as a legitimate weapon.

## Postal Workers

The Dominion Government, by its attitude towards four officials of the Postal Workers' Federation in Ottawa on Monday, shows its determination to punish those who went on strike recently. Only those who returned to duty unconditionally are to be re-absorbed into the service, while part-time workers who went on strike will be permanently released, and employees who remained out to the end are reduced in pay and rank for varying periods.

## Forest Destruction

Protection against forest fires in Canada is a long way yet from general effectiveness, if one may judge from the fire which has just swept Redonda Island on the Pacific Coast, destroying more than 6,000,000 feet of Douglas Fir. A closer recent instance is the wiping out of large sections of the Booth limits in Northern Ontario. All efforts looking to the better protection of this great national asset should receive the unanimous support and co-operation of the people.

## Liberty in France

Premier Herriot has practically compelled the French Chamber of Deputies to pass an amnesty bill which is perhaps the most sweeping in the history of the world. It releases, among other mi-

## EXHIBITION BUTTER

### Preparing Butter for Showing at Fall Fairs

Clean Cows, Stables and Utensils—The Score Card—Keep Cream Cool—About Coloring—Have Neat Packages—Cause of Lump Jaw.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

litary and political offenders, two men condemned to death for treason, also anarchists, and proposes to restore to Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, who was arrested and imprisoned for treason during the Great War, all his rights as a citizen. The Upper House is expected to fight the bill.

### Canadian Wheat

It will be news to most people to read that during the ten months, ending June 30th, more Canadian wheat was exported through Vancouver than Montreal, the figures being approximately fifty and forty-seven million bushels. The increase in grain traffic through the Western gateway is mainly responsible for the increase to forty-five per cent. of wheat going to overseas countries via Canadian ports, compared with thirty-five per cent in 1923 and twenty-six per cent in 1922.

### Canteen Money

Of \$170,000 "Canteen Money" still on hand, \$20,000 is to be spent in meeting debts and \$50,000 given to the American Red Cross, the remainder in proper ratio to be turned over to Provincial Trustees for final disposal according to the Government's decision. Sir Arthur Currie pities the Trustees, hints that the original sum has been depleted without authority, and says the money should be spent for the education, vocational and otherwise, of returned soldiers.

### Crop Estimate

The first official estimate of the Canadian wheat crop by the Bureau or Statistics at Ottawa, places the yield at 318,640,000 bushels. The major part of this, of course, is in Western Canada where the forecast is not as promising as a year ago. Sensational correspondents are sending out unsupported reports to Chicago and elsewhere whose only effect is to excite stock markets and throw wheat traders into a panic. It is generally agreed, however, that the crop conditions in the southern areas of the three provinces are very satisfactory, with Manitoba as a whole very promising, though central and northern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan are in need of rain and better growing conditions.

### Unity in England

The unity of political forces in Britain, when big Imperial interests are at stake, is again shown in the support which Prime Minister MacDonald is promised by other leaders in the House of Commons in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference in progress in London this week having to do with German reparations. Mr. Asquith, Liberal leader, stated that no party in this country wished to hamper the Labor Prime Minister in his negotiations in the "Council Chamber of the World," while Mr. Baldwin, Conservative leader, assured the Premier that if he succeeded in affecting a settlement there would be no envy of his success. Unfortunately political development in Canada has not yet reached that ideal condition, even on some of our greatest questions.

### Redistribution Bill

A better balanced representation of the people in the House of Commons is aimed at in the Redistribution Bill which the House in its closing sessions will be asked to ratify. It provides for ten additional ridings, as required by the census of 1921, making the total 245 instead of 235. In Ontario, when Toronto will have nine members instead of six, seven ridings are added and seven are cut off, two of the additions going to Northwestern and New Ontario. In Quebec, Montreal is given an additional seat, and Chicoutimi also gains one seat, to meet these two Berthier and Brome being eliminated. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island remain unchanged, but Nova Scotia suffers a loss of two seats. Western Provinces secure twelve new members. In the next House the allotment of seats by Provinces, will be:

Ontario	82
Quebec	65
Saskatchewan	21
Manitoba	16
British Columbia	14
Nova Scotia	14
New Brunswick	11
Prince Edward Island	4
Yukon	1

It would appear that the Provinces of Canada are gradually returning to the "wet" column, though in the swing of the pendulum "drinking in public places" such as old-time bar, has been eliminated. Saskatchewan on Wednesday gave a majority of 26,000 against prohibition, thus getting in line with Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec. Of the four Provinces remaining dry, Premier Ferguson of Ontario has announced that a referendum will be taken in that Province on October 23rd on the subject, the questions for vote to be announced in September. The campaign in Ontario will be a vigorous one on both sides.

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### Do you Covet Good Looks?

Develop your character and your mind if you want to win the worth-while kind of beauty. There is nothing more pitiful, when she begins to grow old, than the person who has nothing but an attractive appearance. She is then completely at a loss and without resources of any kind within herself.

Begin today to acquire interests outside of yourself. Don't be so completely absorbed in yourself that you have no attention to give to the many things which are going on about you all the time.

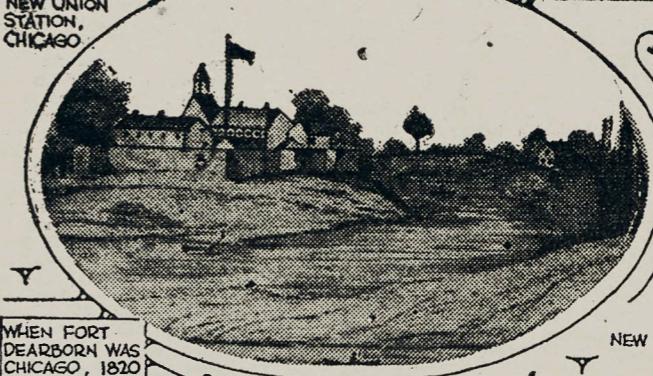
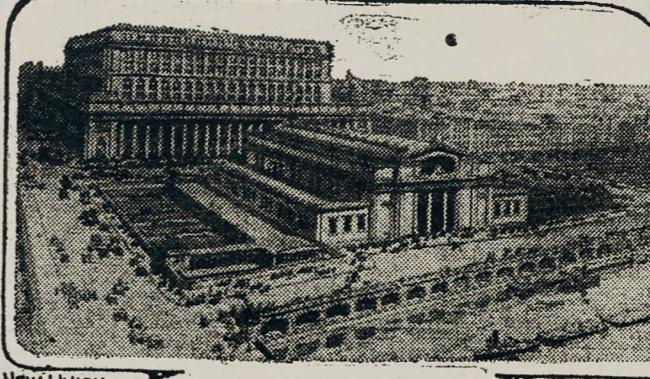
Give yourself time to read and think quietly and you will soon find that you are gaining new beauty of expression. Lend yourself to the interests of your friends and try to understand them. In addition to gaining new beauty, you will find new delight in the happenings of every-day life.

### Grit for Hens

Remember that the grit in the fowl's gizzard fulfills the same function that teeth do for animals and human beings. Unlike teeth, however, sand soon wears smooth with constant friction and becomes unserviceable. Consequently the fowl's crop must be replenished frequently with fresh grit. In warm weather fowls secure a sufficient supply of grinding material from the ordinary range lot. For this reason we are apt to be a little negligent in providing the necessary grit under frozen conditions when it is most needed.

It is essential that real sand or gravel be furnished, for while oyster shells and like substances are splendid sources of lime, necessary for egg production and the building of bone, they do not serve the purpose of grinding the feed.

## Indians Massacred the Garrison



WHEN FORT DEARBORN WAS CHICAGO, 1820

If one were to address a letter to-day to "Cheeagan," way train entered Chicago from the east. To-day Chicago is a great railway hub, the spokes of which run north, south, east and west. Her new Union Station, now nearing completion, will be one of the finest terminals in the world and will be used by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, St. Paul and Alton rail-

ways. Another new and important rail development in Chicago is the move of the Canadian Pacific's rail and steamship passenger offices and those of the Michigan Central westward from Montreal to the new Straus Building, corner of Michigan Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, a very attractive and imposing 32 story building not far from the site of historic Fort Dearborn. Following the route of the early explorers of 250 years ago, the Canadian Pacific enters Chicago via its own lines and the Michigan Central westward from Montreal and places the eastbound Chicago traveller aboard ship for Europe in Montreal in less than 24 hours. Westward over the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific, the traveller reaches Vancouver in 81 and a half hours from Chicago and in only 90 hours from Montreal.

What would La Salle, Joliet and the good Pere Marquette think of such transportation feats now?

## The Glengarry LIVERY

MAIN STREET SOUTH,  
ALEXANDRIA, ONTARIO.

(Stand formerly occupied by L.  
MARCOUX).

MARCOUX & GAGNIER,  
Proprietors.

Phone 77

Autos, Reo Trucks, Driving Outfits.  
Local and Long Distance Trucking.  
Calls attended to, day or night.  
Special attention to train calls.  
Unfailing Promptness in Filling Engagements.

## Some Day You Will Use a Macartney Hand Power Milker

MAKE MILKING A PLEASURE

It may startle you perhaps, but it will do the work of a five hundred dollar machine.

Freedom from milking drudgery.

Within two years the Macartney hand milker will be in every stable where there is six cows or more.

Did you ever figure that over two thousand years ago cows were milked by hand the same as you are doing today and yet for every other work on the farm you have modern labor saving machinery.

Let us go to your barn and show you how it works.

M. J. MORRIS

Agent for the County of Glengarry, Alexandria, Ont.

25 p.c. Discount

At Simon's

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
During JULY

Highest price paid for new laid eggs and wool.

ISAAC SIMON

ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

## THE GIRL NEXT DOOR

—BY—

RUBY M. AYRES  
AUTHOR OF "RICHARD CHATTERTON, V.C." ETC.

(Continued)

"But I'm not like thousands of other women," she said wilfully, and she swung round suddenly and looked at me. There was a little silence.

"No," I agreed. "No—you're not like other women at all." Then I wondered what the dickens had made me say anything so absurd, and I rushed on—

"Supposing we go for a walk. It's a lovely morning, and Rags will be pleased anyway."

"Very well!" She sounded more cheerful at the idea, and very soon we were walking together down the road.

"Mrs. Kenyon will be at the window, I'll bet you," said Joy.

I glanced towards Mrs. Kenyon's house rather anxiously.

"I'll bet you a shilling," said Joy.

"Very well," I answered. I was glad to see her more more cheerful.

After all, she was only a child in many ways, and just then like a child that had been robbed of a favourite plaything.

Well, she won, of course, for Mrs. Kenyon was there in the front garden, and Joy chuckled as without comment I took a shilling from my pocket, and handed it to her.

"I shall have a hole bored in it and wear it on a chain for luck," she said. "And I shall have the date scratched on it."

"Which will be a very unnecessary expense," I said, "and cost more than a shilling to do."

Joy laughed.

"What does it matter?" she said lightly.

"There is a war on," I reminded her.

She gave a quick sigh.

"So there is; I'd forgotten it for a moment." And her bright face elongated over again.

"Look here," said I vigorously, "you want a holiday—a good dose of all."

"Couldn't you go with friends?" I asked.

"I could, if I'd got any," she answered promptly. "The unfortunate part is that I haven't any, you see! Women never like me—even at school the girls didn't like me much."

She waited for comment, but I made none.

"I suppose they all think I'm an adventuress, like you did," she went on. "And I suppose it must be the colour of my hair—people with red hair are always looked upon with suspicion, aren't they?"

"Your hair isn't red," I said quickly, and then remembered how Don had said just the same words in reply to a comment of mine that first day when Joy introduced herself to me.

"Don't you think so?" she asked gratefully, and then, "I'm so glad—" she said again, with that soft little note still in her voice.

I kept my eyes steadily averted from her; I was fast coming to the conclusion that it was useless minding anything she said or did; far better take it all naturally and recognise that it meant nothing.

"I wonder what Don is doing now?" I asked with an effort to change the conversation.

"Wondering what we are doing, I expect," she said. "You know, I think it must be awful for all those women who have men out in France whom they really and truly love." There was a passion of intensity in her voice.

"I don't like to hear you talk like that," I told her sharply. "It sounds as if Don is nothing to you—"

"Oh, but he is, a great deal," she protested quickly. "He's been kinder to me than anyone else in all the world; I shall miss him dreadfully—I miss him now, but I didn't, you know, I didn't ever pretend to care for him as—as... well, as much as people are supposed to care."

"I did not know that there was any recognised standard," I said rather cynically. "People cannot all care in the same way—"

"No," she agreed. "But I know that I could care for someone a great deal more than I could ever care for Don... if I had a chance."

"How do you know?" I asked, then I rushed on without giving her time to answer. "You'll probably find that absence makes the heart grow fonder,—isn't there some such saying? I never read poetry, but I believe I have seen that somewhere."

"There's another one too," said Joy. "Out of sight, out of mind, you know—"

"If that's all your affection is worth," I interrupted indignantly.

She laughed with a note of constraint.

"I was thinking about Don then," she said. "There must be lots of girls in France; pretty V.A.D.s and people like that."

"I don't suppose there are many pretty girls to be met with flying over the German lines," I said ironically.

"Oh, but he'll often be at the base," she answered. "They have quite a good time when they're back at rest—Don said so."

I did not press the argument, but I did for a moment wonder if Miss Rosabelle Girling had yet gone out to her canteen work, or whatever work it was, and if she had given her address to Don.

"Suppose we call in and see Mr. Jardine?" I suggested. I thought it would be a good idea to get him to share the responsibility of this girl with me.

"If you like," said Joy, but she did not sound particularly eager.

She called to Rags, who, as usual, had raced on ahead, and we turned to cross the road, and then... well, I don't know how it happened, but at that instant a motorlorry, driven at rather a reckless pace by a soldier man, swung round the bend and bore down upon our poor little friend.

There was a shout from the driver, a grinding of brakes and one pathetic little yell....

Rags never stirred when Joy flung herself down beside him in the road; he lay just where he had dropped, his little white paws stretched stiffly out and his red tongue hanging. He was quite dead—he must have been killed instantly.

Joy was sobbing frantically and calling his name.

"Rags, oh, Rags!" But for the first time in his life he was deaf to her voice.

She turned on the luckless driver like a fury.

"I believe you did it purposely! You might have avoided him if you had tried. I'll never forgive you. I did love him, I did."

And she fell to sobbing again piteously.

I felt an uncomfortable, choking sensation in my own throat as I picked up the body of our poor little friend.

"He couldn't have felt it," I said, trying to comfort the girl. He must have been at once; I am sure he never felt it."

"Everything always goes wrong for me," she sobbed. "I always lose everything I care for. He was such a friend, and now I've got nobody left, nobody at all who cares."

And then I said a thing that I never meant to say, and for which I could have bitten my tongue through as soon as the words were uttered.

"I am here," I said, "and I care."

She looked up at me, the tears wet

on her face, and suddenly a great wave of scarlet suffused her cheeks as she turned away.

"You don't mean that," she said in a stifled voice. "You know you don't mean it."

The soldier man had moved away and was the interesting centre of a little knot of spectators who had collected on the spot.

"It was an accident, I take my oath it was," I heard him say in distress. "I wouldn't have killed the lady's dog, not for anything. I'm fond of dogs, I am—"

"I am sure it was an accident," I answered; glad of the interruption.

"I am sure it was not your fault—"

He looked at Joy deprecatingly.

"We've got some terrier pups at home," he said hopefully. "If the lady would like one in place of this poor little chap—"

"I shall never have another dog—never!" said Joy fiercely. She began to walk away down the road, still crying, and needless of spectators, and having given Rags' little stiffening body to the soldier man to carry home for me, and my address I followed.

"The man is very distressed," I said gently. "I am sure it was an accident."

"I know," she answered on the top of a sob. "But that doesn't make me feel any better; the house will be hateful without him; he was always so pleased to see me when I came in—he always slept on the landing outside my door at night... oh, I do think it's a cruel, hateful world."

We walked home silently, and for once I was too concerned in the girl's distress to wonder what people thought of us as we went up the road.

The soldier had reached the house before us, and was holding voluble conversation on my doorstep with Castle.

"It was an accident, I'll take my oath it was," I hard him say again as I opened the gate. "I didn't want to kill the lady's little dog—"

Then he saw me and broke off.

Joy went on to her own house without a glance in his direction, and I had to assure him afresh that nobody really blamed him for what had happened, and finally gave him half a crown to get rid of him; but he kept reiterating to the last that he didn't want to kill the lady's little dog, and that he'd got some terrier pups at home, if she would like one instead, and he gave me his address and I promised to let him know what Joy said.

Castle and I buried Rags in state that evening amongst the blue delphiniums, and I must admit that I felt very sad to know that I should never hear my little friend barking at the neighbouring cats again or hear his deprecating scratch at my door.

"Poor Miss Joy," Castle said. "She'll grieve for him, I know; she's got too much heart, that she has."

I stared; I cannot say that such a thought had previously occurred to me; I had always considered Joy Lambert one of those girls with whom affection did not go uncomfortably deep. However, Castle probably understood her better than I did, no doubt.

I wondered what she was doing alone next door. I knew that the great Augustus had gone off again, probably with my fifty pounds in his pocket, and that it was unlikely he would put in an appearance until it had all gone.

I spent the evening in the garden, so that if she should feel that she wanted someone to talk with she should see me there, but there was no sound at all on the other side of the fence.

I had my supper and went out again. The blue delphiniums had dropped some of their petals on the freshly-turned earth beneath which we had buried poor Rags, and already it was beginning to look very much like the rest of the border.

I strolled up and down the grass and thought about Don. I had had no word from him yet, and supposed I could not expect it. Of course, all his spare time would be devoted to writing to Joy. I wondered if he found letter-writing less arduous when she was the recipient.

It seemed to get dark unusually early that night and there was a grey sort of mist rising.

Castle came to the kitchen window and told me it was too damp to stay out.

"You'll be ill again," she scolded me, "and then, what will Mr. Don say to me?"

"He won't know, unless you tell him," I answered, but I obediently turned toward the house.

I walked round the side to the front door, and had just reached it, when the gate behind me creaked and, turning, I saw Joy Lambert close behind me.

She looked tired and pale, and her bright hair was all ruffled up anyhow, as if she had been lying with her head buried amongst a pile of cushions.

I felt an uncomfortable, choking sensation in my own throat as I picked up the body of our poor little friend.

"He couldn't have felt it," I said, trying to comfort the girl. He must have been at once; I am sure he never felt it."

"Everything always goes wrong for me," she sobbed. "I always lose everything I care for. He was such a friend, and now I've got nobody left, nobody at all who cares."

And then I said a thing that I never meant to say, and for which I could have bitten my tongue through as soon as the words were uttered.

"I am here," I said, "and I care."

She looked up at me, the tears wet

"Why will you always say things that you don't really mean?" she asked. "I know you mean to be kind, but it isn't really kind—"

"What do you mean?" I asked.

She pushed a loose lock of hair away from her forehead with a weary little gesture.

"What you said just now, for one thing," she answered. "About missing Rags as much as I shall. It's not true, because it couldn't be true. You don't know him as I did—you couldn't possibly like him as I did. And then—there are other things."

"What other things?" I asked.

She desisted, then she answered impulsively:

"This afternoon; you said something this afternoon that I know you didn't mean—"

"When was that?" I asked. "You do imagine things so. I am sure I said nothing to you this afternoon that I did not mean."

She gave a little short laugh.

"That's very rash of you," she answered. "I mean, when you said that you... that you cared what became of me."

I had forgotten those impulsive words, and my heart seemed to miss a beat, in the second before I could think of words with which to answer the direct challenge, then I said deliberately:

"And so I do care—for Don's sake. He asked me to look after you for him, and I hope you will let me try to keep my promise. I want to be a friend to you—for his sake—I want to make life as happy for you as possible until he comes home."

She gave an odd, angry little laugh.

(To be continued.)

## OUR GALLERY OF RIVER CAPTAINS



Captain A. H. M. Waterlow, who is commander of the de luxe C. S. L. river steamer, the S.S. Richelieu, named after the famous French Cardinal, is an Englishman, and just before the close of the war he was awarded the silver medal given by Lloyd's for meritorious services. It was in 1893 that Lloyd's decided to bestow a medal upon ship's officers and others, who by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the preservation of vessels and cargoes from perils of all kinds. The bronze star, with blue and red ribbon, was originally adopted, but this was changed to a silver oval, with blue and silver ribbons in July, 1900, and ordered to be made circular in shape and struck in silver and bronze in April, 1913. Captain Waterlow was commander of the S.S. Kerman in 1918 and on October 9th, assisted by Chief Engineer W. M. Meager, rendered meritorious service which brought honors for both himself and his assistant in the shape of Lloyd's silver medal. Captain Waterlow's principal hobby in the winter time, and when not aboard ship, is carpentry.

## Cream Wanted!

Why complain of hard times, when prosperity lies at your gate?

Start shipping cream to-day. Don't wait until you lose more money.

Every farmer who is not shipping cream is doing injustice to:

HIMSELF—by not making the most for his labor.

HOUSE—by depriving them of the luxuries this extra money would afford.

FARM—by not putting the nitrogen contained in skimmilk back on the farm where it is so badly needed and depriving it of the other fertilizers it contains.

STOCK—by stunting them in their early life not giving them any chance to develop into healthy paying animals, which they would be if given the skimmilk.

Compare our prices this spring and you can see the Dollars you have lost. Are you going to continue to lose for the rest of the year and years to come or are you going to do the wise thing and start right now shipping to Graham's. What could any man do on a farm which would be nearly so profitable as the few minutes required to separate the milk "NOTHING".

Start right now to reap the benefits you are entitled to by shipping to Graham's.

We defy comparison with any other firm in weights, accurate tests, highest prices and prompt courteous service.

## GRAHAM CREAMERY COMPANY, LTD.

ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

## MONUMENTS

In all the Best Granites and Marbles

## PERSONAL MENTION

We will be pleased to publish the names of your visitors if you will only send them in. Make out your list.

Mrs. Norman McRae of Montreal, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Scott, The Broke Hustler, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Miss Robinson of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. E. H. Stimson, St. Paul Street.

Miss Roseanna Meloche is spending the week with relatives in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchison of Kingston, Ont., visited friends in town on Tues.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hobbs returned from their honeymoon trip to the Saguenay, Tuesday night—The Broke Hustler, Iroquois Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Goulet, Mr. Albert Gonlet, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Poirier, Gernish St., and Mr. and Mrs. H. Parent motored to St. Isidore on Sunday.

Rev. D. R. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison of Kirk Hill, are enjoying their holidays in Eastern Quebec.

Miss Alvina Laerco of Fassifern is this week visiting relatives in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. MacDonald, Glendale Farm visited friends in Apple Hill, on Sunday.

Miss Rae McKinnon, Mrs. A. A. McKinnon and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. MacDonald, 154th Kenyon, on Sunday.

Miss Grace Chisholm of Montreal who is holidaying at her home in Lochiel, spent a portion of this week a guest of Mrs. A. G. F. Macdonald, "Garry Fen."

Mrs. E. MacCrimmon left yesterday to spend some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Purvis, Mallorytown, Ont.

The Messrs. Brady of Lancaster were visitors to town on Wednesday.

Mr. Dan McDougall of Timmins, Ont., is visiting relatives at Dalkeith.

Miss Fernande Roy of Montreal, is visiting friends in town this week.

The Misses Irene and Andre Quenne, of Montreal, are the guests this week of their aunt, Mrs. J. G. Sabourin, in Kenyon Street.

Mr. Alex. Lalande paid Montreal a visit on Sunday.

Dr. A. W. McLeod wishes to announce that he will be absent from town for a week, July 26th to Aug. 2nd inclusive.

Mr. Geo. D. Sabourin was a business visitor to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hayden have the sympathy of their many friends in town at Cornwall, on Monday of their brother-in-law, Mr. Tom Tobin.

Mr. Leslie Simpson left the early part of the week for the Capital where he purposes taking a business course in the well known Henry's Shorthand School which is steadily growing in popularity with Glengarians.

Master Hayden Asselin is spending the week the guest of his grandfather, Mr. Chas. Asselin of Peverill.

Mrs. O. Hurtubise and Masters Geo. Aimo and Gilles Hurtubise of Montreal, are on visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sabourin, Kenyon St. West.

The News, on Tuesday, was visited by Rev. Donald A. MacLean, formerly of Antigonish, N.S., now Professor of Ethics, in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., who was on a short visit to Rev. A. L. MacDonald, P.P., Glen Robertson.

Mrs. J. Chisholm, Elgin St. visited her sisters, Rev. Sister, M. of St. Athanasius, Superior, and Rev. Sister M. of St. Euphrasie of St. Laurent Convent, for a few days this week, at Iona Academy, St. Raphael.

The many friends of Mrs. John A. Shago are pleased to hear she is doing well after an operation for appendicitis in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall.

Miss May Reta McDonell, R.N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDonell, 28th Lochiel, left last week for Dover, Ohio, to accept the position of supervisor at the Union Hospital, in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Foster and children, of Ottawa, were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dewar, Glen Sandfield.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dewar and family of Glen Sandfield, spent Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan N. McLeod, Dalkeith.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Levee were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lajoie, Fassifern.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. McLaughlin their cousin, Mrs. Powers of Montreal, and Miss Tena and Mr. J. Williamson were guests at Mr. McEvoy's, The Maples, on Sunday.

Miss Kate Fraser of Montreal, is spending her holidays with her sister, Mrs. D. H. Dewar, Glen Sandfield.

Miss Ruth Gaslin left recently for New York. She will also visit relatives in Newark, Jersey City and Brooklyn, N.Y. before returning home. She was accompanied to Montreal by Mr. T. J. Gaslin.

Mr. D. A. McLeod, Glen Norman, left yesterday for Toronto.

Misses Mary and May MacDonald and Mr. Sam MacDonald of Montreal, are spending their holidays at Glendale Farm, Miss Mary MacDonald is at present visiting her niece, Sister Mary of St. Francesca, of Benfrew, Ont.

Mr. John Wilson of Vankleek Hill, was a visitor to town on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. T. Hope and Miss Dorothy Hope left Tuesday night via the C.N.R. for Central Butte, Sask., on a visit to the former's father, Mr. J. P. McDougall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Toole accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. Davison, Montreal, spent the week end guests of Mrs. J. Murphy, 9th Lancaster.

Mr. Edgar Irvine transacted business in the Capital on Monday.

Mr. Murdie Dewar of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, Russell, Ont., is holidaying at his home at Kirk Hill.

Mr. Hubert Macdonald of Three Rivers, Que., arrived on Sunday to spend his vacation with his mother, Mrs. A. G. F. Macdonald, Garry Fen.

G. S. McPherson and Mrs. McPherson of Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott. Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Scott are sisters—The Broke Hustler, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Mr. Charles McLeister who spent several weeks in Haileybury, Ont., arrived home on Wednesday.

Miss Winnifred MacDonald of Ottawa, was in town this week, the guest of the Misses McPhee, Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald McMillan of Montreal, are visiting relatives at Mc-Crimmon this week.

Mr. Angus McKinnon, "Hillmount", visited Moose Creek on Wednesday.

Dr. J. G. McGregor who had been the guest of his sister, Mrs. I. B. Ostrom, Bishop Street, left Wednesday en route to his home at Boyne City, Mich.

The Misses Annie and May McPhee of Detroit, Mich., are holidaying with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arch McPhee.

The Misses Janet Chisholm and Isabel McCormick, nurses-in-training, St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., arrived on Wednesday to spend their vacation at their respective homes in Lochiel.

Mr. E. F. Shanks returned to town Saturday after spending several days in Toronto attending the 69th annual communication of the Grand Lodge in Ontario A.F. & A.M.

Miss Millie McPhee, Ottawa, is holidaying at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lalonde, Centre St., were week end guests of Montreal relatives.

Mr. W. J. Simpson who spent several days in Tweed, Ont., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, returned to town on Monday.

Mr. Jos. De Bellefeuille, Grocer, of Brodie, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Pauline De Bellefeuille, was in town for a few hours on Saturday.

Mr. J. D. Cameron of Greenfield, did business in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Grace Kennedy of Montreal, is at present the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Kerr, St. George St.

Miss Cudron spent several days in Ottawa last week.

Miss Chris McLeod of Montreal, was with her brother, Mr. R. S. McLeod, over the week end.

Miss Lillian Jacobs who had been the guest of her aunt, Miss M. Simon, returned to Cornwall on Sunday.

Mr. J. N. Gauthier was in Ottawa for several days visiting his sister, Miss V. Gauthier, who we regret to learn is indisposed.

Miss Gladys McDouald, Keeyou St., spent Monday with relatives in Montreal.

Mr. G. Ovorn of the office of the Carriage Factories Limited, was in Ottawa—over the week end.

Mr. Leonard McGillivray, Ottawa, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. A. D. McGillivray.

Masters Sandfield and Eugene Macdonald were in Cornwall over the week end guests of Mrs. W. H. Magwood.

Mr. P. A. Ferguson enjoyed the week end with friends in Merrickville, Ont.

Miss Tait of Ottawa, spent Saturday with friends in town.

After spending a short holiday with his mother, Mrs. J. J. McIntosh, Mr. Franklin McIntosh left on Sunday to resume his duties in Montreal.

Mrs. W. J. Simpson has as her guest this week her mother, Mrs. P. A. Leslie of Ottawa.

Mr. John Boyle was a business visitor to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. A. Baxter, accountant Bank of Nova Scotia, motored to Ottawa for the week end.

Miss Antoinette Danis is spending her holidays with relatives in Montreal.

Mrs. J. A. H. McLean and the Misses Ruth and Constance McLean left on Monday for Montreal.

The Misses Kath. H. and Janie M. Macdonald, Green Valley, spent Saturday the guests of Montreal friends and upon their return they were accompanied by their brother, Mr. D. Macdonald who was a week end guest of his parents.

Miss Annie G. McPhee left on Monday to spend a few days with friends in Ottawa.

The Misses Isabel McDonald and E. Morarity of Providence, R.I., are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. A. D. McDonald, Bishop Street.

Miss Jessie McGillivray of Vankleek Hill, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. McCuaig, Elgin Street.

Dr. J. D. McMaster, Mrs. McMaster and children of Port Perry, Ont., are visiting relatives at Laggan, Ont.

Mrs. J. Maguire, the Misses Ada and Grace Chisholm and Messrs. Val. J. Chisholm, Harold Pope and Jack Holland, motored from Montreal on Saturday to spend the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peter Chisholm, "Hillcrest", Lochiel.

His Grace Archbishop McNeil of Toronto, was a guest at the Bishop's House on Friday last.

Mrs. D. H. McDougall, Master Cameron McDougall and Miss Mary B. McDougall of Green Valley, were in town on Friday.

Mr. Arch. J. Macdonald, merchant, North Lancaster, paid the Dominion Capital a visit on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leadbetter of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Shanks, Bishop Street.

Lambert's Hair Tonic 50c at Lester's Drug Store.

## MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL!

OF

## FUN AND FROLIC

## MIRTH AND MUSIC

## GLEN NEVIS PICNIC

On Wednesday

July 30, 1924

The Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P.

Speaker of the House of Commons

will deliver addresses in English and French.

Addresses will also be delivered by

His Lordship The Right Rev. Bishop of Alexandria, J. W. Kennedy, Esq., M.P., J. A. Sangster, Esq., M.L.A., and Angus McDonald, Esq., M.P.

Open Air Concert by the Greenfield Troubadours

Competitions in Highland Dancing, Irish Jigs and Pipe Music, for Silver Medals

Dancers must appear in Kilts and Irish Costume.

Special Prizes for Girls in Highland Dances.

## Athletic Contests

Baseball Match—St. Raphaels vs. Glen Nevis.

Usual Running and Jumping Contests—First and Second Prizes

## RADIO CONCERT

Music by Alexandria Pipe and Drum Band

Raffle at 4.30 p.m., of Standard Bred Colt.

Dinner and Supper served in the shade of Mr. Kennedy's Grove. Special Lunch in Tea Room.

FISH POND—Wonderful things for the little ones.

BAZAAR BOOTH—Beautiful things for the big ones.

Great Stock of Aluminum Ware distributed at small cost.

Admission and Dinner, Adults, 50c.; Children, 25c

If weather be unfavorable on above date, picnic will be held the following day.

The admission ticket gives everyone a chance in the drawing at 4 p.m., for Ten Dollars in Gold.

Seats will be placed around the grounds.

C. P. R. Morning and Evening Trains, each way, will stop at Glen Nevis Crossing.

A. J. McRAE, J. P. ROZON and J. A. MACDONELL, Committee.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## "We Save You Money"

## BEATTY HAYING TOOLS

Impossible to beat the Wortsman & Ward pattern Beatty Haying Outfits either in Strength or Price, and we have them complete in every detail. Come to Cowan's if you want the best at the lowest prices.

Hay Cars for Wood or Steel Track,

Knot-passing Pulleys,

Rafter Brackets

Track Hangers, Slings,

Floor Hooks, Rope Hitches, Grapples.

Grindstones, Hay Rack Fixtures, Scythes.

## FORK ROPE

We have a special brand at a special price. You should see it.

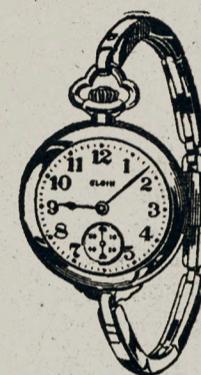
## MACHINE REPAIRS

Frost & Wood and Massey-Harris parts carried in stock and supplied to order.

## COWAN'S HARDWARE STORE

## Furniture Upstairs

## Wrist Watches



We have a large and varied assortment of these watches in stock.

Prices reasonable and all reliable timekeepers.

EVERY WATCH FULLY GUARANTEED

## BROCK OSTROM &amp; SON

Mill Square, Alexandria.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Repaired.

## The Burden of Proof is on You

If you lose a receipt for a cash payment it is not the other man's job to prove that the account is unpaid.