The News

VOL. XXIII ALEXANDRIA, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1915

Sealed Tenders

Marked "Tenders for Drainage Work" will be received by the undersigned at my office at Greenfield until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1915, for the construction of the River Beaudette drain.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES.

56152 cubic yards Earth excavation.
2735 cubic yards Hard-pan.
228 cubic yards Reinforced Concrete.
417 cubic yards Grading Culvert "C" Bridges "A" and "B".
457 cubic yards Excavation Culvert "C" Bridges "A" and "B".
560 lineal feet wing fence Bridges A and B.

About 20, 450 lbs. twisted steel reinforcing bars.

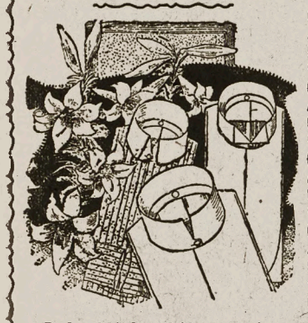
The Municipal Council reserves the right to accept the lowest tender and to reject any or all tenders aleo to let the construction of the culverts and bridges ae a separate contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen, forms of tender and copies of By-Law procured at my office or at the office of Magwood and Stidwell, C.E., Cornwall Ont.

A cash deposit or a certified cheque on a chartered bank in favor of the Municipality equal to 5 per cent of the tendered price must accompany each tender.

J. D. CAMERON,
Tp. Kenyon Clerk.
Greenfield, March 3rd, 1915. 7-6

EASTER



Bud and blade and blossom spring
Fragrant fields adorning;
In the brake the glad birds sing,
Lo 'tis Easter morning!

May no earthly care alloy
Ought of Easter glory,
May no shadows cloud the joy
Of the Easter story!

Easter and Spring and Summer Men's Furnishings

A beautiful array of the above is now all opened out for your inspection. New Shirts, New Neckwear, New Collars, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Belts, Flannel Trousers, Pyjamas, Night Shirts, Umbrellas, Canes, Etc.

See the newest things in Neckwear — the 'Amberoid," the "Rainbow," "Black and White," and "Military" Stripes, Ombres, Etc.

See the 'Midnight Brown" and "Prune Shade" Hats and also all the other good things that go to make up the well dressed man.

Everything up-to-the-minute. Everything reasonable in price.

Visit our Candy Counter and sample the delicious sweets sold there: "Willard's Forkdipt Chocolates," Chop-Suey Chocolates, Marrowbone "Butterscotch," Etc, Etc. Try a dozen of our luscious "Sunkist" Oranges and Lemons—the largest and juiciest grown.

WE WISH YOU
A HAPPY EASTERTIDE

WILL J. SIMPSON
Alexandria Ont.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public of Alexandria, the townships of Lochiel and Kenyon, also the village of Maxville, that he has secured the position of

Salesman for the Ford Motor Company

for this season, in the above district. He is opening a repair and supply hop for auto cars at the Urquhart blacksmith shop on

Elgin Street, Alexandria

where he will give personal and prompt attention to all orders entrusted to him, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

WARD ASHTON
Practical Machinist
☞ See further announcements for fuller details.

HATCHING EGGS

From record laying straine. Barred Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red $1.50 per setting of 15, or $9.00 per hundred.

Baby Chicks 25c each in lots of 50 or more.

A few Cockerels left $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 each.

Incubators, Grit, Oyster Shell, Etc., Etc.

THE ROLYAT POULTRY FARM
ALEXANDRIA, ONTARIO 11-9

Spring Renovations

Painting, Paperhanging, Graining.

Furniture and Piano Polishing. Hardwood Floors and other Renovations promptly attended to on application to

W. HENNESSEY,
Kenyon St., Alexandria

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Sect. 56 of Chap. 121, R. S. O., that all persons having claims against the Estate of Ann Munro, late of the Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry, Widow, Deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of October, 1911, are required to send by post prepaid, to the undersigned Solicitors or to A. H. Robertson, Maxville, Ontario, on or before the 17th day of April, 1915, their names and addresses, with full particulars in writing of their claims, and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 17th day of April, 1915, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said Executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

GOGO & HARKNESS,
Sols. for DUNCAN KENNEDY,
Executor.

Dated at Cornwall this 19th day of March A.D., 1915. 10-4

Notice

A few weeks ago we published a denial of a story that had evidently been circulated by some persons who were very anxious to injure our trade—to the effect that we had gone out of the meat business. This week we were again informed by several customers that they had been told the same story.

We want to inform all our old customersand the public generally that we never had any intention of giving up the meat business and have now and always have on hand as fine a stock of meats, fish, vegetables and fresh groceries as can be found in any city store.

It is needless for us to tell our regular customers about the manner in which we handle our meats, fish, etc., but we would ask you if not already a customer to call and see for yourself the sanitary way in which everything is kept. We keep constantly on hand a choice supply of western beef, smoked meats, fresh and salt fish, fresh vegetables, etc. Our grocery section is also a very important part of our business, one that is growing every day. This week we have added more shelf room in order to handle it to better advantage. Here you will find choice teas, coffees, jellies, jams, canned goods, cereals, pickles, biscuits, confectionery, fresh and dried fruits, etc.

We invite you to call. We would like a little slice of your trade.

JOSEPH SABOURIN,
South End Meat Market,
6-tf Alexandria.

Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of The News.

Dear Sir,—I take this means of returning my heartfelt thanks to my neighbors and friends for the kindness and sympathy extended during the illness and at the time of the death of my beloved mother, the late Mrs. Angus McLeod. With grateful appreciation,

John G. McLeod.

Laggan, March 29, 1915.

Card of Thanks

To the Editor of The News.

Dear Sir,—Through the columns of your paper I desire on behalf of myself and family to cordially thank our friends and neighbors for their kind assistance and sympathy during the illness and death of my dearly beloved wife.

Yours sincerely,
Joe. Gareau.

Alexandria, March 30, 1915.

Card of Thanks

To the Editor of The News.

Dear Sir,—I wish to return my sincerest thanks to the many friends for their numerous acts of kindness and kindly sympathy during my recent sad bereavement, the death of my beloved husband. Assuring them of my warmest appreciation.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. John McLennan.

Apple Hill, April 1, 1915.

Wanted

Wanted to rent a comfortable, medium size house, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply Drawer "V" Alexandria, Ont. 11-1

Wanted

An industrious man who can earn $100 per month and expenses selling our Products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references. 11-1

Pasture

Pasture for fifty head of cattle, yearlings, $2 a head for season; two year olds, $3 per head a season, also pasture for twenty-five head of young horses at $5 a head a season. For further particulars apply to J. D. Grant, R.R. No. 2, Greenfield. 11-8

For Sale

The undersigned has for sale thirteen young pigs, about four weeks old. Price reasonable. Dougal A. McDonald, 28-3rd Kenyon, Apple Hill, R. R. No. 2. 11-1

Ayrshires for Sale

Bull calves from R. O. P. dams and champion bull; from 7 to 12 months old, very promising calves. Write for prices. W. F. Kay, Ravensdale Stock Farm, Philipsburg, Que. 9-3

For Sale

Baled Hay, Baled Straw, 500 bushels Irish White Oats, 300 bushels Seed Barley, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. J. H. Condie, Elmwood Stock Farm, Bainsville, Ont. 10-3

For Sale

The residence of the late John Simpson on Kenyon Street West, consisting of two lots on Kenyon Street and two lots on Elgin Street, good house with modern conveniences, large barn, good orchard and garden. For further information apply to J. O. Simpson, John Simpson & Son's Store, Alexandria. 10-tf

For Sale

A well bred Registered Stallion, four years old. A sure foal getter. Sire and dam are Imp. Will be sold cheap. Donald Cumming, Lancaster, Ont. 6-tf

For Sale

Imported Percheron Stallion, registered No. 258, guaranteed sound, sure foal getter. The horse can be seen at any time at J. D. McLeod's farm, Cotton Beaver. R. and J. D. McLeod, proprietors, R.R. No. 1, DunveganPost Office. 7-tf

Auction Sale

At lot No. 11, North of Maple and East of Dominion Street, Alexandria, on Saturday, April 17th, 1915, household, furniture, etc., also house and lot. D. J. Macdonell, auctioneer; D. A. McArthur, administrator. 11-1

Auction Sale

At lot 33 in the 4th Kenyon, on Wednesday, April 7th, 1915, farm stock etc. James Curry, auctioneer; Mrs. A M. McLean, prop. 11-1

THE WAR SITUATION

WEEK-END NOTES.

The British Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the German submarine U-29 has been sunk with all hands. The Admiralty gave no details of how or where the U-29 was sunk. It was this vessel which just a fortnight ago torpedoed six steamers in Bristol Channel and off the Scilly Isles within two days. Her commander, who spoke English perfectly, told one of the merchant captains of destroyed vessels who was taken aboard the submarine that he was the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the British cruisersAboukir, Cressy and Hogue. If this was true he was the man who was looked upon ae Germany's most daring submarine navigator. This makes the sixth German submarine, so far as the British Admiralty has reported, sunk, five of them, at least, by British warships since the outbreak of the war, and in no case has the British report been denied by the Germans. Besides these a French warship recently sank a submarine off the French coast.

Unofficial advices state that the Russians have won a great victory on the Austrian extreme right in Bukowina, and are driving the enemy back through Uszok Pass in the Carpathians. It is believed that the Russians by bringing up new forces, may have succeeded in turning the Austrian right, getting in behind the hostile force operating in the vicinity of Czernowitz.

On the western front, although a certain liveliness is exhibited at some points, no important action has occurred.

Reports coming across the Italian border tell of increaseing prepartion in that country for war, although, it is added, German diplomats have not given up the hope of inducing Austria to make territorial concessions that would satisfy both Italy and Roumania.

King George paid a visit yesterday to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's fleet.

The allied fleet has resumed the bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and has, it is reported, demolished six of the forts. As a result the mine-sweepers are enbaled to penetrate far into the Narrows.

Reports from Petrograd say that the Russians are winning their way into Hungary, and are beating back the Austrians at every point. TheRussian right wing is reported to have reached Bartfeld, in Hungary, the centre has already reached Lupkow Pass and the left has penetrated beyond Uszok Pass. It is also reported that the Austrians have been forced from Czernowitz, in Bukowina. The Germans are concentrating in Poland, and are apparently leaving the Austrians to fight alone.

Despatches from Rome state that Italy has already decided upon intervention, and that her entrance into the war may be decided sooner than wae expected by the action of Bulgaria in joining the allies, which is said to be imminent. Reports on Prince von Buelow's negotiations differ. Some say that he has failed and has offered his resignation as German Ambassador to Italy, others that he is persevering despite enormous obstacles.

Prince Salah Eddine, nephew of the Sultan, and other prominent Turks are hastening to Constantinople to seize the reins of Government when the Dardanelles fall. Gen. von der Goltz is on his way to Berlin to consult with the Kaiser about the increasing power of the peace party in Turkey. The Ottoman Government fears that Bulgaria is about to declare war.

The French War Office statements announce that dirigible sheds atFrescati, near Metz, Metz itself and the barracks east of Strassburg have been successfully bombarded by a French aerial squadron. The Belgian troops continue to advance, but elsewhere the operations are quiet.

The German War Office reports that a strong French attack south-east of Verdun has been repulsed, and that engagements at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, in Alsace, are continuing.

The Russian offensive in the Carpathian passes continues, the Czar's forces pushing their way slowly towards Bartfeld and Svednik, in Hungary, where they hope to gain possession of the heads of the railroads running south towards Budapest. Battles of extreme violence are raging all through the Carpathian region, but along the rest of the eastern front there has been only desultory fighting due to the inclement weather conditions.

In the west also the commanders are waiting for better conditions before making any effort on a large scale, although the French here and there are attempting to capture positions which would give them an advantage when the general offensive is decided upon. Their more recent efforts have been directed against the heights of the Meuse, to the east and south of Verdun. The object of these operations is to compel the Germans to evacuate St. Mihiel, where their line reaches the River Meuse, causing a considerable bending of the French front.

The French have made important advanees in the Vosges, which are conceded by the official German report. They have captured Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, for which there has been heavy fighting for weeks. Otherwise there has been nothing of importance in the western theatre of war.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts has been resumed, according to unofficial despatches. Upon the success of these operations depends not only the fate of Turkey, but probably the future policy of the Balkan States and Italy. In Italy big demonstrations were held yesterday calling upon the Government to take action to realize the ambitions of the country; while in the Balkan capitals the diplomats of the allied nations are busily engaged in an endeavor to reorganize the Balkan league and insure the simultaneous intervention of all the Balkan powers on the side of the allies. Before this can be done Serbia must be induced to make concessions to Bulgaria in that part of Macedonia which fell to her after the last Balkan War. The Germans are also active in Sofia, and are trying to induce Bulgaria, by the cession of part of European Turkey, to remain neutral.

Italian intervention has been postponed again. The Mail and Empire's Rome correspondent learns that Italy will not enter the war until date in April. The delay is based on the possibility that Austria may sue for a separate peace.

A dozen rounds were fired over the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday by warships in the Gulf of Saros. The smoke arising from Kilid Bhar.

TUESDAY.

Upwards of 160 lives were lost in the sinking of the Elder-Dempster liner Falaba and the steamer Aguila by German submarines. Both vessels carried passengers, most of whom were drowned. The fatalities in each case were due to the fact that theGermans after ordering the people on the ships into their boats, opened fire before they had adequate time to obey.

Outtide the sinking of these steamers the only events of importance, news of which was received during the day, were the renewal of activity by the Russian Black Sea fleet, which bombarded the forts on the Bosphorus and the announcement from Petrograd that the Baltic fleet had been reinforced by modern fighting units, presumably Dreadnoughts, which were built in Russian yards.

The battles for the Carpathian passes are proceeding with ever-increasing violence. The Russians are in complete possession of the western passes, and are advancing into Hungary, but, the eastern passes remain in the hands of the Germanic allies, who, however, are being strongly pressed by their reinforced adversaries.

The situation is unchanged in East Galicia and Bukowina. In North Poland the Germans claim to have driven the Russians from Tauroggen, which they stormed.

In the west the mine warfare continues without any important change in the positions of the two armies.

At the request of the ship builders, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to submit the Cabinet a proposal to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain during the war.

The Russians are continuing their progress in Hungary, while the Germanys, apparently in an effort to divert Russian attention from this field, are continuing their activity in Poland.

German headquarters announces that General von Kluck, who led the early rush into France, has been slightly wounded by shrapnel.

Senator Mazzioti, in a newspaper article published in Italy, says that Austria is bound to sue for peace so soon as Italy and Roumania enter the war, and that thus their intervention will end the war. Italy will be compensated for entering the war, he says, by the recovery of her lost provinces. The closing of the session of the Italian Senate was marked by great enthusiasm and cries of "Long live the King," and "Long live Italy."

LATER NOTES.

TheBritishCabinet metWednesday, and there is every reason to believe that it considered the liquor question. There is still much talk on prohibition, but it is not generally believed that this course will be adopted, although it is conceded that some step of a drastic and universal character will soon be taken.

The return of ex-Premier Venizelos to Athens after a short rest, the tumultuous reception accorded him, and his reiteration of the declaration that Greece must join in the conflict on the side of the Entente powers, have combined to start up further predictions as to when the group of neutral States, which have been wavering so long, will take up arms. But the materials upon which these predictions are based are of the scantiest.

Austrian reservists who own farm land in Trentino have been granted a fortnight's leave of absence to attend to their agricultural work. This measure is said to be based on the fact that assurances have been received at Vienna that Italy will maintain neutrality, as a majority of the nation is opposed to war. It is a fact that troops hitherto concentrated on the western frontier have been partially withdrawn.

A Cape Town despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that a German camp at Plattben, fifty miles northeast of Ukanias, German Southwest Africa, has been captured by the British. It contained great quantities of supplies and horses and other live stock.

The Turkish accounts of what is going on in the Dardanellee do not conflict greatly with thoee sent out unofficially by the Allies. There has been no heavy bombardment since March 18. On Sunday there was some firing in the Straits, which the Turks say was a bombardment of an untenanted infantry poeition. Mine-sweepers have been at work. A Reuter despatch says that the Turks are repairing the damage done to their forts. They are also concentrating troops at Smyrna to resist an anticipated landing of the Allies. It will probably be found that the feeble nature of the reply to the big guns of the Anglo-French fleet in the Dardanelles has a very direct connection with the holding up of ammunition by Bulgaria.

Two German submarines, the U-28 and another, the number of which has not been ascertained, which have been operating off the west coast of England during the past few days, have added two more British steamers, the Flaminian and Crown of Castile, to their list of victims, totalling five since Saturday evening.

There was no loss of life on the Flaminian and Crown of Castile, the crews of each being given barely time in which to get in their boats. In the caseof the latter vessel, however, the submarine fired before the crews left the steamer and shells passed along the bridge on which the captain and an apprentice were standing.

King George has added his plea to that of the shipowners, and, in some cases, that of the laborites themselves, that some vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the question of drunkenness, which, it is urged, is having the effect of delaying the delivery of munitions of war.

The King has volunteered, if it is considered advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal household. Such a notification has been sent to David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, by the King's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham.

The Hungarian Parliament hae been unexpectedly summoned to meet early in April to adopt a provisional budget and other war measures. It is believed in well-informed circles that the situation in the Carpathians will be one of the chief subjects of discussion.

The bitter cold and snow, according to reports reaching here, are causing great suffering among the poor of Vienna. The prices of coal and other necessaries continue to advance, and the Viennese bakers have appealed to the Government to raiee the price of bread, alleging that it is impossible to make it at the preeent tariff.

Sixty-five cases of smallpox were officially reported in Vienna last week.

A. H. S. Easter Examinations

The following are the results of the Easter Examinations held in the Alexandria High School.

First come the names of the pupils (arranged in groups and according to merit in each group) who have been successful in passing the examinations in the various forms.

Then follow alphabetical liste of the pupils with the total average per cent opposite each name.

The standard for passing is 40 p.c. on each subject and 60 p.c. on the total.

More detailed information is furnished the parents through the pupils, each of whom is to present his parent or guardian for signature a slip of paper on which is a full record of his standing in the various subjects.

The principal's signature should be on each slip before the parent signs. Pupils that are absent will be provided with slips on returning after the Easter vacation.

FORM III.—Matriculation standing in order of merit.

Moses Markson 69.
Alexina MacLeod 68.
Jessie MacLeod 65.

NORMAL ENTRANCE in order of merit.

Stanley Fraser 79.
Moses Markson 77.
Alexina MacLeod 75.
Jessie MacLeod 73.
Sara Dewar 71.
Christena MacLeod 63.
Reta Grant 62.

FORM II. — EASTER EXAMINATION, Successful Candidates in Promotion Examination, names in order of merit.

Lucy Chisholm 72 p.c.
Eunice Simpson 70 [illegible]
Franklin MacIntosh 69.
Ernest Sauve 67.
Sara M. McLeod 66.
Anna B. McPhee 65.
Isabel McMillan 64.
Lilian Dever 63.

N.B.—Those candidates who were successful in the Promotion Examination, also obtained the Lower School standing.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN LOWER SCHOOL EXAMINATION — Names in order of merit.

Mary M. McCormick 69 p.c.
Marguerite Kennedy 64.
Mary M. McGillivray 64.
Cora Munro 63.
Winnifred Hough 63.
Florence Munro 62.
Sara McCrimmon 61.
William Campbell 61.

FORM A—Successful Candidates — Names according to merit.

Sara Bell Fraser 75.
Arthur Crewson 74.
Finlay McDonald 73.
Allan Blair 72.
Donald McPhail 72.
Joan McDonald 71.
James Lamabe 69.
Cecelia McDonald 68.
Sybella McRae 65.
Duncan McIntosh 65.
Roy McGregor 65.
Leo. Lauzon 64.
Christena Chisholm 64.
Angus Bathurst 63.
Austin Malone 62.

B FORM—Names of Successful Candidates, (arranged in order of merit).

Hugh McDonald 75 p.c.
Lauretta Le Boutillier 71.
Maude MacLeod 63.
Stanley MacDonald 62.
Robert V. MacCormick 61.

FORM III. — Names in Alphabetical order.

Cameron, A., 54 n.e.
Crewson, W. L., 56 n.e., 47 m.
Dewar, S., 71 n.e.
Fraser, S., 79 n.e., 66 m.
Grant, R. C., 62 n.e.
MacDonald, C. M., 50 n.e.
MacLeod, A., 75 n.e., 68 m.
MacLeod, C., 63 n.e., 53 m.
MacLeod, D. J., 70 n.e., 66 m.
MacLeod, F. G., 55 n.e.
MacLeod, J., 73 n.e., 65 m.
MacLeod, J. G., 58 m.
MacLeod, M. F., 53 n.e.
MacRae, G. N., 60 n.e., 53 m.
Markson, M., 77 n.e., 69 m.

(N.E.) after number — Normal Entrance.

(M.) after number—Matriculation.

FORM II. — EASTER EXAMINATION—Candidates for Easter Examination and Percentage obtained, names in Alphabetical order.

Baker, Frances, 53.
Ball, Susie, 47.
Chisholm, Lucy, 72.
Chisholm, Mary J., 44.
Chisholm, Hanna, 51.
Cameron, Garrett, 60.
Campbell, William, 53.
Davidson, Anna, 49.
Dewar, Anna, 57.
Dever, Lilian, 63.
Grant, Ethel, 57.
Hough, Winnifred, 56.
Kennedy, Marguerite, 54.
Legault, Olina, 48.
McCormick, Mary M., 58.
McCrimmon, Sara, 59.
McDonald, Sara, 57.
McDonell, Donald, 40.
McIntosh, Franklin, 69.
McGillivray, Mary, 61.
McIntosh, Christena, 51.
McIntosh, Florence, 68.
McIntosh, Mary S., 57.
McLeod, Margaret A., 48.
McLeod, Marion, 58.
McLeod, Sara M., 66.
McMillan, Isabel, 64.
McPhee, Anna B., 65.
McPhee, May, 55.
McPhee, Millie, 46.
Munro, Cora, 59.
Munro, Florence, 57.
Shane, Mary, 56.
Simpson, Eunice, 70.
Sauve, Ernest, 67.
Tarlton, Irene, 53.

FORM A—Pupils names in Alphabetical order.

Blair, Allan, 72.
Bathurst, Angus, 63.
Courville, Edmund, 60.
Chisholm, Christena, 64.
Chisholm, Josabel, 54.
Crewson, Arthur, 74.
Dewar, Mary, 47.
Fraser, Sara Bell, 75.
Lamabe, James, 69.
Lauzón, Leo, 64.
Malone, Austin, 62.
McCrimmon, Isabel, 56.
McCrimmon, Gretta, 52.
McDonald, Cecelia, 68.
McDonald, Finlay, 73.
McDonald, Joan, 71.
McGregor, Roy, 65.
McIntosh, Duncan, 65.
McLeod, Donald, 63.
McMillan, Grace, 52.
McMillan, Maria, 39.
McPhee, Annie, 52.
McPhail, Donald, 72.
McRae, Sybella, 65.
Noad, Constance, 42.
Noad, Francis, 67.
Morrison, Gordon, 64.
Proctor, Ida, 55.

B. FORM.

Ashton, Verna, 50.
Chisholm, John, 57.
Cuthbert, Charles, 37.
Charlebois, Mary, 26.
Duvall, Grace, 64.
Garreau, Florida, 55.
Grant, Katie, 57.
Helps, Merle, 51.
Le Boutillier, Lauretta, 71.
Laurin, Ernest, 52.
MacCormick, Robert V., 61.
MacArthur, Angus, 48.
MacCuaig, Sara, 36.
MacDonald, Allan J., 41.
MacDonald, Archibald, 56.
MacDonald, John L., 49.
MacDonald, Stanley, 62.
MacDonell, Sara, 33.
MacDonald, Hugh, 75.
MacDonald, Mary J., 58.
MacKenzie, John P., 59.
MacLeod, Maude, 63.
MacMillan, Alex., 44.
MacMillan, James, 56.
MacMillan, Clark, 44.
MacPhee, Donald E., 39.
MacPherson, Donald R., 55.
Simpson, Emily, 45.

LONDON HEROES LEAD

SEVENTEEN DEATHLESS NAMES ON HER LIST OF CHILDREN.

Devon Was the Birthplace of Ten Famous Soldiers and Sailors, While Kent Follows With Seven Names, of Which That of Wolfe Is the Greatest—Scotland Has Twenty-Four and Ireland Sixteen.

Which county has produced the most famous soldiers and sailors? Taking in the first place the four countries into which the United Kingdom is divided, we find that England gave birth to no fewer than one hundred of our naval and military heroes—thirty-six soldiers and sixty-four sailors. Strange though it may seem, however, among the great cities of England, only London, Bristol, and Newcastle-on-Tyne can claim the honor of being the birthplace of either a naval or military hero.

London has been the birthplace of seventeen heroes, including Gordon, Captain A. Conolly, Lord Cornwallis, Gen. Pollock, Sir W. Peel, and Gen. Sir H. Norman, and Admirals Munden, Keppel, Vernon, Lord Howe, Lord H. Hudson, Lord Hawke, Sir Sidney Smith, and Sir E. Berry. Bristol was the birthplace of Sir William Penn, and Newcastle-on-Tyne that of two naval heroes, Lord Collingwood and Admiral Bullen.

Of the English counties, Devon comes first with ten names, including those of Drake, Marlborough, Raleigh, Hawkins, Sir Redvers Buller, and, the most recent addition to Devon's illustrious dead, Captain Scott. Curious enough, Cornwall, which is even more maritime in character than Devon, has only produced three great sailors—Sir Richard Grenville, Admiral Boscawen (afterwards Lord Falmouth), and Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, who was second in comamnd to Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen.

Kent is second to Devon with seven names, the greatest of which is Wolfe, the hero of Quebec. Sir Philip Sidney, Byng, Harvey, Pellew, Inglefield, and Jeremy Smith, men whose names are writ large in the history of the British navy, were all natives of Kent, says The Strand Magazine. Sussex and Essex have one name apiece, the former that of a soldier, Gen. Sir W. Lennox, who distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny, and the latter a sailor, Admiral Nicholas Haddock, who, at his death in 1746, was commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron. Surrey with no coastline produced three distinguished naval men — Lord Rodney, Sir John Balchen, and Sir John T. Duckworth.

Hampshire can claim three great soldiers — the greatest of whom is Lord Cardigan, who led the Balaclava charge. Shropshire has five names, those of Lord Clive, Viscount Hill, who was with Wellington at Waterloo, Sir Herbert Edwards, one of the ablest soldiers India has ever seen, Admiral Benbow, and Admiral Jennings.

Staffordshire outpaces Shropshire in the matter of naval heroes by being the birthplace of Lord St. Vincent, Lord Anson, and Lord Alan Gardner, while Norfolk has a glory all its own in having produced the matchless Nelson. It was the birthplace, too, of Sir Cloudesley Shovell and Sir Christopher Myngs. The county of Huntingdon was the birthplace of Cromwell.

Cambridgeshire claims Sir Harry Smith, after whose wife Ladysmith was named; Gloucestershire, besides Admiral Penn, Lord Raglan, and Sir Edward Codrington; Somerset, Blake and Admiral Sir Samuel Hood; Dorsetshire, two other members of the Hood family, who distinguished themselves in the navy, and Sir Thomas Hardy, captain of Nelson's ship, Victory; and Oxfordshire, two loyal soldiers, Edward the Black Prince and Richard I.

Yorkshire can claim four distinguished seamen — Frobisher, who shares with Drake and Hawkins the glory of the defeat of the Spanish Armada; Capt. Cook, the discoverer of Australia; Sir Hugh Palliser, and Sir John Lawson. The rival county of Lancashire can claim but two names—Admiral Hornby and Admiral Sir John Norris, while Durham claims a great soldier, Sir Henry Havelock.

Wales has only contributed two distinguished sons to the services—Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed at Waterloo, and Admiral Thomas Matthews. Scotland contributes twenty-four of our greatest soldiers and sailors, thirteen of the former and eleven of the latter, Edinburgh and Glasgow being the only great cities that can claim any of their names. Glasgow is proud of the fact that Sir John Moore, of Corunna, and Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell), the savior of British rule in India, were born there. Lord Dundonald, Admiral Cochrane, was also born in Lanark. William Wallace was born in Renfrew and Robert Bruce in Dumfries.

Ireland can claim sixteen naval and military heroes, six sailors and ten soldiers, though if contemporaries were taken into account the list would be much longer. Dublin can claim the greatest military hero of all in Wellington, not to mention Nicholson, a hero of the Indian Mutiny, and the late Lord Wolseley. Of the sixteen names claimed by Ireland, which include Sir Hugh Gough, Admiral Otway, Sir George White, and Admiral McClintock, six belong to the province of Ulster.

Drawbridge and Moat.

At Helmingham Hall, in Suffolk county, in England, the drawbridge is always raised every night over the historic moat, which is more than 700 years old. The moat is not dry like so many of ancient date, but is filled to the brim. This is the only English castle where the historic right of raising the drawbridge has come down from the days of chivalry.

Hundred Million Dollars Voted by Parliament

With a nod of the head from the government and the opposition leaders the war vote of a hundred million dollars went through Parliament last week. The measure which authorized Canada to borrow a hundred millions from Britain and spend it to defeat Germany passed unanimously and in just one minute.

Parliament never passed a hundred million dollar measure so quickly before.

The pension scheme was introduced before the war appropriation measure passed. It provides a generous measure of aid.

Sir Robert Borden tabled the pension scheme. In doing so he explained that the government has power to enlarge the pension scheme under terms of the War Measures' Act passed at the emergency session, but the order-in-council will not go into effect until it has been approved by Parliament. The order-in-council provides that the following rates of pension will be granted militia men wounded or disabled on active service during drill or training or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence. Pay is scaled according to the injuries into four classes: Highest pay for first-class or those rendered "totally incapable"; second degree, "incapable"; third degree, "materially incapable," and fourth degree, "incapable in a small degree."

Rank and file: First degree, $264; second degree, $192; third degree, $132; fourth degree, $75.

Sergeant, first degree, $336; second, $252; third, $168; fourth, $100. Squad Battery or Company Sgt. Major, or quartermaster sgt., first degree, $372; second, $282; third, $186; fourth, $108.

The foregoing also applies to color sergeants and staff sergeants.

PENSIONS TO OFFICERS.

Regimental sgt. major and master gunner not w. o. and regimental quartermaster sgt.: First degree, $432; second, $324; third, $216; fourth, $132. Warrant officer: first degree, $480; second $360; third $240; fourth, $144. Lieutenant: first degree, $480; second, $360; third, $240; fourth, $144. Captain, first degree: $720; second, $540; third, $360; fourth, $216. Major, first degree, $960; second, $720; third, $480; fourth, $288. Lt.-Colonel: first degree, $1,200; second, $900; third, $600; fourth, $360. Colonel: first degree, $1,440; second, $1,080; third, $720; fourth, $456. Brigadier general: first degree, $2,100; second, 91,620; third, $1,050; fourth, $636.

The first degree should be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy. The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service during drill or training or on other duties, or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service during drill or training or on other duty, or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or injuries contracted on active service during drill or training or on other duty.

MAY BE INCREASED.

Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant such as the loss of both legs or both arms, or the loss of sight of both eyes, or where the use of both legs, or both arms, has been permanently lost the first and second degree pension will be increased by one-third.

In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man, totally incapacitated may draw for his wife half the rate provided under the present pension act for the widow and the full rate for the children of officers of his rank subject to the limitation respecting the ags of children. After the death of the officer the widow may then draw the full rate now provided for widows and children.

The widow mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rate fixed for a widow provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease she may draw the full rate.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action or who have died from injuries received or illness contracted in active service during drill or training, or on other military duty at the following rates, provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence: Rank held by husband, son or father at time of death.

Rank and file — $22 a month for widow and five dollars a month for each child.

Sergeant — $22 a month for widow and $5 a month for each child. Squadron, battery or company sergeant major—$30 a month for widow and five dollars a month for each child.

Color sergeant and staff sergeant the same.

Regimental Sgt.-Major not W.O. — $30 a month for widow and five dollars a month for each child. The same for matter gunner and regimental quarter master sergeant.

Warrant Officer—$32 a month for widow and five a month for each child.

Lieutenant—$37 a month for widow and six dollars a month for each child.

Captain—$45 a month for widow and seven a month for each child.

Major — $50 a month for widow and ten a month for each child.

Colonel — $60 a month for widow and ten a month for each child.

Brigadier General — $100 a month for widow and ten a month for each child.

MOTHERS ELIGIBLE.

(a) A widowed mother whose son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for pension, as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions as hereinafter set forth.

(b) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension shall be paid the first month in addition to the pension.

The pension of a widow, a widowed mother or child may be withheld or discontinued should said widow, etc., be, or subsequently prove unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy. The decision of the minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

CEASE AT RE-MARRIAGE.

The pension to a widow or widowed mother shall cease upon her remarriage but she will be eligible for a gratuity of a two years' pension immediately after her marriage.

Neither gratuity or pension shall be paid on account of a child or orphan over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, less owing to mental and physical infirmity, the child or orphan is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued when the child or orphan, is 21 years of age, but no pension will be paid to a child or orphan after marriage.

Individual cases for which the regulations do not provide, or sufficiently provide, will be specially considered by the government-council. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

Government Increases Aid For Good Roads

Encouragement in highway improvement in Ontario will be advanced by the Provincial Government, according to a bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. F. G. Macdiarmid, Minister of Public Works. It was the promised highway measure, explained the Minister, and followed the main recommendations of the Public Roads and Highway Commissions report of last year. Mr. Macdiarmid stated that the Commissioners defined highways into four classes—namely, (1) market or county roads, (2) township roads leading to them, (3) suburban roads in centres of population, (4) interurban roads or main highways.

Recognizing the importance of county roads, the bill proposed to increase the contribution for the construction of this class of highway from 33 1-3 to 40 per cent., as recommend by the Commission.

TO INITIATE INTERURBAN ROADS

With reference to interurban roads, the bill will place in the hands of the municipalities the machinery necessary to initiate these, which does not exist at the present time. A petition of one-half the municipalities interested in the construction of such a road will enable a start to be made. The present law only applies to a city, town or township, and the object of the bill is to enlarge this so that the work can be undertaken.

Inconnection with suburban roads, the bill provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Boards of Trustees to define suburban areas around centres of population, the initiative being taken by the County Councils. These boards, who are to be appointed upon application, will define the areas and construct the roads, the distribution of payment being 30 per cent by the cities, 30 per cent. by the county, and 40 per cent. by the Government.

HELP ON TOWNSHIP ROADS.

The recommendation of the Commission with regard to township roads had not been followed, said Mr. Macdiarmid. The Government did not believe that the best results were being obtained from the expenditures on township roads, and the system is to be changed by encouraging the townships to appoint Highway Commissions. Where the Municipal Councils employ these Commissioners to expend the money on roads raised by municipal taxation the Government will grant 25 per cent. of the cost of the salaries ofsuch Commissioners, up to $600.

There is a new and important departure with regard to maintenance, and the Government proposes to contribute 20 per cent. to the cost of maintenance of county roads.

NOT EFFECTIVE TILL 1916.

In reply to a question by Mr. Rowwell, the Minister said that no provision was made in the bill to take any portion of the revenue received from automobile licenses for road purposes. It was not the intention to set aside any special grant this year for the purpose. The County Councils would not meet until June, and it would take considerable time to complete the organization before any work could be done. The bill would not therefore come into operation until 1916, although in cases where counties were ready to go ahead this year a proclamation could be issued.

ACCIDENTS AT FIRES.

Hon. I. B. Lucas brought in a bill to change the law with respect to public buildings so that the burden of proof, where a fatal accident occure at a fire, shall be upon the proprietor to show that the proper and necessary fire appliances were installed.

Over Half Million Telephones

According to the annual report of the Comptroller of Statistics of the Railways and Canals Department, Mr. J. L. Payne, the telephone business of Canada is steadily increasing, while the telegraph business shows, for the past year at least, a decrease in earnings. The telephone business of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1914, showed an increase of more than two and a quarter millions in gross earnings, while the telegraph companies reported a decrease of $112,000 as compared with 1913.

Gross earnings of the telephone companies last year totalled $17,297,268, with gross operating, expenses of $12,882,402. Net earnings were $4,414,866. Gross earnings were equal to $33 per telephone in use, and the operating expenses averaged $24 per telephone. The total number of telephones in use is 521,144, or one for every fifteen of the population. Only one other country, the United States, is known to have as large per capita number of telephone as Canada has.

The gross earnings of the Canadian telegraph companies last year totalled $5,983,204, with operating expenses of $4,242,539.

The net profits were $1,741,665 on a capital cost valuation of $9,255,137. There wers 6,150 employees in the telegraph service in 1914, of whom 319 were females.

The Art Of Casting Away

This is the time of year that the housewifetingles to start on the grand annual house-cleaning job. For days the house takes on a desolate air, windows are denuded of their draperies, chairs are huddled in heaps, the nose is assailed with the odor of soapsuds, furniture polish and the sickly smell of brass cleansers. Meals are eaten off the kitchen table and the sound of the carpet beater is heard in the yard.

When order has once more been restored from chaos, how many of the useless things have we thrown to the discard? A writer in a magazine has recently been discoursing wisely upon "journeys of eradication," as he ingeniously calls them, and are apropos of Spring cleaning.

Such a journey is performed by a thrifty housewife when she marches through her domain armed with hatchet and waste basket and weeds out the things she knows she will never use. Every dwelling abounds with such articles. Some of them are heirlooms from revered ancestors. They began their careers in the best parlor, were thence translated to the stairway, gradually proceeded to the back bedroom on the second floor and ended ingloriously in the garret, where they have reposed for a dozen years, good for nothing, always in the way and clamoring loudly to be burned up. Misplaced respect for their antiquity has preserved them far too long. They should be eradicated without reprieve.

In every living-room there are dozens of objects which are neither useful nor beautiful. They are tolerated because dear uncle gave them to Johnny before he left on his last fatal voyage, or because Angeline, now in heaven, liked to look at them, or because they have always stood where they stand now. The fact that a hideous object has been tolerated for twenty years is the best reason in the world for throwing it into the fire this morning.

All through the house there is work for the "eradicator." Rubbish should be haled forth ruthlessly from all its lurking places and subjected to pitiless scrutiny. If it is worthless then it should go to the flames or to the neighbors. It is often more convenient to cast useless articles over the boundary fence than to turn them, though some question the morality of such disposals.

The art of casting away the useless is insufficiently understood or practised. There are office desks piled mountain high with rubbish which should be swept into the waste basket. It is kept on and on in the faint expectation that "some day it will be needed." That day never comes. If it did come the needed article could not be found in the heap. He lives happiest who can slough off the worthless past completely and begin life anew every morning.

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Agricultural Department

The Farm and His Family

A western subscriber writes us that he has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, not quite paid for, but no mortgage. He has three boys and three girls, the oldest a boy about eighteen years of age. He ie anxious to do the right thing by these children, and asks our opinion.

This is a subject which may interest a good many farmers and their families. In fact, it is about the biggest problem that the farmer has to meet, if he has a family. He expects them to perpetuate his name, and his character, and it is a very nice thing to know how to treat them and rejoice in their success, and also feel that they are proud of their father and mother. They are yet in the plastic stage, so to speak, in the making; and how to treat them in a financial way so as to encourage them and bring out the best that is in them, the best for themselves and the best for the family, is a real problem.

Speaking first of the boy of eighteen, and assuming that the rest of the family are to be treated in the same general way financially, our correspondent may choose one of three or four ways. Under the law, he is responsible for the support and also for the conduct of the children until they are of age. While the law requires him to board and clothe them, and to give them an education suitable to their life, he is entitled to their wages. There are some boys with whom it is best to stand by the letter of the law. There are some boys—not many, but one here and there—who need to be told that they have no right to a penny of their earninge until they are of age. This is not the best way to deal with most boys, however, nor with boys that have the right stuff in them.

The farmer may say to his boy when he is doing a man's work: "I will give you the wages that I would give any man of like efficiency. You must, however, clothe yourself and furnish your own spending money. I would like to know how you are spending it. In this way, he can see with what judgment he buys his clothing, and whether he is disposed to save for the future or live only for the present. There is a good deal of education in this. It is not a good thing for the father and mother to do all the buying for the boy till he comes of age, and give him all the spending money he thinks he should have. The responsibilities of life should be assumed as far as possible gradually.

There are other boys with whom it might be well to go into partnership in the management of the farm or in some department of it, after the family has made a very careful study of conditions. As the father has the land and the teams, and boards the boy, the percentage of profits the boy should have would necessarily be relatively small; and yet it might be the making of the boy to give him this opportunity. We believe it ordinarily would.

Again the farmer might say to his boy: I will give you this field to be put in corn or wheat, and you must do all the work on it. The average yieldhas been so much. I will give you all you make over that, or half of it. We don't know anything that would put the average boy more on his mettle than this. He would at once get interested in farming. He would read about that crop. He would have this as an incentive: The more I can grow on that field, the more I will get. This, too, would have to be gone into carefully.

It is more difficult to know what to do about the girls both before they are of age and afterwards. A girl's work on the farm is not considered as worth nearly as much as that of the boy, the reason being that the boy, by the use of machinery and horses, can make his work more productive than the girl can possibly make hers. We mention this because sometimes girls write us that they don't see why they should not have as much wages as their brothers. Time was when there was not so much difference, but the boy, by the use of machinery and horses, can actually produce more salable value than the girl can. It's a pity, but none the less true. It is this that makes so many girls go to teaching school, a good thing in itself, or sends them to town, often not a good thing. They are made of the same stuff as their brothers, and have the same ambition to have an income of their own.

Naturally, we don't know as much about girls as we do about boys, and don't feel competent to make suggestions. We are pretty well satisfied, however, that if some girls on the farm were given all they could make in the poultry, for example, there would be a good deal more poultry raised and more money made at it. There are many girls who, if given charge of the orchard, would give their fathers some new ideas on the value of fruit large and small. There are other girls who would open the eyes of their fathers as to the money to be made in bee-keeping, if they had a couple of hives of bees to start with, and were paid for the amount of honey consumed in the home. These are merely suggestions.

If the girl does the work of hired help in the home, we can't see why she should not be paid the same wages. The point is this: It won't do any longer to consider our girls as a minor and unimportant element in the farm house, valued and loved because they are sweet and good-looking, but of no particular economic value. This ie all wrong.

The point to be aimed at is to interest the family in the operation of the farm, so that all will work together for the ideals of the family and for the good of each and all.—Wallace's Farmer.

Wrinkles in Potato Growing

My experience is that late potatoes do best on a light, loamy, well-drained soil. I choose a field that has been in clover, and like to prepare the soil the previous season by applying six or eight loads of stable manure to the acre. This is plowed 7 or 8 inches deep or deeper, if the soil will permit. If the jointer is used at all, it is set to run very shallow, for I do not want to throw the organic matterof the surface into the bottom of the furrow any more than I can help. The soil must be fitted as thoroughly and as deeply as possible.

One of the most important requisites for a good crop is good seed. I usually plant a plot from selected seed from which to save seed for the following year. The tubers for this seed plot have the stem ends cut away to remove fussarium blight infection. This seems to be partly effective. The seed ie stored in cellar and the temperature kept as uniform and as near the freezing point as practicable. As soon ae danger from freezing is over in the spring, the eeed is taken from the cellar and stacked in crates in the sunlight. A few inches space is kept each way between the stacvs of crates as the potatoes will be in the air and light as much as possible. The pile is covered with old boards to keep out rain. Handled in this way the tubers will keep in good shape till July 1. The sprouts will be green, short and stubbed and the potatoes fairly firm. I am particular about cutting seed and nearly always cut by hand. Machine work is fairly satisfactory on some varieties but on others it will not do. I do not want to plant a piece that I cannot reasonably expect to produce a strong, vigorous plant. Cuts are made so as to have one or two eyes to each piece. All thin, small or mutilated pieces are thrown away. Also any potatoes that have manifestly weak aprouts are discarded. Lots of vitality in the seed is half the battle.

The next thing is to test the seed for scab, rosette disease, etc. This I do after cutting, as I believe it is more effective. The cut seed is soaked 1 1-2 hours in a solution of one pint formalin (40 p.c.) to 15 gallons of water. If the seed is dried and stirred occasionally by turning from one crate to another and kept in an airy place, it may be kept some time before planting, but I prefer to plant soon after the seed is ready.

I have secured small returns from commercial fertilizer, except phosphorus. This I usually apply in the form of acid phosphate. Best results come by applying fertilizer broadcast with the grain drill after the potatoes are planted and before they are nearly enough up to be distributed by the operation. This gives the ground a fairly good working and puts the fertilizer down into the root zone of the plant.

FREQUENT CULTIVATION PRACTICED.

The ground is given frequent working with cultivator and harrow before the potatoes are up and with harrow and weeder after they appear. I try to clean the crop at this period. Rarely have I to use the hoe very much. The after cultivation is frequent and shallow as long as the growth of tops will permit.

Spraying with bordeaux begins before the tops begin to fall, and is continued at intervals of 10 to 20 days, depending on weather conditions. If bugs are in evidence, arsenate of lead is used with the bordeaux. I find that thorough spraying pays, but that a list of miss spraying often shows indifferent results.

Digging is commenced as soon as the crop matures. I aim to cart direct from the field. In this case the potatoes are, of course, sorted in the field. I hire them picked by the bushel paying 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 cents a bushel, according to the crop. Good pickers earn $2.50 to $4 a day. They board themselves at these prices and are satisfied, and the picking costs less than to hire pickers at $2 a day and board. The potato crop is an exacting one, and one that has its ups and downs, but one year with another it pays better than most farm crops.—Farmer's Tribune.

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Farm and Garden

PROFIT IN ENGLISH WALNUTS

They Require Rich Soil, Plenty of Moisture and a Moderate Climate.

English walnuts, the most valuable and important of all nuts, have been grown in the United States for nearly two centuries, writes Harry B. Potter, associate editor of the Country Gentleman. The first trees were introduced as curiosities. They have a white bark and are beautiful shade trees. A good many were planted in New York, New Jersey and Long Island, but nothing was done with them commercially. Finally, about 1870, California took an interest in English walnuts, whose more correct but less used name is Persian walnuts. In 1897 California's walnut crop was 6,000,000 pounds; by 1905 she exceeded 12,000,000 and by 1912 had nearly a million bearing walnut

THE ENGLISH WALNUT.

trees, producing 24,000,000 pounds of nuts. Besides this, over 500,000 more trees will soon be bearing.

Wide awake Oregon copies California and now has 10,000 bearing trees, with 180,000 more growing as fast as they can. Mississippi, the third walnut state, is far behind, with only 9,000 English walnut trees all told. So you can see that none of the states where English walnut growing started made anything at all out of the business compared with the westerners. The markets, too, are good, for even with the increased production the average yield in California for ten years back has been 5,000 tons short of importations.

English walnuts are regarded by the California development board as a line of farming "where the production is regular and the returns good." The average price to the grower for the past ten years has been $300 a ton, or 15 cents a pound.

The trees require rich soil, plenty of moisture and a moderate climate. Some of the hardiest English walnut trees on the Atlantic coast are found as far north as Massachusetts. From New Jersey southward the business has commercial possibilities. Choosing suitable varieties cannot be emphasized too strongly. The new kinds lately developed may do well where other kinds have in the past failed entirely. As with corn and peaches, which years ago were considered only southern crops, English walnuts may with care be grown in middle latitudes.

They graft readily on black walnut stocks, and such trees are claimed by trustworthy authorities to yield more abundantly and also stand the winter better than those grown on English walnut stock. Maryland has about 100 English walnut trees, according to Mr. C. P. Close of the experiment station of that state.

He asserts that the quality is good, and one tree fifty years old has produced from three to ten bushels of nuts per year for the last thirty years. The station has purchased 1,200 English walnut trees, which are to be used for experimental purposes.

WAYSIDE FARM NOTES.

Any radical change in feeding should be done gradually and with care.

No well bred farmer ever contents himself with scrub stock or poor crops.

Corn has long been king in this country, and at last he has found his throne in the silo.

Use rock salt around the stable, keeping a piece the size of an apple in each grain box for the horses.

It's a long road from the farmer's field to the consumer's table, and many middlemen add their toll along the way.

It is much easier to put a bushel of ensilage in the manger than to hitch up the team and go into the fields to draw green forage for the cows.

The breeder who multiplies defects and perpetuates scrubby pedigreed stock is a worse menace to the dairy business than the man who keeps scrubs under their true colors.

Onions Showed $90 per Acre

(D. Donohue.)

I grow two acres of onions each year, and find them to be a profitable crop. I do not get the yield that I read about in some of the catalogs. I have always received a fair yield of about 400 bushels per acre. My soil is a black loam soil with a yellow clay subsoil, although onions can be grown successfully on most any kind of soil. However, I believe a rich sandy loam is the best if it has had a good application of fertilizers. Heavy soils need to be well drained. I plow my ground quite deeply in the fall and as early in the spring as possible. I disk the land well, and then harrow until it is in good shape. Then I take a planker and go over it so as not to leave any clods.

After getting the seed bed into a first class condition I proceed to plant, using a hand seeder, and plant 12 inches apart. I use four pounds of seed per acre, and plant to a depth of about three-fourths of an inch. If an amateur were planting he would probably use more seed, say six pounds per acre, because where one plants onion seed and is watching the seeder closely, it seems as though one was not planting the proper amount, so he naturally opens up the seeder a little, and that little usually means at least a pound or two more seed per acre. That is better than too little seed, for one can always thin out, but it is hard to replace.

The onion, to give best results, must be under intense culture. The man who grows a small acreage gets the largest yield, besides the most net profit. It is not a very difficult task to grow onions. They do need close attention and must be cultivated often, and that cultivation shallow. Remember that if weeds once get the start the cost of production comes high and if the weeds get too great a start you might just as well throw up the sponge and plow the ground and plant something else.

I plant my onions as early as possible, as the seed is very slow in germinating and usually requires 10 days or two weeks for them to peep through the ground. I always thin my onions to 1½ inches in the row. I go through, with a bunch of boys hand weeding. I cultivate with a wheel hoe several times; in fact one cannot go through them too often.

The onion bed should be free from weeds if possible. I would advise the amateur to try a small piece of land the first year, say about one-fourth of an acre, and see what results can be obtained. I weed my onions twice unless under unusual circumstances, such as a wet season, then I weed three times.

The red globe variety always sells best on the market, and usually 5 cents higher per 100 pounds than other varieties. The keeping quality is much better.

I always buy the best seed that money can get, as I find it cheapest in the long run. If I want my onions to ripen a little early I roll the tops down with a light roller. When the onions are ripe and the tops dead I pull and place in windrows, usually throwing nine rows into one windrow. I let them lie in the field 10 days or two weeks, occasionally turning them with a garden rake so as to get them well cured. Then I take them to the shed, where I leave them about two feet deep on the floor, with plenty of ventilation. I usually sell my onions from house to house. The surplus I have I sell to commission men at a smaller price than a private sale. I have never had any difficulty in selling my crop. Onions can be held in storage until along in the winter, when the market is usually much higher. The cost to produce an acre of onions is as follows:

Rent of land $5, plowing $1.50, disking $1, harrowing $1, seed $7, hand weeding, cultivating and harvesting $70, total $85.50.

Three hundred and fifty bushels per acre selling at 50 cents a bushel, $175; this leaves a balance of $90 per acre.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Power on the Farm

Any equipment that will obviate labor and increase the output is worth considering. In these times of activity and undue rush and hurry a piece of machinery that will perform without being constantly watched is deserving of a place in farm operations.

The gasoline or kerosine engine has long since passed the experimental stage. There was a time when it took both patience and skill to manipulate one of the "monsters" but with all of the improvements that have come by the application of skill and genius a gas engine is as safe and reliable as any other piece of equipment about the farm.

As a labor saver power fills a large place in modern farm management. The uses are so varied and so extensive that the labor problem takes on a much different aspect where the gas engine is on duty. It not only pumps water but it runs the feed grinder, silo filler, cream separator, churn, washing machine and if proper equipment is furnished, electric lights for the house and barn are provided.

The gasoline engine pays for itself within a short time. It enables the farm help to be devoted to tilling of the soil rather than doing chores. Women can use them as well as men. It will be a long stride in economical farm operations when gas power is made to perform various functions about the premises.

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"THE NEWS"
One Dollar for a year to any address in Canada.

Vegetable Gardening

There is practically no part of Canada in which there are settlements where at least some kinds of vegetables cannot be grown and the great variety which it is possible to grow successfully even in the coldest districts is a surprise to many.

There is a growing demand for fresh well grown vegetables and a call for them in greater variety, but in many parts of Canada the people do not yet get a plentiful and varied supply.

If more vegetables were eaten there would not be the same need for the more expensive kinds of food, and if the vegetables were grown at home the saving would amount to a considerable sum at the end of the year.

THE HOME GARDEN.

While it is not possible for some persone to grow their own vegetables there is a large proportion of the population who could easily raise an abundance of these palatable, delicious and nutritious food products if they cared to do so.

Situation of the Garden—In cities and towns there is, of course, no choice in regard to the situation of the garden as one has usually no alternative but the back of a lot. If large trees surround this lot or are even along one side of it, gardening will be more difficult, and much less satisfactory than where there are none. Trees exhaust the soil of moisture and plant food and their shade often effects the crop adversely. Even where there are trees, however, fair success may be obtained with short season crops such as lettuce, radish, and spinach which can be grown early in the spring or in the autumn when the growth of the trees is not very active. In the country the garden should be as near the house as possible and warm well drained soil should be chosen if there is such. It is usually the women of the house holdwho look after the garden in the country, hence things should be made as convenient for them as possible. However, it is better to cultivate a few rows of garden vegetables in the fields with the root crops than to have no garden at all.

Preparation of the Soil — To get the best results the soil should be brought into good tilth. When beginning gardening in cities and towns it is often found that many difficulties have to be overcome before the soil is in really good condition. Old cans, stones, bricks, pieces of wood, broken toys and many other things must be removed or buried so deep that they will not be troublesome. Then it often happens that the subsoil from the cellar of the house has been thrown over the yard in order to level the ground. This is sometimes of great depth. This subsoil is usually either a stiff clay or sand. Clay, while it will give more hard work, is usually a much better material to start with than sand.

If there is much coal ashes in the yard most of them should be removed altogether or buried in one corner of the yard. A little ashes mixed with the clay will help to make it more friable or more open, but there is little plant food in coal ashes and there should be a minimum of good garden soil. A mixture of sand and clay will help to make the soil of a better consistency than is either one of these alone.

An application of lime to clay at the rate of about two tons per acre or about 100 pounds to a garden 25 x 40 feet in size or even half that quantity, and thoroughly mixed with the clay will help in breaking it up, but the most important thing of all is the manure, preferably rotted manure if it can be obtained. Fifty tons per acre or a good load is none too heavy a dressing for the back of a city lot. When spread on the ground before digging in it can be from three to four inches thick without there being too much. This should be well worked through the upper foot of ground whether it be good soil, clay or sand. If the manure is strawy it should be well dug in so that the straw will not be pulled out when the soil is raked. With a heavy annual application of manure even the poorest soils can be made to give good returns providing there is sufficient moisture in the soil which in many cities and towns can be applied artificially. Where no water is available very strawy manure applied to light soils is apt to make them too loose and they dry out easily and seed does not germinate well, hence well rotted manure is much better for such soils if it is available. The rolling of light soils where strawy manure has been used will be found useful in bringing the moisture to the surface and hastening the rotting of the straw. The great aim should be to eventually get the soil into such a condition that it will neither bake nor become hard in a dry time nor dry out readily, and both of these conditions will be brought about by the liberal use of manure which adds plant food in an easily available form and helps to form humus which is so essential to a good physical condition of the soil. Clay soils should not be dug when they are very wet, as they will bake badly, but by waiting until they are fairly dry they can be worked much better.

A spade, a hoe, a garden rake, and a digging fork are the four chief tools needed in gardening. Narrow hoes and rakes are best in small gardens, or well made children's tools, but with long handles. In stiff clays it may be found necessary to use the hoe after the soil has been dug in order to break it down so that the rake can be used advantageously. The rake is now used to level the soil and to pulverize it still more. The surface soil should be made as level, smooth, and as fine as possible. If the soil for two or three inches down is in good condition a quick germination of the seed will usually be assured.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS

Maxville

Mr. G. Robinson of Warina, was among the visitors in town the early part of the week.

Miss Mabel McKinnon of the Whitby Ladies' College, arrived home on Saturday evening for the Easter holidays and will remain a week or ten days.

Mr. W. Lalonde of Apple Hill, paid Maxville a business visit this week.

Dr. O'Hara is a busy man this season and despite the bad roads covers long distances.

Among the Stewart's Glen visitors here on Saturday was Mr. Alex. Stewart, who is busy in the interests of his piano firm.

Mr. B. Rouselle of St. Isidore, paid Maxville a business visit on Monday.

The Ladies' Aid are making great preparations for the taffy social to be held on Monday, 5th of April. Keep the date open.

Mr. Dan Bennett of Athol, was here on business bent this week.

Messrs. Alex. Campbell, Neil McLean D. Camphell, and Alex. Urquhart of Baltic's Corners, were among our recent visitors.

Mr. Louis Ryan of the Nation, transacted business here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Dr. Morrow and son, Hamilton, are at present spending a few days with relatives in Finch.

Mrs. D. McDougald, St. Elmo, had as her guest during the latter part of last week her brother, Mr. Ross of Lancaster.

Messrs. Frank Villeneuve and Son shipped two cars of prime live stock to the Montreal market on Saturday.

The Borden Milk Co. shipped 175 cans of milk from the station here to Montreal.

Mr. Jerry Bourgon of St. Isidore, was here this week.

Mr. Thomas Dingwall has made a very successful trip in the West and reports that trade is picking up considerahly.

On Monday evening, Mr. Dan McKeracher shipped two cars of mixed cattle to the Montreal market.

Messrs. Smillie & McDiarmid are at present receiving a large consignment of the season's newest goods, which they will be pleased to show you.

Mr. Gordon Empey reports that he has more contract work booked for the coming season than he had at this time last year. This looks as if matters were commencing to brighten up.

We learn that our butter factory will shortly commence operations again. This will be pleasing news to the many satisfied patrons of the Maxville creamery.

On Saturday last we noticed a large number of visitors from Riceville, Fournier and St. Andrews in town.

Among those who attended the meeting of I.O.O.F. at Ottawa last Friday evening were Messrs. Herb Tracey, Dunc. McDougald, D. K. Sinclair, Fred McMillan, Dan McIntosh, M. Fyke, David Huff, Thomas Merkley, M Harvey, B. McKeracher, D. McKeracher, H. Cameron and Hugh McDermid.

A number of our farmsrs disposed of considerable maple syrup in town this week.

Messrs. H. Tracey and M. Fyke are now making regular trips to Avonmore representing their respective businesses and are meeting with considerable success.

The Easter display of goods in our store windows compares favorably with that made in larger centres. The fact that our merchants keep their several lines up-to-date no doubt accounts for so many weekly visitors to Maxville.

Horsebuyers from Montreal while in Maxville this week rounded up several fine specimens of horse flesh.

Mr. G. Urquhart of Greenfield, was here for a few hours on Saturday.

Mr. R. G. Jamieson, proprietor of the Corner Store, is daily receiving consignments of new spring goods.

A good evidence that the times are improving is the presence of so many knights of the grip doing business in Maxville.

In a few days we will hear the whistle of Mr. James Cluff's mill. The output this season will be larger than last year.

Mr. D. K. Sinclair is a busy man these days buying and selling horses. You can't keep D. K. still.

Born — To Mr. and Mrs. Norman Stewart, a son.

The sale on Thursday last at the home of Rev. J. Ransom was well attended, despite the inclement weather. Good prices were realized.

On Sunday, March 28th, the death occurred of Mrs. Brown, at an advanced age. Interment was made at Franklin cemetery on Tuesday.

At Dunvegan the death occurred on Monday, March 29th, of Miss Sarah C McSweyn, aged 38 years.

Mrs. William Hill spent several days last week with friends in Montreal.

The social tea given by the Johnstone Bible Class for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, was a great success. The singing by Miss Robertson and Miss McKinnon, and the instrumental music by Messrs. Allen and Hoople were greatly enjoyed by the audience. The Bible Class of the Presbyterian Church is certainly making its power felt for good in the community.

The Stereoptican lecture on the war given by Rev. Thomas Johnstone, on Monday evening, was very well attended and heartily enjoyed by all.

At the temperance meeting held in the Presbyterian Church, Wednesday evening, strong resolutions were drawn up for more drastic measures for the curtailment of the liquor traffic and the same were forwarded to the Government at Toronto for consideration. It is hoped that the Government will soon get wise on the matter.

Messrs. Konkle and Mac Bretney of the General Assembly Board of Evangelism, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, will begin a series of special services in the Presbyterian Church here on Sunday, April 11th. There will be good singing and helpful addresses. Preparatory prayer services will begin in the school room on Tuesday evening at 7.30. All are invited.

On Easter Sunday special music will be rendered at the services in the Congregational Church. The evening service at 7.30 will be of song. The choir has prepared music suitable for the occasion.

Mr. Gordon Munro renewed acquaintances at Bridgeville on Monday.

Messrs. Willie Kennedy and Neil McLean have purchased a fine saddle horse from Mr. William McDonald, of Baltic's Corners, for Corp. Cameron.

Mr. Dan Cameron is at present engaged in sugar making with Mr. J. McLeod. Dan says there was a fine flow of sap for a few days.

Fournier

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid will meet on April 7th, at the home of Mrs. W. G. Kennear.

A number from here attended the meeting of the Free Masons on Monday evening in Riceville.

Passion Week is observed here.

The Misses MacGregor from The River, have come to reside in their new residence recently purchased from Mr. J. Renwick.

A case of mumps have developed in town.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Kelly is improving nicely.

Miss Hazel Scott is spending some weeks with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Myers, piano agent, of Ottawa, made a number of calls in town.

Rev. Mr. Hillis conducted a meeting for the children in the Methodist Church here on Monday and Wednesday at 4 o'clock, and a public service on Friday morning at half past ten.

The taffy social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, was a decided success.

Miss Booth, Montreal, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Charlton.

Mrs. Henry Scott was the guest of her son, Mr. Hersey Scott, Riceville, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. MacGregor, Riceville, visited at the home of Mrs. McGillivray last Tuesday.

Mr. Arthur Ryan of Ottawa, is visiting his friends in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clemens, Fournier, have left for the west.

Mr. John Johnston of Penelton, is in town this week.

Dunvegan

Mr. Donald J. McPhee.

After a brief illness lasting a little over one week, Donald J. McPhee departed this life on the afternoon of the 23rd of March. When the end came he was surrounded by his wife and family who through his sickness watched over him with devoted care. The news of his death was received with profound regret by his many friends in the community where he has been long and favorably known.

In the death of Mr. McPhee, another of the older land marks has been removed. He was a man of decided convictions, a true Scotchman, a staunch Orangeman, a loyal Presbyterian seldom ever absent from his place in the Gaelic service on Sabbath morning. He loved the Gaelic language and sought to perpetuate its use by precept and example. He is gone and we shall miss him, but we trust that our loss is his lasting gain.

The late Mr. McPhee was in his 74th year at the time of his demise. He was married July 26th, 1866, to Miss Flora McGillivray, who survives him together with three sons, Donald R., Fournier, Ont.; John R., Dunvegan, and Dan recently returned from the West, also three daughters, Mrs. Donald McKinnon, Dunvegan; Mrs. J. R. Hutton, Montreal, and Miss S. McPhee with her mother, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy in this their sore bereavement.

The funeral, which was one of the largest seen here for years, was held on Thursday, March 26th. The funeral service was held in the church, the pastor, Rev. W. A. Morrison, preached an appropriate sermon, in which he paid a warm tribute to the memory of the departed.

At the close of the sermon the body was taken charge by the Orange Order. A short but impressive service was conducted at the grave by the Master and Chaplain of the Lodge after which interment took place in the family plot in Dunvegan cemetery.

There were two floral offerings, one a handsome wreath donated by the members of the Dunvegan Orange Lodge of which Mr. McPhee was a charter member, the other a beautiful spray, the gift of Miss Bella Stewart.

"Ged dhfhag sibh sinne bronach
An gleann nan deoir 'nar deigh
Cha'n ann mar dhream gun dochas
Nach comhlaich sinn a cheil
Tha sihhse an diugh co sgiaushach
'S co geal ri grian nan speur
'S 'n uair bhics an obair criochnaicht
Bithidh sinne triall 'nar deigh."

The pallbearers were Messrs. M. W. Stewart, J. A. Stewart, M. J. McPhee Alex. J. Campbell, Kenneth McDonald and William D. McRae.

Spring Creek

March went out like a lion.

Taffy parties are all the rage around here.

Mr. Duncan A. McLeod has finished rounds as assessor for the township.

Mr. D. J. McDonald of Laggan, was here on Friday.

Mr. Allen Macdonell, dairy instructor, Alexandria, did business here last week.

Mr. D. F. McCrimmon attended the funeral of the late Donald McPhee at Dunvegan on Thursday of last week.

Messrs. J. L. Campbell of Vankleek Hill, and L. D. Robinson of Toronto, passed through here on Tuesday.

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. Donald McRae of Vankleek Hill, is at present erecting a barn for the Misses Mary and Kate McCuaig.

While sawing wood at Mr. J. D. McRae's a few days ago, Mr. W. D. McGillivray met with a painful accident having several of his fingers caught in the saw and were severely injured.

Messrs. McMillan & McMillan, drovers, are doing a rushing business in buying calves for the Montreal market.

Messrs. R. J. McLeod and Alex. McDonald, Pine Grove, passed through here on Monday en route for Dalkeith.

This is the first spring since forty-seven years that no drive of logs will go down river De Grasse. What will our river-drivers do?

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday evening, March 23, the neighbors of Mr. Norman and Miss Mary Morrison gathered at their home to bid them farewell ere they leave for their new home in the town of Alexandria. Early in the evening Mr Dougal A. McMillan was appointed chairman, and after giving a short address he called on Mr. J. R. McLeod and Mr. N. J. McLeod to give short addresses He next called on Mr. and Miss Morrison to come forward, and they were presented with an address and presentation in the form of a Morris chair for Mr. Morrison and a Chinese chair for Miss Morrison. The address was read by Mr. N. D. McCuaig, while Miss Mary McLeod and Mr. Wm. D. McGillivray made the presentation.

After the reading of the address Mr. Morrison in a few words thanked the neighbors for their kindness to himself and his sister and said it was a perfect surprise to them as they never expected anything of the kind. He also gave one and all a hearty invitation to call and see them any time they should happen to be in Alexandria.

Several songs and musical selections were afterwards rendered and then refreshments were served which were enjoyed by all. After the singing of Auld Lang Syne, the older folks adjourned to their home, while the younger people played games till a later hour.

As everyone left they all wished Mr. and Miss Morrison long life and prosperity in their future home.

The following is a copy of the address:

To Mr. Norman and Miss Mary Morrison.

We, your friends and neighbors, having learned with regret of your departure from our midst, assemble here this evening to give you farewell, yet, we beg leave of you to accept our warmest regards and good wishes.

In the course of our long acquaintance with you we have always found you kind and obliging neighbors, always willing to lend a helping hand in time of need.

Although your departure shall be a loss to this community yet it is solacing to know that our loss shall be a gain where your lot is to be cast.

Then, too, though you are leaving our neighborhood we are happy in the fact that you are not to be separated from us by any great distance, and that at any time we should feel inclined we shall be able to renew our acquaintance and again that you may always feel assured that a warm welcome is awaiting you by your many friends here.

Our earnest desire is that you both may enjoy health and happiness for many years in your new home and we feel certain that in your thoughts and affections you will often come back to us.

As a slight expression of our affection and esteem we herewith present you this Morris and Chinese chair which we hope you will accept.

Once more assuring you that although separated from us as neighbors, we shall hold you in our remembrance as true friends.

Signed on behalf of your neighbors.

Ste Anne de Prescott

A number of the farmers in this vicinity have started sugar-making.

Mr. Sandy McRae of Glen Roy, and his son-in-law, Mr. McKenzie, of Cobalt, visited the former's father, who is at present very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Watts of Riverside, were recent visitors in this section.

Mr. J. Hay has purchased four fine milk cows for a handsome figure from Mr. D. A. McMillan of Kirk Hill.

Mr. Sam Bethune left for Melford, Sask., on Friday last.

Messrs. Duncan Fraser and James Hay have just completed hauling their supplies for the building of two solid brick houses, which when completed will be the finest in this neighborhood.

Mr. John G. Hope left on Saturday for his home in Summerstown.

Mr. A. Bethune purchased a fine draught horse from Mr. Alex. Forbs of Barb.

Mr. James McRae visited Dalkeith friends during the early part of the week.

Our hockey team have hung up their sticks after a very pleasant season.

Lancaster

Miss Carey, who spent the past week the guest of Miss Connell, returned home on Thursday.

Mr. D. J. McPherson arrived home from the R. R. works on Tuesday.

Private E. Lauzon spent the past week-end the guest of his parents here.

Mr. J. J. Johnston, of Cornwall, visited his son, Mr. R. J. Johnston, this week.

Mrs. P. Fitzpatrick was the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. P. Whyte.

The Misses Evelyn Whyte, Helen Gwendolyn, Tobin, Eulalie and Xeronica Caron of the St. Raphaels Convent, are home for their Easter holidays.

The ice on Lake St. Francis is moving out. Wait till next week for fish stories.

Rev. Father Bonaventure returned to Montreal on Monday, and Rev. Father Robert on Wednesday. During their stay in Lancaster they made many warm friends who hope to see them back soon again.

Mr. Cole of the firm of A. E. Cole & Co., Montreal, died suddenly in Haileybury last week. Mr. Cole was well and favorably known in Lancaster and his sudden death is much regretted by his many Lancaster friends.

Rev. J. J. Macdonell was in Alexandria on Thursday.

The first through passenger train passed over the Glengarry and Stormont Railway from Montreal to Cornwall last week. Among those on board were a number of the C.P.R. officials and Mr. C. L. Hervey of Lancaster, builder of the road. As soon as the frost is out of the ground work will be proceeded with to get the roadbed in shape when the road will be open for business, which is expected to be about the first of May.

Mrs. McDonald and daughter, Miss May McDonald, arrived home on Wednesday from the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, and their many friends are pleased to see them greatly improved in health.

The mission in St. Joseph's Church closed on Sunday evening with solemn Benediction and the bestowing of the papal blessing. Rev. Father Bonaventure preached the French sermon and Rev. Father Robert gave an eloquent sermon on the Blessed Sacrament in English. During the entire week great crowds attended all the exercises from early morning till late at night. It was indeed a most successful mission.

Buy a lot at North Lancaster Station, the new townsite on the Glengarry and Stormont railroad. Trains will soon be running. The first through passenger train passed over the road last week. The early bird catches the worm. Buy now and get on the ground floor. Some of the best lots left. Write D. P. J. Tobin, Lancaster, for particulars.

Apple Hill

Mr. John McLennan.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. John McLennan, who departed this life on March 24th, after an illness of twelve days' duration from an attack of pneumonia.

The funeral took place on Friday last from his late residence at Apple Hill, Ont., by train to Avonmore, Ont., where the funeral service was conducted in the Presbyterian church by Rev. Mr. Manthorn, assisted by his own minister, Rev. Mr. McIlraith, of Apple Hill. The church was filled to overflowing not only by the friends and neighbors of Avonmore, but also by a goodly number of the people from Apple Hill, and a large representation of the I.O.O.F. of which order the deceased was a member. After the service in the church the remains were taken to the Avonmore cemetery for interment where the members of the I.O.O.F. took charge of the services there.

Mr. McLennan, while acting in the capacity of station master for the C. P.R. at Apple Hill, was respected by everyone for his integrity, obliging and manly disposition; as a public man we could hope for no better.

He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and three children, a widowed mother, three sisters and one brother, his sisters are, Sarah and Hattie at home and Mary, Mrs. R. L. Campbell of Rflay, Sask. His brother, William, is also at home.

The esteem in which he was held not only by his acquaintances but also by his brother trainmen was testified by the floral tributes which were received. They consisted of, wreaths from the Telegraphers, Conductors and Trainmen of the branch line of the C.P.R., also wreaths from the citizens of Apple Hill, and the I.O.O.F. Lodge at Avonmore and a spray from the brother and sisters of the deceased.

The pallbearers were all members of the I.O.O.F. and were namely, Messrs. Flynn, Flannigan, McMillan, McRae, Papst and Wert.

Stewarts Glen

Mr. Alex. Ross, accompanied by his sister, called on their many friends around Athol this week.

Mr. M. J. McRae was the guest of his uncle Norman McRae, Montreal, over Sunday.

Mr. D. H. Kennedy of Bridgeville, paid the Glen a business visit the latter part of the week.

Mr. John McNaughton of Maxville, accompanied by Miss McMillan, nurse, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Day on Sunday.

Mr. William Bethune attended the Orange Grand Lodge which met in Ottawa last week.

Miss C. J. Stewart is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John McQueen, Athol, who is on the sick list.

Mr. Alex. Stewart, Warina, accompanied by his son, J. A. Stewart, visited his brother in the Glen the latter part of the week.

Mr. William McMillan, Maxville, accompanied by Miss Mabel Sinclair, nurse, were the guests of Miss Nellie Day over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Villeneuve spent Sunday the guest of Mr. Alex. Aubin, Dyer.

Windmill Corner

The taffy parties are on.

We are glad to learn that Miss Jessie McIlraith has recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Mary A. McRae, Bridgeville, was a recent guest of Miss Vera Kennedy.

Mr. Dan Cameron did business in Maxville the forepart of the week.

A number from this district purpose attending the taffy social to be given by the St. Elmo Literary Society.

Messrs. W. Chisholm and Donald McMillan were recent visitors here.

We are sorry to learn that Mack, second youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Christie, is seriously ill from an attack of pneumonia.

A very pleasant evening was spent on Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman McInnis, when a number of young people drove to their home and were entertained delightfully with games, Gaelic songs and instrumental music.

Mack's Corners

Rev. J. R. Douglas conducted preaching in the Dalkeith school house on Sunday evening. There was a large congregation present.

Mr. J. A. McKinnon paid Dalkeith a business visit on Monday.

Mr. J. L. McMillan, Lochiel, visited Mr. A. D. Cameron on Monday.

We experienced some real winter weather during the early part of the week which put a stop to the flow of sap for a few days.

Quite a number of visitors are here for the Easter holidays.

Mr. Neil McCuaig recently visited Vankleek Hill.

Miss Annie McLennan spent Saturday with Miss Tena Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Donovan called on Dalkeith friends this week.

Miss Maggie McDonald of the Vankleek Hill school, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Glen Robertson

Mr. Daniel Robinson transacted business in Alexandria last week.

Sam M. Grant, issuer of marriage licenses, wills, deeds and leases.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh King, Beaconsfield, P.Q., was called to the bedside of his aged mother last week, she being seriously ill. We are happy to report she is on the way to health once more.

Mrs. A. A. Robertson and daughter, Miss Lyla, left for Montreal last Friday to visit over Easter with friends.

Mr. J. D. Fletcher, Hawkesbury, was a visitor here last week.

Mr. Edward Shanks, Coteau Junction, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mrs. Jane McDonald of Montreal, is in town visiting Mrs. Archie McDonald over the Easter holidays.

Be sure and read the announcement of the grand ball to be held in Workman Hall, Monday, April 5, 1915.

Miss Renaud, Westport, Ont., intends spending the Easter holidays in town the guest of Miss Elizabeth McDonald.

Miss M. Renaud, Westport, Ont., and Miss Gwennie Robertson were visitors to Alexandria on Tuesday.

Mr. Rod. McDonald was in Montreal on Tuesday of last week visiting his brother, Mr. John McDonald, who has enlisted with the "Overseas Contingent of Royal Scots." While in the metropolis, Mr. McDonald had the pleasure of being present during the inspection of "Overseas Contingent of Royal Scots" by the Duke of Connaught, and from the good showing made by the Scots we venture to predict that they will on the field of battle acquit themselves in such a manner as to win our warmest support.

Grand Easter Ball

WORKMAN HALL,

GLEN ROBERTSON,

MONDAY,

APRIL 5th, 1915

Admission: Gentlemen $1.00

Ladies Free.

Public Notice

Of By-Law Closing Portion of Princess Street in the Village of Maxville

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Maxville proposes on the 15th day of April, 1915, or so soon thereafter as it may deem advisable to pass a By-Law to close all that portion of Princess Street in the Village of Maxville lying between the line of the South side of Adelaide St. produced Westerly to the West limit of Princess St. and the North limit of the Grand Trunk Railway (formerly the Canada Atlantic Railway) right of way as shewn on the plan of the Village of Maxville made by Robert W. Lendrum, P.L.S., and filed in the Registry Office for the County of Glengarry on the 28th day of October, 1907, and authorize a conveyance thereof to Borden Milk Company, Limited.

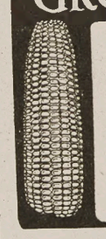
The proposed By-law and a plan showing the land to be conveyed may be seen at my office at Maxville, Ontario.

The Council will hear in person or by his Counsel, Solicitor, or agent any person who claims that his land will be prejudicially affected by the said By-law and applies to be heard.

D. P. McDIARMID,
Municipal Clerk.

Dated 11th day of March, 1915.
8-4

"HOW TO GROW CORN"



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Contains all the modern points of agricultural research; embraces the practical experience of over 100 corn growers.

Pedigreed seed grown on the black silt loam and clay soil of *Kent* County. Endorsed by the *Ontario Corn Growers' Association.* Supplied direct by the growers. Ask for prices 1

PIONEER CORN GROWERS

CHATHAM, ONT.

Auction Sale

At 22-8th Lochiel, near Kirk Hill, on Thursday, April 8th, 20 pure-bred Holstein cattle, also other farm-stock and implements. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp. J. P. Farener, auctioneer; A. W. Clark, prop. 10-2

Joint Factory

On Monday, March 29th, the undersigned will open his factory at Crosses Mills, where cream and milk will be received. Highest price paid for butter fat. L. A. Charlebois, prop. 10-2

Birth

For Sale

For sale five tons of good loose straw. Mrs. McDonald R. R. No. 2, Green Valley. 11-1

Farm for Sale

South Half Lot 22, Con. 5, Rox., 100 acres, with good buildings, house and summer kitchen, carriage shed and granary, barn and stables, silo, two good wells. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. V. McKillican, Maxville, Ontario, Box 56. 10-3

N. A. McDonald

GENERAL MERCHANT,

DALHOUSIE STATION

Invites special attention to his large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, including Prints, Ginghams, Curtain Muslins, Silks, etc., which are offered at economical prices. A fine and varied stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, bought at the right time, will give real satisfaction, as regards both quality and price. Men's Ready made Clothing and Made-to measure Suits from the best and newest materials To arrive shortly:

Seed Corn, guaranteed No. 1 quality, prices as follows:

Dent's White Cap Yellow $1.40 bus. Flint's Canadian Yellow,
" Improved Leaming 1.40 " 8 rowed $1.68 bus
Mammoth Southern Sweet 1.40 " " Compton Early 1.68 "

Also Clover Seed and Hay Seed at bottom prices.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS. BRING US YOUR EGGS

We Keep the Quality Up

We Keep the Prices Down

Smillie & McDiarmid

MAIN STREET, MAXVILLE

A Special Lot of Dress Goods

Just Received.

Unbleached Cottons, White Cotton, Towelling with colored borders, Real Linen Towels, White Cotton Sheets, Flannelettes in latest patterns.

Women's Ready-to-Wear

In fact everything kept in a first-class store—a look in will convince you.

Our Grocery Department

Is well stocked with everything in that line.

Our Shoe Department

Is at present well stocked up—although the prices are up, we sell at the same old price.

Flour and Grain always on hand, Cement, etc, Hardware.

Our Prices you will find consistent with the quality of the goods we are offering

SMILLIE & McDIARMID

Glengarry Granite Works

MAXVILLE

BURNE & HILL, Props.

In Memory of your Friends

We have a large stock of imported Granite which we are offering at cut prices.

In May and June a large consignment will arrive from Scotland, of which we have the latest photographs.

HONEST PRICES FOR THE QUALITY

Lettering of Monuments in Cemeteries done when notice is given.

Customers can save money and agent's commission by dropping us a card to call and show designs.

BURNE & HILL, Glengarry Granite Works

North Lancaster

Mr. Angus J. McDonald.

There passed away one of our highly esteemed gentlemen, in the person of Angus J. McDonald, Esq., of lot 12-4th Lancaster, on Sunday, March 14th, 1915. He was a son of the late Mr. James McDonald, 13-4th Lancaster. He passed peacefully away after receiving the last rites of his church at the hands of his pastor, Rev. D. R. Macdonald. He leaves to mourn his loss five brothers and one sister, Rev. R. A. McDonald of Greenfield; John J. McDonald, North Lancaster; James J McDonald, Bridge End; Hugh J. McDonald of Alconn, Mich.; Charles J. McDonald, Harrisville, Mich.; and Miss Mary A. McDonald of the Greenfield Presbytery. The funeral, on Tuesday morning, to St. Margaret's Church and cemetery, Glen Nevis, was largely attended by sorrowing friends and acquaintances. Requiem High Mass was sung by his brother, Rev. R. A. McDonald, Greenfield, assisted by the pastor, Rev. D. R. Macdonald. Revs. A. A. McRae, Williamstown; J. M. Foley, Apple Hill, and J. J. Macdonell of Lancaster, were present in the sanctuary. The pallbearers were Messrs. John A. S. McDonnld, Angus A. McDonald, Alex. R. McDonald, Rod. J. McDonald, A. A. McDonald and Gil McDonald, all of North Lancaster and Bridge End. The community extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Baldie Springs

A large number from here attended the funeral of the late Mr. DonaldMcPhee of Dunvegan on Thursday of last week.

We are sorry to say that Mr.Donald Angus Gray is on the sick list at present. We trust that he will be around again.

Mr. Hugh J. McLennan of Bridgeville, visited his uncle, Mr. A. D. Camphell, last Monday.

Mr. Alex. J. McDonald visited Dunvegan friends last Monday.

By the death of Miss Sarah C. McSweyn last Monday, there passed away in the prime of life, one of Dunvegan's most respected young ladies. The funeral took place on Tuesdny and was very largely attended.

Dalkeith

Sugar making is the order of the day. Who is going to give the first taffy party?

Miss Hattie McIntosh spent a few days with friends in Vankleek Hill the early part of the week.

Mr. Neil D. McLeod, accompanied by his sisters, the Misses Katie S. and Christie, visited their sister, Mrs. W. D. McGillivray, Spring Creek, on Sunday.

Preaching on Sunday evening by Rev. J. R. Douglas, was well attended.

Mrs. Donald McLennan was in Vankleek Hill on Saturday.

Mrs. D. N. McLeod has been at McCrimmon the past week with her sister, Miss Mary A. McNeil, who is seriously ill, suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. Edwin Stephens paid Dalkeith a farewell visit on Saturday last before taking his departure for theWest on Monday. We wish him a pleasant trip.

Brodie

Mrs. Ellen Hines.

On Friday, March 5th, 1915, at her home, at Brodie, the death occurred of Ellen Hurley, relict of the late Anthony Hines. The deceased, who was seventy-five years of age, was a daughter of the late Cornelius Hurley. The late Mrs. Hines was a goodChristian woman and was held in high regard by a very large circle of friends. Thecause of her death was pneumonia followed by heart disease. She is survived hy three daughters and two sons, namely, Mrs. James Brotherton, Mrs. Dan McKinnon of Duluth, and Mrs. William Green of Glen Sandfield, Cornelius Hines of Duluth, and Anthony Hines on the homestead at Brodie. The funeral took place on Monday, March 8th, to St. Alexander's cemetery, Lochiel, where high mass was sung hy Rev. D. D. McMillan. The pallbearers were Messrs. Con. Dady, David Heath, John McMillan, Duncan A. McMillan, Fred. Lafamier and Fred Sahourin.

OBITUARY

Mr. Donald R. McGillis.

At his late residence, 800 Shdtter street, Montreal, on March 22nd, the death took place of Mr. Donald R. McGillis, formerly of St. Andrews, Ontario, at the age of 74 years. The deceased had been in poor health since last October, but rallied at different times giving those around him hope for recovery until a few weeks ago. Mr. McGillis will be remembered by many friends in Glengarry for his delightful playing on the violin of Scotch airs.

The funeral took place on Thursday, March 25th, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Alexander R. McGillis to St. Andrew's Church and cemetery, the funeral service being chanted by Rev. Father McRae, Despite the condition of the roads a very large number of friends and relatives were present.

The deceased leaves a large family to mourn his loss, they are, Mrs. W. Goldsmith, Mrs. Ronald Waite, Misses Mary, Margaret J. and Theresa McGillis, all of Montreal, and Hugh R. and John McGillis.

Mrs. Angus McLeod.

On Saturday, March 20, 1915, Mrs. Angus McLeod passed away to her eternal reward at the residence of her son, Mr. John G. McLeod, 12-8th Kenyon.

The deceased, who was 77 years and five months, was a daughter of the late John B. McLeod, Laggan. Her husband predeceased her some twenty-three years ago.

The late Mrs. McLeod had been confined to her room for three years and bore her sufferings with Christian patience. She was a member of thePresbyterian Church, Kirk Hill, and was held in high regard by a large circle of friends.

She is survived by one son, Mr. J. G. McLeod, who resides on the old homestead, and two sisters, Mrs.Mary A. Mullin, Cornwall, and Mrs. Christy Griffin, Winthrop, N.Y.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, March 23rd, from her son's residence to Kirk Hill cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev. A. Morrison, Kirk Hill, assisted by Rev. W. A. Morrison of Dunvegan.

The pallbearers were Messrs. J. Mullin, D. D. McLeod, D. N. McLeod, J. A. McLeod, Robert Grant and Alex C. Fraser.

Among the relatives from a distance were Mrs. Joseph Mullin and Mr. John Mullin, Cornwall; Donald D. McLeod, and Faraquhar McLeod, Moose Creek; Murdock McRae, Greenfield; Mrs. Lorne McDonald, Messrs. Campbell McLeod, D. N. McLeod and Norman McLeod, Dalkeith.

Mrs. P. McCusker.

Mrs. P. McCusker of Niagara Falls, was on the 23rd day of February, stricken with an attack of heart disease, from which developed complications. She lingered until the nineteenth day of March, when death overtook her.

Besides her husbnnd, she leaves to mourn seven sons and three daughters as follows: Angus P. of Kapuskasing, Ont.; William O. of NiagaraFalls; Archibald R. of Toronto; John P., Alexander J., James D., Hugh O., Mrs Mortimer Page (nee Miss Lena), Mrs. D. W. Devine (nee Miss Mary), both of Keokuka, Iowa, and Janet McCusker of Ningara Falls. Mrs. McCusker is also survived by two brothers living in Glengarry, Alex. A. Macdonell, 30-4th Lochiel, and John A. Macdonell.

The funeral was held from her home, 1705 Niagara St., Monday morning to the Church of Our Lady of theRosary, interment being made in Riverdale cemetery, Niagara Falls.

Mrs. George Sabourin, Sr.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Marie Rose Hamelin, beloved wife of Mr. George Sabourin, Sr., which occurred very suddenly at her late residence, Gernish street, Alexandria, at 2 a.m., Saturday, March 27th. The deceased, apparently in normal health, performed her household duties the previous day and attended devotions in the evening in the Church of the Sacred Heart, and her passing away with such suddenness came as a great shock to her many relatives and friends.

The late Mrs. Sabourin, who was 69 years and 8 months, was born at St. Polycarpe, being a daughter of the late Mr. Olivier Hamelin. She was possessed of a kind and charitable disposition and had in very large circle of friends.

Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn her loss, two sons and three daughters, namely, J. G. of Montreal; Alex. of Alexandria; Mrs. A. Meloche, Mrs. Alfred Fauteux, Alexandria, and Mrs. Alcime Fauteux of Hawkesbury.

The funeral took place on Monday, March 29th, from her late residence to the Church of the Sacred Heart where Requiem High Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Dulin, after which the remains were interred in the family plot in St. Finnan's cemetery.

The pallbearers were: Messrs. D. A. McDonald, D.M., Hilaire Lalonde, J. B. Lauzon, Z. Hamelin, Louis Hamelin, and Oliver Brouillard.

The obsequies were attended by many sympathising friends who wishe to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Among those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sabourin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Alcime Fauteux, Mr. Jos. Beaulne, Hawkesbury; Mr. O. Richards, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Mr. O. Brouillard, Ste. Justine; Mrs. A. Bertrand, Mr. F. Brouillard, Mr. Ed. Brouillard, Mr. Geo. Hamelin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gareau all of St. Polycarpe; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamelin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamelin, Messrs. R. Giroux and Jos. Hamelin, of Dalhousie; Mr. Z. Hamelin of St. Amour, and Mr. A. Rosseau of Moose Creek.

The News joins with their many friends in extending warm sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Mrs. Joseph Gareau.

Death removed a well-known and most estimable woman, in the person of Mrs. Joseph Garean, who passed away at her late residence, Main St. South, Alexandria, on Wednesday, March 24th, 1915.

The deceased, who was in her 59th year, was a daughter of the late Emory Barthrant, her maiden name being Mary Barthrant. Besides her husband, Mr. Jos. Gareau, she it survived by one son and three daughters, namely, Mrs. Leo. Marcoux, Alexandria; Mrs. Isaie Decoste, Lachine; Miss Florida, at home, and Mr.Oscar Gareau, also of Alexandria.

The funeral took place from her late residence on Friday morning to the Church of the Sacred Heart and cemetery. Rev. J. W. Dulin, pastor, officiated at the requiem high mass at which were present many sympathising friends from Montreal, Lancaster, Glen Roy, and other points.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Francis Trottier, Medie Gareau, FredBouchard Peter Delage, Joseph Cardinal and Theophile Secour.

We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Donald McCormick.

On Saturday morning, 27th March, on the old homestead, 11-5th Ilenyon, there passed away Mrs. Donald McCormick, in the 90th year of her age. She was born in the 2nd of Kenyon, in 1825, and in the year 1846 married Donald McCormick, who predeceased her 34 years ago, residing continuously on the above estate until her death.

This estimable lady had been ailing for the past nine months bearing her trial with patience and courage and quite dependent on her own strength until a few days prior to her death. She retained, to a marvelous degree, all her faculties, knowing and conversing with those around her until a few moments before the end came, when she departed from this world comforted with the last rites of Holy Church of which she was a devoted and faithful member.

Of a kind and charitable disposition she drew near to her the affections of young and old and many were the expressions of regret heard at her demise.

Of a family of eleven she leaves to mourn the loss of a good and loving mother, two sons and three daughters namely, Mrs. Finley McDonald, 6th Kenyon; Mrs. J. J. McDonald, 5th Kenyon; Mrs. John Butler, Montreal; George of Thessalon, Ont., and Malcolm, on the homestead, the other members of the family having predeceased her during the past years. She is also survived by one brother, Mr. Sandy Angus McDonell, 2nd Kenyon.

A large number followed the remains to St. Alexander's Church and cemetery, Lochiel, where a requiem high mass and the burial services were conducted by the Rev. Donald McMillan, P.P.

The pallbearers were Messrs. DanMcCormick, Donald J. McDonald, John R. McCormick, Duncan McCormick, D. O'Brien and D. J. Macdonell. R.I.P.

Alexandria's Greatest Store

Every Monday Bargain Day.

As announced in this space last week J. O. Simp on will continue the business formerly conducted by the late John Simpson and himself under the same name John Simpson & Son.

Before soliciting your patronage and explaining our policy for the future, we wish to thank you sincerely for your support in the past. Without it we could never have made the success of it that we are pleased to say we have. We promise in future to do our utmost to merit a continuance of your assistance and patronage.

We are going to attempt to sell you goods at lower prices than ever before, lower than you can buy them for in any other retail store. We believe we are in a position to do this for several reasons. We have for some time belonged to an organization, all the members of which buy goods at the same prices that the largest wholesale firms buy at. For a long time we have been supplying other stores with goods and to protect them agreed not to sell any goods at wholesale prices as we were in a position to do. From now on we will discontinue selling goods to other retailers and will sell a great many lines at wholesale. This should save our customers at least ten per cent. We buy in very much larger quantities than any other store, for this reason, we get a better discount than they do We pay cash for every dollars worth of goods we buy and get the benefit of the largest discounts possible. We own our own store so have no rent to pay. All these are things that give us an advantage over almost all other stores. Another reason why we will be in a better position to sell at a smaller margin of profit is that we are going to curtail our giving of credit. It costs at the very least five per cent. to give the extended credit we have in the past. Customers who paid cash paid this extra as well as those who had goods charged. This five per cent. we are going to save you.

As usual we will take in exchange for goods all kinds of farm produce at highest market prices.

If you have never traded with us we ask you to give us just one chance to show you how we do business. If you are not convinced that it will pay you to continue, we will be very much surprised We have a nice bright, clean store and a full stock of the newest goods in the market. Almost everything in our store is new. Our February and March Sales cleaerd out nearly seventy-five per cent. of our stock. We also have a good big yard and the very best covered shed in town. where your teams are comfortable and safe.

We have engaged two more clerks so that you may be sure of almost immediate attention and better service than ever before.

Next week we will give you a few prices that will be an eye-opener to you.

BRING US YOUR EGGS

JOHN SIMPSON & SON

Mr. Hugh Munro In The Legislature

In discussing the school question in the Legislature on Thursday afternoon of last week, Mr. Hugh Munro, M.P.P. spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker,—

Before disposing of the question, I want to make a few remarks, representing as I do a county that may be justly termed the storm centre of the vexed question.

It is regrettable that the matter was not attended to some years earlier by the Department of Education. From what I can gather from people interested, on both sides, and from my own observations as well, the belief is, that had the Government attended to the matter properly before it came to its present acute stage, it never would have come or this vexed question we find it is to-day. I should know something about the question, living as I have most of my life in the county, and mixing every day with both sides and meeting these people in a business way, and I would regret very much to say one word that would add to the present trouble.

What adds very much to the difficulty, is the extreme stand taken by a class of people who are endeavoring to get all possible publicity in the press and otherwise and therefore magnify the trouble. We find one class at the one extreme in the West, where they are always ready to pass resolutions at their meetings, that this province must be kept an English-speaking province and they will not stand for French interference; and another in the East, in the province of Quebec, where they take the other extreme, that the French people are presented and denied the privilege of having their rights respected. These classes in both instances are largely the means of magnifying the trouble and inflaming the minds of the people. Let me say to them, who are so ready to pass resolutions at public meetings, that this must be kept an English-speaking province and that they need have no fear in that respect.

Now what are the facts in this respect? Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not believe there is an English-speaking member in this Legislature, who has had the unique experience which I have had for the last twenty-five years, and one that I think should qualify me to give an opinion, which should have some weight as to whether the English language is in danger of disappearing.

From the trend of events, you might as well try to dam up the St. Lawrence and try to make it flow westward as to try to stamp out the use of the English language in the Dominion of Canada or the province of Ontario. No live, up-to-date business firm can hope to succeed in business today without a knowledge of the English language. The French business people of Quebec province are quite aware of this fact. No firm of any prominence today is doing business in one language and of late years the keen competition in business forced those, who used French exclusively, to use both languages. They must be prepared to do so in order to succeed.

Twenty-five years ago I made my first trip through Quebec province, and for some years succeeding I travelled, visiting, during that time, every town, village and hamlet from Soulanges to Gaspe, where there was an opportunity to do business or people to buy goods. When I first visited the province I was astonished at the large number of small places where noEnglish was spoken. It seemed like getting into a foreign country. In most of the smaller places not a word was spoken except by the Clergy or the Notary. I took large orders from customers, who spoke nothing except French, while I could not speak nor understand their language. My customer would get either the Notary or village priest to transact the business and with the aid of my catalogue the deal would go through. This is the way I had to do business in many of the out-of-the-way places when I first commenced to visit that province some twenty-five years ago. As the years went by I noticed a remarkable change in this respect. The country places are being connected to the towns and cities by the railways; strangers are going in and the younger generation getting out into the world more and at the same time learning to talk the English language and in this way the proportion of people in Quebec today, who can speak both languages, is surprisingly large and will continue to grow for the reason I have already stated. It is a remarkable fact, Mr. Speaker, that fifty per cent. of the members of the Quebec Legislature speak both languages with ease, while most of the others can do so indifferently, and it is very much to their credit that they can speak both languages. How many of our members of this Legislature of English birth can speak French? I do not know of any.

Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to refer to conditions in the county, that I represent. Glengarry was settled first by U. E. Loyalists. Fifty years ago all the people spoke English and there were very few French people in the county. Since then they have been coming in from the adjoining province in such numbers that the last census shows they represent a out forty per cent. of the population. I know positively of scores of families, who came into the county from Quebec, who could speak no language but their own when they arrived but they soon learned to speak English. As I already stated, in their own self interests they learned the English language So far is this the case, that I doubt if there are one per cent. of the Frenchmen grown-up, who cannot speak English in our county. I know of none.

Coming back to the school question in our county, as I undetstand it, it is simply this. There are absolutely no teachers, who have the necessary qualifications to teach in the English schools, who can teach French even indifferently. Nearly all the teachers, who can speak both English and French, have not the qualifications required by the Education Board to teach. These teachers are nearly all from the province of Quebec and their standing is not much higher than what is required in this province for the entrance examination to our high schools A number of this class of teachers have been employed to teach in schools not teach satisfactorily in either language of mixed communities. They can gauge. These are the sections where the trouble chiefly arises. The English-speaking people resent the idea of their children being taught by a teacher of this standard who is unable to teach their children properly. The French people insist that the teacher should know their language in order that their children can have a chance to learn the French; and in a section where the numbers is evenly divided the trouble starts at once. I believe the Government is very much to blame Before the situation became acute they should have provided means for properly trained teachers, and had this been done the trouble would never have assumed the serious proportions it has today, and further I believe that unless some means are adopted soon to meet the situation, it will be getting worse.

Why should not a commission be appointed by the Government of two or three reasonably minded men, who would approach the question in the right spirit and with a desire to settle the matter in a way agreeable to both parties. I believe there are others who think it could be done. It might take weeks and months studying the situation before a settlement could be arrived at, but it is worth the effort and there is no reason why it cannot be done fairly satisfactory to all concerned. The minds of the people have been so influenced by press representations, magnifying the trouble, that the question is getting more difficult to settle. Some years ago a similar difficulty arose in the province of Nova Scotia and a committee was appointed by the Government to study the question and it was finally settled mutually to the satisfaction of both sections, and now the question has not been a disturbing factor for years. Talking over the situation with several prominent people of my county, who are interested in education, I have heard the opinion expressed that at least as far as our county was concerned, if the matter was left in the hands of the people themselves a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at.

The Premier—How did they propose to settle it?

One proposition offered was, that if the law was changed so that in a mixed community where they failed to agree that the same privilege be given the French to withdraw from either the Public or Separate school and form a bilingual school in the same way that Roman Catholics may now form a Separate school by withdrawing from the Public school and that the supporters of this bilingual school be obliged to furnish the funds to pay for their own school. And then even if they should continue the lessons in French further than now allowed, so long as the law was complied with in regard to the teaching of English that would be one method of settlement.

The Premier—Would you be in favor of racial schools?

I would almost say these lines if it would provide a satisfactory settlement. I see no objections. It would bring harmony among the people in this. By this the English-speaking people could have their own schools and a teacher they would approve of. As it is, both parties are dissatisfied.

Mr. Musgrove—What about the Italians? Would you have schools for them?

That is a ridiculous question. You might as well ask for the Chinese. This is a grave question. A commission to go into the question thoroughly with a view to some satisfactory settlement is what is urgently needed.

War Stamps

A war tax of one cent has been imposed on each letter and postcard mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, and wherever the two cent rate applies to become effective on and from the 15th April, 1915.

This War Tax is to be prepaid by the sender by means of a War Stamp for sale by postmasters and other postage stamp vendors.

Where necessary, stamps on which the word "War Tax" have been printed should be used for prepayment of the War Tax, but should ordinary postage stamps be used for this purpose, they will be accepted.

This war stamp or additional stamp for war purposes should be affixed to the upper right hand portion of the address side of the envelope or post card, close to the regular postage so that it may be readily cancelled at the same time as the postage.

In the event of failure on the part of the sender through over-sight or negligence to prepay the war tax on each letter or postcard above specified, such a letter or postcard will be sent immediately to the nearest Branch Dead Letter Office.

It is essential that postage on all classes of mail matter should be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. The War Tax stamp will not be accepted in any case for the prepayment of postage.

BRITAIN NEEDED A CRISIS

George Meredith, Novelist, Foresied Grave Time for Country.

"You will live to see it; I shall not. I am too old, not in spirit but in years. I shall not see Armageddon. But with all the talk of peace, the signs of the times are for war." Meredith was speaking some months before his death in 1909 to the Rev. Dyfnallt Owen, of Carmarthen. Mr. Owen, a crowned bard of Wales, addressed a poem to Meredith on his 80th birthday, and a visit to Box Hill followed, says a correspondent in The London Times.

Conversation turned from the Welsh's temperament—Meredith was of Welsh descent—to the effect of martial music on the Celt, and so to the prospect of a great war. "I am by temperament an optimist," said Meredith. "I believe in the future of the race, in the progress of mankind and in the inviolability of the soul. But I am a pessimist in one direction, because I see looming in the distance, not the very far distance, a great tragedy, the Armageddon of Europe. You belong to the generation of thunder and lightning," he went on. "Think of it, Europe a medley of blood and thunder!"

He doubted the genius of the Labor Party to become for a long time a power in European politics. The one thing, he said, that members of this party at present lacked was an international view. They were too local in their outlook, and in that respect would they demonstrate their weakness in the struggle of nations. He maintained that they would count less than was thought in the struggle and that the influence of the Social Democratic Party in many would be very small indeed.

"We in Britain need a great wrenching up, a great crisis, to rehabilitate the qualities of our race," was one of his statements. "We have become limp and lax and fearful. We are afraid of death." Militarism in Germany would "produce a sort of barbaric courage, dead to all the higher instincts of man."

Of France he said that he had implicit faith in the Latin races; but a war waged by a nation obsessed by militarism would be horrible and ruthless.

Howlers.

An excellent compilation of schoolboy "bloomers" is made by University Correspondence. Here are some of best:

Charles II. told the people they could get drunk and gamble and do what they liked. That was called the Restoration.

The King was not to order taxes without the consent of Parliament.

Masculine, man; feminine, woman; neuter, corpse.

Bombardier Wells is a great writer about the futnre.

Milton, when twelve years old, wrote a hymn beginning "Lettem from a Gladstone mind."

There are three kinds of Downs—North Downs, South Downs and Eider Downs.

Henry VIII. was very fat being a Nonconformist.

Cologne is famous for the made there.

To germinate is to become turalized German.

A refugee keeps order at a football match.

People often lose their consciences when they are ill.

Whose Obituary?

Mr. J. D. Leckie tells an amusing story of editorial ingenuity. Some years ago the first three horses in the Lincoln Handicap were Ob, Dean Swift, and Roseate Dawn. A press agency in London wired the result to an Australian paper as follows: "Lincoln Ob Dean Swift Roseate Dawn."

The sub-editor who was in charge had never heard of the Lincoln Handicap, and for some time puzzled vainly over the mysterious message. Finally he came to the conclusion that "Ob" must stand for obit, the Latin word expressing a death notice. He according turned out the following paragraph, which only appeared in print:

"We deeply regret to announce the death at Lincoln of the celebrated Dean Swift, the author of that beautiful hymn, 'The Roseate Hues of Dawn'."

It is not on record whether he was promoted for his smartness.

Running the Gauntlet.

The heroism of privates who have risked almost certain death in the fighting-line to save the lives of wounded officers has been one of the most stirring features of the great war. It was such an act which won for Corpl. J. Smith, of the 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He volunteered to go from the British trenches to procure an ambulance for one of the officers of his company who had been wounded whilst in a farmhouse, a shell having dropped into the building, killing the officer's servant. Corpl. Smith was knocked down by the explosion of a big German shell and grazed by a rifle bullet in running the gauntlet, but succeeded in safely returning with the ambulance.

First Aid on Trench Parapet.

Private C. Green, of the Essex Regiment, tells the story of an heroic act at Armentieres. Their trench was flooded, and he and his companions took refuge in a house, where they stayed for two days. The Germans started shelling it, and he decided to make a run for it to trenches of the King's Own Lancashires. A shell hurst a right of them, killing four. "A comrade," says Private Green, "rolled over on the top of the trench, with a sniper's bullet through him. One of the Essex boys, however, wouldn't leave him there, though the bullets were flying. He stayed on the parapet of the trench, bandaged him, and then dragged his wounded comrade into the trench. How's that for pluck?"

Of Interest * * * * to Women

PINEAPPLE AND GRAPEFRUIT SALAD.

For the salad s lect a ripe pineapple and two heavy grapefruit. Free the grapefr it segm nts from the white skin, dice the pineapple and squeeze the juice from the heart. Mix the fruit in a white enamel sieve over a bowl, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of powdered sugar and set away to drain and cool. Cutt fine a half cup of white celery and mix with the fruit. Put a portion in each gren lettuce leaf with a teaspoonful of Fr nch dressing. Then on top of each place a tablespoonful of mayonnaise made without mustard, and a green cherry. Crackers and cheese may be served with the salad, or little rye bread and cheese sandwiches.

RHUBARB PIE.

To prepare the rhubarb for the pie, wash and cut in small pieces and cover one pint of boiling water, allow- to stand ten minutes. Line the with good puff paste, drain ubarb, then fill the pie quite it cooks down, and cover with ps of granulated sugar. Bake in moderate oven. The Southern rhubarb in market just now is reasonable in price, excellent in flavor and not quite as acid as that which is in market a little later in the season.

STONING RAISINS.

Raisins that are allowed to stand in hot water for a few minutes before stoning can be stoned easier and in much quicker time than when they are cold and dry.

PLAIN STUFFING FOR ROAST CHICKEN.

Two cupfuls dry bread crumbs, one-quarter cupful melted butter, two teaspoonfuls sage or poultry seasoning, salt, pepper, few grains cayenne, hot water to moisten. This recipe may be varied by using cracker crumbs, corn bread or rice instead of bread crumbs, or by adding oysters, nuts or raisins and nuts (blanched).

BEETS.

Wring off tops and tap root instead of cutting, so the beets will not bleed too much in cooking. Boil until very tender and be sure the water is not too salty. Drop in cold water, peel and set on ice until wanted. They may be served half a dozen ways, sliced with vinegar, as a salad, or made very hot and dressed with melted butter. Anything with flour in it spoils a beet Melt the butter with a very little hot say a teaspoonful to the tablel of butter. Beat in the lemon oroughly, adding a dash of nd cayenne pepper, also a little unless ha beets are very sweet. osing red and yellow beets of size and shape, slicing them in if lengthwise and arranging them to ternate around the dish you may ake it very decorative.

BAKED WITH BACON.

Baked potatoes are delicious if a slice of bacon is put inside. Make a hole in the potato with an apple corer, roll a piece of bacon and place it in the hole.

INDIAN EGGS.

Six poached eggs on nicely fried slices of bread. For the sauce: One small onion, one ounce of butter or dripping, one tablespoonful of curry powder, one tablespoonful of flour, one pint of milk.

Slice the onion very finely, melt the butter in a saucepan, put in the onion, and fry it a pale brown; then add the flour and curry powder, and fry again for four minutes.

Add the milk gradually, taking care to mix it in smoothly, and bring the sauce to the boil, stirring it all the time. Next allow it to simmer for ten or twelve minutes, and then strain it over the poached eggs.

FISH CROQUETTES WITH BEETS.

Take one cupful of the flaked codfish and bring to a boil in a cupful of milk. Cream together one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, stir into the cream and codfish and cook until smooth and thick.

Take from the fire and stir in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley. Af- the mixture is cold, shape in cones, first in le ten egg, then in fine er crumbs and fry brown in deep fat.

garnish with lemon, and serve with beets dressed with melted butter and lemon juice.

RAISIN PIE.

Boil together one small package of raisins, a pint of water and juice of one lemon about twenty minutes. While this is cooking beat together one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful flour and pinch of salt with one egg; add this to cooking raisins and let simmer just a minute or two. Allow to cool. Make an upper and lower crust and bake a nice brown.

DEVILLED FISH.

Take a large fish and wash. Cut open along the backbone and remove all the fish from the skin and chop fine. Fry one onion in butter; add two cupfuls of bread-crumbs, moistened with melted butter. Take from the fire and mix with the baked fish. Add two eggs and chopped parsley; season with salt, pepper, a pinch of cloves and mustard. Fill the skin of the fish with the mixture and boil with two sliced onions, a few slices of lemon, some parsley, and a tablespoonful of butter until e dr. This may be served hot or cold.

The Young Convalescent

It is difficult to amuse a child suffering from a contagious disease, for then the little sufferer must only handle and play with toys that may be destroyed later. Another thing to be considered when amusing a sick child is the weight of the toys or games, for the child must not be overtaxed, lest more harm than good be done. This is the reason why paper toys and gam s are so satisfactory.

Every child likes to "make things" and th? little invalid will enjoy manufacturing a set of doll furniture. A table may be constructed by gluing a circle or s uare of pasteboard to the top of a spool. The spool may be colored with water color paiuts, Easter egg dyes, or colored chalk or crayons, and the cardboard covered with a bit of white or colored cloth for a tablecloth. Chairs and sofas may be made from pieces of cardboard bent into the right share; thus, an ordinary visiting card may be bent at the middle and one part made to do duty for the back and the other for the seat, of a chair, and pins or toothpicks, may be stuck in for legs. Provided with a pair of blunt sciss rs, the child will enjoy cutting out a family of paper dolls to use the furniture.

A mother telling of her experience in sick-room entertaining, says, in McCall's Magazine:—"I once amused a ten-year-old boy for a long time with what we called "wireless messages." These were delivered by string running in an "endless" chain style from his bed to my chair or wherever I happened to be working. He would fasten the message to the string, ring a little bell and then pull in the string until I rang a little bell. Then I would read the message and send one back. We would choose some word and have each word of the mes age begin with a letter of that word in the order in which they occurred in the word. For example: From the word "petunia" he sent the message, "Peter earned the nmpire's notice in Africg."

Another game he liked to play was a sort of trick game. We could play this only when other members of the family were present. We would decide on a word with several meanings, so that our remarks might be as ambiguous as possible. For example, having chosen the word "hare," our conversation would run something like this:

"I saw one out in the woods one day."

"My property is almost black."

"Mine has a tinge of red in it."

If by this time any one had guessed what we meant he might say:

"It is very timid, is it not?"

"It's cost is very soft, too, isn't it?" another one might add.

There was another trick game which was always entertaining. Someone would place three marbles on the table out of sight of the bed where the invalid was lying—a white one, a glass one, and an agate. Then someone in the room was asked to touch one of the marbles. The invalid would say, "Now everybody think of the marble that was touched and I will tell you which one it was." Then he would call out correctly, "Glassy," or "Aggie," or "Whitey," as the case might be. This puzzled everybody for a long time.

The secret was that I sat where the boy could see me and I, in turn, could see which marble twas touched. If the glass one was touched I would touch mu forehead in a perfectly natural manner; if the white one was touch my forehead in a perfectly if the agate was touched I would arrange my hair. The signals were always given so naturally that it was a long while before any one guessed that the boy had a confederate."

OLD-FASHIONED NOODLES.

Stir sufficient flour into a beaten egg to make a stiff dough. Add salt. Roll out on board as thin as possible. Allow it to remain on board for about a half hour. Cut in small strips and allow to dry. Add to soup when required and cook for fifteen minutes.

PLANKED HALIBUT.

Trim ends from a two pound slice of halibut. Lay in greased pan on a bed of sliced onion and celery. Squeeze the juice of a half lemon over fish, dot with butter, pour in one-half of a cupful of stock. Bake one-half hour, basting several times with liquid, in pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper ten minutes before serving. When fish is cooked to a turn the flakes will begin to separate.

LEMON MARMALADE.

Wash and dry a dozen lemons, and then weigh them whole. Put in a pan with enough water to well float them and let them cook steadily until they are so tender that they can be easily pierced by a pin's head. This will take from one to two hours. When they are quite tender slice them thinly, removing all the pips and hard pieces. Measure the water in which they were cooked, and make it up with fresh cold water, so as to allow one pint to each pound of lemons. Put the fruit into a preserving pan, and add one and one-half pound of sugar for each pound of lemons, and let all cook steadily until some of the juice jellies when it is allowed to get cold on a plate. Stir it often, and keep it skimmed. Put into pots and cover when cold.

THE KNAPSACK BELT.

New Suit That Shows This Sartorial Embellishment.

GABARDINE AFTERNOON GOWN.

An afternoon frock of sand colored silk gabardine, the full skirt gathered and plaited and hemmed with a stiff corded hand, is pictured here. The bodice is long sleeved and high collared, the belt crossing in knapsack fashion over a tiny peplum at the back. Trimmings of dark blue embroidery and small self covered buttons adorn the frock.

SPRING GARMENTS.

Fuller Skirts Characteristic of the New Season's Styles.

The fuller skirt is the notable feature of the new season styles. It is accompanied by simple bodices, with high neck, narrow shoulders and long sleeves. The waist line is either normal or raised, says the Dry Goods Economist, speaking of spring fashions.

Suit coats include tailored and demi-tailored effects, with preference for the tailored. Tailored coats with belts placed at a high or slightly raised waist line are particularly strong at present. Flare effects are also emphasized.

Separate coats have considerable flare at the bottom edge and are being shown in three-quarter length or slightly shorter. High waist line effects are very prominent, and belts are being freely used.

Skirts of dresses and suits and also separate skirts include the circular and gathered forms, together with box and side plaited effects. Dress skirts include the ruffled and tiered designs, together with a limited number of voluminous tunics accompanying narrow underskirts. Yokes are used on many of the new skirts.

Bandeau For the Hair.

A hair ornament that is very attractive and one that would make an acceptable gift is of rhinestones mounted on blue velvet. There is a narrow bandeau to go about the head and two curved ends that stand upright. They are all formed of a string of rhinestones held on a wired twist of sapphire blue velvet.

HOW TO LOOK TALL.

There are a great many things a girl may do which will add inches to her appearance.

The first rule should be to keep the chin up.

Dress the neck either low or with a very high, tight collar.

The second rule should be to wear the hair dressed high on the head. Never wear a wide pompadour.

Wear gowns with long lines. Short girls should effect long gowns whenever the opportunity presents itself.

The short girl should avoid round trimmings, shoulder draperies and plaits. Her wraps should be long and narrow.

Hair ornaments should be worn high and never large. Hats should be narrow, with some smart feather trimming—narrow and straight up in the air.

Tennis will narrow the hips and strengthen the waist of a short girl.

Standing a great deal—well poised, not leaning against anything—will make one appear taller than one naturally is.

Some women believe that stripes add the appearance of height to a short, stout figure. This is not true.

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-tives" Have Proved Their Value In Thousands of Cases

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE

Only Remedy That Acts On All Three Of The Organs Responsible For The Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood.

Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is Kidney Trouble, Pain In The Back and Acrid Urine, it may not be the fault of the kidneys at all, but be due to faulty Skin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, aching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-tives" opens the bowels, sweetens the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

New Gait and Garments

The woman of fashion has made a delightful discovery. She can walk again! The season's fashions allow her. For two years she has minced along in a gait as trammelled as that of the little Japanese maiden in narrow kimono and clogged sandals. For all the freedom woman has had with her feet, they might as well have been chained together at the ankles with a six inch fetter, since ankles never could get farther away from each other than that in walking.

It may be almost said that with the revival of wide skirts, of full skirts indeed, woman's walk, in her enthusiasm at suddenly achieved freedom, is in danger of developing into a stride. Women are really walking again — and walking with energy. And not only may woman walk and derive benefit from the excellent exercise, but she may also step across puddles on the pavement, and even swing abroad a trolley car without peril to life and limb. She can also cross the street with dignity, for if an automobile bears down on her, all she has to do is to step out a bit and get to the pavement more speedily, instead of scuttling across like a distracted crab in imminent danger of a tumble because of a tight skirt around her limbs.

A more erect, alert carriage is the immediate result of wide skirts. When it was impossible to walk with a free step, or even to stand squarely on both feet, a relaxed line of head and shoulders produced what has been called the "debutante slouch," an attitude cultivated assiduously of late by every woman who pretended to have any claims to a fashionable ensemble. But the debutante slouch and a brisk, free, untrammelled step are utterly incompatible. With the new step—and particularly in the new military costumes—the spine must be held straight, the shoulders back and the chin well up. This means erect, alert young womanhood, instead of the limp, drooping silhouette so fashionable of yore.

Nor may the head droop languidly forward on the neck any more — in the familiar attitude of the "slouch"—if one desires to look chic in a choker collar of the military type. Such a collar demands a long, slender neck, or, if one is not blessed with that, a neck made to appear as long and slender as possible by a well held-up chin. Try this position yourself and s e if the lifting of the chin does not immediately throw your shoulders back in a reverse of the limp, slouching attitude of the last few seasons.

The military maid of spring, with her short, wide skirt, swinging above high heeled, buttoned boots; her jaunty little coat, frogged to the throat, and her trig turban, from which floats a bit of saucy veil, is a very fetching creature. And if you want to realize fully the charge wrought in custom by costume, well —watch her step!

Nourishing School Lunches

During the period of school life there is great activity as well as constant development and growth of the body, all of which has to be provided for in considering the food. If care is not taken at this time, the foundation is laid for future weakness and disease. The food must be abundant and well cooked, and all the food principles should be supplied. Monotony should be avoided.

The school luncheon takes the place of the noon meal at home, and should be substantial and attractive. Many lunches that are now discarded would be eaten if they were attractively arranged. Of all the containers for carrying lunch the paper bag is probably the best. The pasteboard or papier mache boxes are hard to keep in a sanitary condition. A tin pail is one of the best carriers as it keeps the food clean, and prevents drying. If used, it should be scalded each day.

The thermos lunch box has compartments which are very convenient and a thermos bottle for carrying hot cocoa, milk or soup. The first cost is high, but with good care it will last indefinitely. This, of course, should be aired and scalded after using. Sandwiches form a part of every lunch and fortunately there are numberless kinds that may be made. Two kinds may be made each day; one of meat or eggs or fish, and the other of some sweet.

Meat is rather more acceptable if finely minced and mixed with salad dressing than if sliced. Fish may be flaked and mixed with milk, lemon juice, pimento, or salad dressing. Cheese may be mixed with nuts. Green peas, greens, or baked beans may be mashed and seasoned, and prunes, figs, raisins and dates, may be chopped and spread alone or with nuts. The bread for sandwiches can be varied by the use of nut bread, graham or oatmeal. The home-made bread is best; it should be cut thinly and spread with creamed butter. Custards, stewed fruit, junket, rice pudding, jelly, etc., may be carried in a small glass jar. Cookies are more easily carried than cakes, and there are many varieties that may be made so that the child will not tire of them.

A little surprise in the form of two or three pieces of candy or an unusual fruit adds to the interest. The child should have a fresh paper napkin each day, and every article should be wrapped in waxed paper so that there may be as little mixture of odors and flavors as possible. The children should be taught to eat slowly, and not allowed to exercise vigorously directly after eating.—Lillian Randall, Instructor in Home Economics.

Fashion News

Skirts are extremely short, but the price of skirt materials is not, this year. It takes around $50 worth of tinsel brocade to make the tiniest of skirts for some of the gowns ultrafashionables are wearing, and that isn't half the story.

Necks fit loosely. That does not mean careless dressmaking, by any means. It takes a clever couturiere to give the right look to the shoulder that goes with the loose-necked, unfitted effect.

Sleeves are either very long or very short, or not there at all. In coat materials or cloth they are as a rule tight. When made of filmy stuffs they have a little fullness, gathering into a tiny ruffle that falls over the hand.

Velvets are in good form this year as always. A chiffon velvet two or three-piece suit is the acme of elegant economy. Panne velvet is more expensive. Panne is also used this year to line the brocaded and fur evening wraps. This is not too warm a lining for the finer furs, as they are without interlining.

Gold is not by any means the only thread that glitters in elaborate gowns. There are gauzes entirely composed of all the beautiful rich colors — peacock blue, magenta red, snake greens and gray silvers. These are used in evening wraps in combination with brocades, tinsel or silken, or as under tunics or drop skirts of evening gowns.

A very small touch of metallic gauze or brocade will give a plain velvet or silken brocade the necessary touch of metal. The facing of the coat or sleeves or the lining of the hood is often enough. It is the same way with the hats. The crown can be of metallic gauze or lace, with the brim velvet, or the reverse.

There are now wool velvets. Velvety wools would perhaps be more descriptive. They have a surface like peach skin. There are wool plushes, or plushlike wools, that make very striking outdoor garments.

Useful Hints on Home Mending

Bind the worn buttonhole edge of knit waists, worn necks, sleeves or hems.

Stitch a strip on the under side of the button row and sew buttons through it. Stitch a strip down shoulder seams that threaten to rip, laying it flat on the seam and stitching both sides.

In mending underclothing, notice the thin places, apply a large patch of lighter weight material and stitch back and fourth across it several times.

Rip the leg seams of overalls or trousers, mend, then sew up seam again. I have done the same with knit drawers, cutting a long up-and-down slit instead of ripping and sewing slit up with small seam when the mending is finished.

If you wish to patch a shirt and lack a piece that matches, cut a patch from tail of the shirt.

Put hangers of sharply contrasting color on all children's garments that are to be hung up. The hangers will be more likely to be seen and used than if they matched the garment in color.

Fasten to each side of the bottom edge of children's drawer legs, a piece of cotton tape long enough to fit comfortably under the arch of the foot. This will keep the drawers down when the children put on their stockings. It saves time and temper.

Fasten mittens on a piece of tape held under the coat by a small black safety pin. They will be less likely to be lost.

When sewing on buttons, place the knot under the button by drawing the knotted thread through the cloth from the right side. Place button over the knot and sew on.

Stitch by machine, several times around buttonhole in new waists, drawers or any ready made clothing.

The News to the end of the year, to any address in the Dominion for 75c. prepaid

Real Estate Notice

The undersigned has for sale a few good farms in the County of Glengarry, at reasonable prices.

Intending purchasers will do well to see me before buying.

Parties who wish to dispose of their farms, may be able to do so by calling at my office. as I have a number of enquiries for farms.

T. J. GORMLEY,
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36 tf

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Sweet as June Me ory

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Rolled Oats	Buck Wheat Flour
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Also three grades of Flour and pri ght

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That the times will be exceedingly good after the war is the general opinion. Why not, then, take up Shorthand and Typewriting, and be ready for the positions that will surely await every competent stenographer and typist?

Send for circular, D. E. Henry, President, corner Sparks & Bank Streets.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to The Trustee Act R.S.O., 1914, Cap. 121 that all creditors, and others having claims against the estate of John Simpson, late of the Town of Alexandria, in the County of Glengarry, Merchant, deceased, who departed this life on or about the thirteenth day of January, 1915, are required on or before the twenty-fourth day of April, 1915, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned, Edward H. Tiffany, of the Town of Alexandria, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor for the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John Simpson, deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions with full particulars, of their respective claims, duly verified, and that after the twenty-fourth day of April, 1915 the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as they shall then have had notice, and will not be responsible for any claims of which they then shall not have had notice.

Dated March 15th, 1915.

E. H. TIFFANY,
Solicitor for the Executors.

C. A. SPENCER

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An Eastern Marriage Law

It Is Especially Adapted to Sailormen.

By DWIGHT NORWOOD.

Jack Haversham was a sailor boy back in the latter part of the last century. He was a lovable sort of fellow with a pair of mild blue eyes and an engaging smile. Moreover, there was a lot of strength in his muscles, of the value of which he was unconscious. Such men are attractive to women, and Jack was especially so.

One fine morning while his ship, the Albania of New York, was at anchor in the harbor of Tokyo Haversham set out from the shore a member of a liberty party. They all made for a tea house where tea is but a small part of the entertainment. In these houses are young girls who have been educated to dance and sing for the entertainment of those who frequent them. The sailors spent some time in this manner, finally breaking into small groups of two or three with a view to seeing other sights.

Jack Haversham was finally left alone in the tea house. One of the girls had noticed the stalwart sailor, and the sailor had noticed the girl. Words are not needed to express admiration. Indeed, they are not to be compared for the purpose to looks. While the geisha girl was dancing and singing her liquid eyes were occasionally thrown toward Jack, and, as for Jack's eyes, they never left the geisha girl.

Other persons came and went, but Jack did not move on. However, his remaining where he was so long was not remarked upon. The place was a public one, and the more persons and the longer they stayed the better—that is, so long as they spent money.

Japan is full of marriage brokers who make a living by uniting couples. One of these brokers was in the tea house and noticed Jack's eyes bent admiringly on the geisha girl. Thinking there was a chance to make a fee, he approached the sailor. He knew that Jack was either British or American and that he would not understand the Japanese language. But he knew enough of the English tongue to make himself understood. He remarked upon the beauty of the geisha girl, her grace, her mellifluous voice, then began to extol her many virtues. Jack listened to him, wondering what might be the cause of the man's interest in her and why he praised her to him. The reason came out when the broker asked Jack if he would like to marry her.

While Jack had no intention of marrying any one, he was not averse to pursuing the subject so far as it pertained to the pretty geisha girl. He asked the broker whether he thought she would like to marry him, to which the broker responded that he did not know, but he would undertake for a consideration to discover whether she would or not.

Jack consented to an introduction to the girl, whose name translated from the Japanese was Apple Blossom. So it was arranged that the sailor, whose leave ended that night at 9 o'clock, should remain in Tokyo, taking what punishment would be meted out to him when he returned to his ship. The introduction to Apple Blossom took place, and Jack's return to his ship was delayed so long that she sailed without him.

Whether it was the persuasive eloquence of the broker or the affection of the young couple, which grew by bounds, a contract of marriage was drawn up by the broker and signed by the sailor and the geisha girl. Then Jack was called upon to make a payment. When he had come ashore he had brought all his wages during a long voyage, expecting to spend them on the liberty party. But his meeting with Apple Blossom had turned him into a different channel from his shipmates, and he had spent very little. So he produced the money, considering it a marriage portion that would remain in the family. So it did—in the wife's family, for Jack was informed that in the marriage by which he had been tied to Apple Blossom a fund was required by the groom, which was paid to the parents of the bride.

This was unwelcome news to Jack, who so far as he had looked into the future expected that this money would at least last him through the honeymoon. However, the amount required for his father and mother in law was not large, and he was assured that he would not be expected to take care of them any further or be bothered with them in any way. He had enough money over to last him two weeks, and he gave himself up to the sweets of incipient matrimony.

When his money was gone, Jack realizing that there was no way for him to make a living in Japan or on land anywhere for that matter was obliged to return to the sea. His bride as well as he bewailed the situation, but there was nothing else to be done. So he signed with an American ship trading between the east and the west and, bidding adieu to his Apple Blossom, sailed away to be gone the greater part of a year at least and possibly indefinitely.

It has been said that a sailor has a sweetheart in every port. Jack Haversham had a wife in Tokyo, and it was not long before temptation came to have another in his native country. The truth is that for constancy everything was against him. He was as has been said, especially attractive to women and was constantly beset by them. On returning to America the crew of the vessel in which he had sailed from Tokyo was discharged, and Jack concluded to pay a visit to his birthplace on Long Island before shipping again.

The day he arrived at home the first person he met was Maggie Pixley, whose complexion of white and red had been ripened under the sun and sea breezes. Maggie noticed the handsome young sailor, and there was admiration in her eyes. They had known each other as children, but had greatly changed since Jack when a boy of fourteen had gone to sea. But each saw something familiar in the other and turned at the same time for another look.

"Aren't you Jack Haversham?"

"Yes. And you are Maggie Pixley!"

Jack turned from the way he was going and walked Maggie's way. That was the right way for him, because they had been lovers as children, and when he had parted with her years ago he had sworn to be true to her. He did not consider it necessary to say that he had left a wife in Japan. He walked on, chatting glibly, asking after this person and that person, Maggie the while looking up into his face through her brown eyes, revealing by her smiles a dimple in each cheek and her white teeth.

The loves of an inconstant man are very much the same. Jack's were assuredly so. He fell in love as easily as a ship will rise and fall on a gently undulating sea. Naturally he was troubled at remembering that there was a barrier between him and Maggie in his marriage with the geisha girl, but anything that interferes with what we desire only renders that desire more keen.

Jack couldn't stay at home forever, for, in the first place, he had nothing laid up and, in the second, we all need occupation. He and Maggie became lovers, she knowing nothing of his marriage till he left her to sign on a new ship; then, when she naturally showed that she expected him to speak his mind and intentions toward her not being able to do so honorably, he made his confession.

It was a great blow to Maggie. She did not blame him. She only regretted the barrier that existed between them. The parting was very sad, both declaring that there was no use trying to forget each other. They must simply endure their mutual misfortune.

Six months after his departure Jack found himself in Tokyo. It was not his wish to be there. He could not help himself since his ship went there. He did not avail himself of permission to go ashore for some time after his arrival, but finally was ordered ashore on some duty. The first man he met was the broker who had made the match for him with Apple Blossom.

"Ah, Mr. Haversham!" exclaimed the man. "How you like to marry again? I find you a fine wife."

"Marry! You son of Satan, I'm married already. You know that as well as I."

"You marry for six months. That marriage has expired."

"What!"

"You no know our laws in Japan. We have a law that a man marries a woman for some time. He pay, the money to go to the wife's father and mother. That all right in this country. Do you suppose I marry a sailor forever?"

"Great Scott!"

"I marry Apple Blossom again—twice since I marry her to you."

"Say it again, you heathen!" cried Jack, gripping the man on each shoulder and shaking him till his teeth rattled.

"I say it a hundred times. I show you the contract."

"Show it—right off!"

An investigation ensued, which convinced Jack that he had made a limited marriage recognized by the laws of Japan and considered there perfectly honorable to both parties. He secured papers to show that he could be married again in his native country without committing bigamy.

"Well, you satisfied?" asked the broker.

"Yes; I am mighty well satisfied."

"Then I get you another wife."

"No, you won't!"

"Our law very fine law for sailorman," said the broker urgently.

"I dare say it is. It has proved the best kind for me, but I have no further use for it."

"You like to see Apple Blossom?"

"No. Why would I want to see her?"

"Apple Blossom not married now. I make a new marriage for you with her cheap."

Jack took the little man by the collar and the seat of the breeches and threw him up into a cherry tree, where he clung to the branches while his client walked away.

On his way home Jack took very good care of himself, declining to go ashore lest he fall under the spell of some fair damsel, for, though his heart was really true to Maggie, he knew that it was not wise to expose himself to temptation.

When he and his regular sweetheart met he took her to his arms, she resisting till he assured her that he was free to marry her. After more transports he explained the Japanese law by which he had been married.

"That's a very good law," she said, "for sailors."

Nevertheless Maggie would not consent to marry Jack Haversham till she had made inquiries and learned that there is in Japan such a marriage law as he had been married under without knowing it. Then she consented, but only when Jack had promised to leave a seafaring life and remain at home, where she might watch him.

ARMY RED TAPE

It Was Cut In the Nick of Time by a Girl.

By F. A. MITCHEL

Years ago when I was a lieutenant in the regular army stationed in what was then the wild west at Fort K. we had in the garrison an officer who was a tyrant. The fort was a two company post, and he commanded one of the companies. Captain Hawkins was so severe with his men that Major Barton, commanding, felt called upon on several occasions to remonstrate with him.

A young man named Stevenson was sent out to us with a lot of recruits and assigned to Hawkins' company. He had very little knowledge of military discipline and was unfortunate in having a martinet for a captain.

Stevenson was a handsome fellow, with a young face and massive frame. I remember one day when several Indian chiefs came to the fort on business for their tribes and saw him they grunted their admiration, one of them saying to him: "You come with us. We make you chief." Perhaps it was this manly beauty that won the heart of Madge Conover, the daughter of an ordnance sergeant who wore half a dozen service stripes on his arm. At any rate, Madge fell desperately in love with Stevenson, though I believe he was not disposed to fall in love with any one.

The recruit was as high strung as he was handsome. But, knowing nothing about the duties of a soldier, he very soon got into trouble. His captain was always sending him to the guardhouse, and since Stevenson's breaches of discipline were entirely through ignorance he justly laid up his punishments against Hawkins. One day for some misdemeanor the captain ordered him tied up by the thumbs. When his sufferings were becoming unbearable Hawkins ordered him taken down and gave him a severe scolding. The youngster thus goaded while still suffering struck his captain. Hawkins drew his sword and was about to cut down the mutineer when he thought better of the matter and ordered him under guard.

The offense was, indeed, serious. Stevenson was informed by his friends that he would be tried for his life. Had the case come to trial he might have been sentenced to be shot, but the sentence would likely have been commuted to a long imprisonment. But it did not—at least, not then—come to trial. Madge Conover one night contrived to draw away the attention of his guard and made a sign to him to light out. This he did, and before his escape was reported to headquarters he had mounted a horse that stood saddled and was soon galloping over the plain.

Stevenson remembered that the Indians had said that if he would go with them they would make him a chief. He directed his course to where he knew the Arapahoes were encamped and was received with open arms by them. They did not at once make him a chief, but he soon became a leader among them.

It was not long after the mutineer's escape that the Indians became troublesome, and a force from the fort was sent out to regulate them. During a skirmish with them Stevenson was captured. If his case was desperate before it was now doubly so. In addition to the charge of mutiny he now had to answer a charge of desertion and one of taking arms against the army to which he belonged. This time he was confined in a place where escape was scarcely possible. A court was at once convened; he was tried on all three of the charges, found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The findings were sent to Washington, approved and returned to the commanding officer.

Major Barton was at the time seriously considering whether he would not prefer charges against Captain Hawkins for cruelty to the men. He was aware of all the facts in the case of Stevenson and sympathized with the young man, who he knew had been driven to what he had done by Hawkins' severity. He recommended to the president that a pardon be granted Stevenson in view of the culprit's ignorance of military discipline at the time his offenses were committed.

It was a long distance in those days from Fort K. to Washington. While the major's communication was on the way Stevenson was under sentence of death, and unless a pardon came before the day set for execution he must die, for there was no one authorized to set aside the findings of the court except the president of the United States.

A few days before the day set for Stevenson's execution an official document arrived at the fort postmarked Washington, the envelope bearing the printed words "From the President of the United States" and addressed to Major Charles F. Barton, commanding. It happened that the command was away on an expedition and the fort had been left in charge of Sergeant Conover. The sergeant was not authorized to open the mail and would have kept the missive until the major's return, but, suspecting it pertained to the matter of Private Stevenson, concluded to send it to his commanding officer.

Stevenson, when the command started on the expedition, was transferred under guard to Fort G., some twenty miles distant, where his execution was to take place.

Sergeant Conover knew of the distress his daughter was suffering at Stevenson's misfortune and that she was in an agony of suspense as to word from Washington concerning him. Fearing a disappointment, he did not tell her of the message from the president. He had no one to send it by to Major Barton except a private named Cassidy, a worthless creature, who had been left behind when the expedition started. Mounting Cassidy on the best horse the garrison afforded, Conover gave him the message and told him to ride with it to Major Barton as fast as possible.

During the night that Cassidy started the sergeant told his wife of the arrival of the message from the president and his forwarding it to Major Barton by Private Cassidy. Mrs. Conover, knowing that the execution of Stevenson was set for a near date, scolded him for intrusting so important a message to so unreliable a messenger. Madge, in an adjoining room, heard every word that was said.

That night Madge was missing, also a horse from the stable. Madge had taken the horse for the purpose of overtaking Cassidy and to make sure that the message was delivered with the utmost expedition.

The next day at noon Cassidy reached the encampment of the command and on feeling in his belt for the message from the president to give to Major Barton discovered that he had lost it. He had reached a settlement the night before, where he had spent much time carousing, and had lost the dispatch. Barton learned from him that the envelope bore the mark of the president of the United States and surmised that it contained either a pardon for Stevenson or a refusal to pardon him.

The major was in a quandary. He was without a message. Stevenson was to be executed, and even if a pardon had been granted there was hardly time to send word to stop it. Barton had been in the army during a period when red tape was much in vogue, and the situation quite upset him. Though a human life was at stake, he had no order to interfere. To give an order in the name of the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States was more than he dared assume. He debated so long as to what course to pursue that it would be impossible to send a messenger to stop the execution even if he were willing to take the responsibility for doing so.

Madge Conover, starting after midnight without a guide, missed the road, was obliged to retrace her steps for quite a long distance and did not reach the settlement where Cassidy had stopped till the next afternoon. Then she learned that he had been there and had gone on rather the worse for his amusement during his stay. Madge remounted her horse and was galloping onward when she saw before her an oblong paper lying beside the road. Something moved her to get down and pick it up. She did so and, turning it over, saw on the left hand corner the printed words "From the President of the United States."

A message from the president, though not addressed to her, was not a matter of reverence so long as Jim Stevenson's life was at stake. Her loving heart was not tied up with red tape. She tore the envelope to shreds to get at the contents and, unfolding the letter with trembling hands, read that the president had granted a pardon to Private James Stevenson, — th infantry, United States army.

Madge was at one angle of a triangle, Major Barton at another and the condemned man at another. The shortest leg was to Barton. But Stevenson was to die the next morning at sunrise, and, though by that much respected hook, the army regulations, she should have delivered the document through the major, she knew that by doing so she would fail to save her lover. It was 6 o'clock in the evening. Fort G. was some forty miles from her. Mounting, she turned her horse in that direction.

At daybreak—it came early—the garrison of Fort G. began preparations for putting Private Stevenson out of suspense. Just before sunrise he was marched out through the gate on to the open plain, blindfolded, his hands tied behind him and a firing squad drawn up before him. The attention of the officer of the day who had charge of the execution was called to a mounted figure galloping across the plain. As it drew nearer it held aloft something white. The officer directed the sergeant in command of the men to bring them to a "rest."

"It's a woman," muttered the officer to himself.

The figure grew larger as it approached, and when but a short distance from the fort it was plain that it held aloft a paper. She pulled up in front of the officer, handed it to him, tottered, and he caught her in his arms as she fell from her horse.

Thus was the life of Private James Stevenson saved by a bit of red tape cutting on the part of a woman. Had the army routine prevailed, had she been delayed ten minutes more than she had been, he would have been riddled with bullets. Unbound and his eyes uncovered, he saw lying on the turf near him the inanimate figure of Madge Conover.

"A pardon!" exclaimed the officer of the day, holding a paper toward the culprit.

Stevenson paid no attention to the paper, but took Madge up in his arms, and when she revived she saw her lover looking down upon her.

SATISFIED AND SETTLED

How They Came to an Understanding.

By WILLETT STOCKARD.

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Conley had come home, having been released from prison after completing a five year sentence.

A few hours after his arrival in town he entered a squalid place on the west side not far from the center of Hell's Kitchen. Besides the proprietor and a man whom the former was ejecting at the time, there was only one man in the place. He greeted Conley's arrival with a slight show of surprise and spoke to him.

"How are all the boys up the way?" he asked.

"Hello, Werner!" Conley returned and related bits of information concerning those whom he had left in prison.

"Like to stick in on a juicy little lay?" Werner inquired, lowering his voice slightly and glancing about to see that no one was near them.

"Heard of old man Harris, haven't you?" continued Werner. "He's got more millions than you and me could dream we had after a dozen shots in the arm. Funny old goat he is too. He's got a bug about punching the clock just the same and as prompt as any of his deck hands, which is some prompt, if they work for him for any time. Also he's got another kink about working straight on through July and August, while he lets everybody else in his shop take from two weeks to a month off. He sticks it out without even hesitating till after the first of the next year, and then when he gets his business started on to another stretch, why, he takes a little thirty day layoff.

"And does he beat it south then? Not him—that ain't the old man. He heads up north to a hut he's got planted up in Maine, and that's right where he lives in the dead of winter. He don't have any guide or anybody else along with him, and he don't allow anybody else to come anywhere close to him if he can help it. He camps there for a month, hunting and taking care of what he kills, skinning it and putting away the meat and cooking it and all that all by himself, as I said, and never seeing another living thing besides the animals he's hunting. Funny ideas some of these gazigs have, ain't they?"

"Where do we come in?" interposed Conley.

"We're going to get him at his drum up there and stow him away—put him in hock, you see, and make him pay himself out—although I ain't counting on sticking him up for anything so much as I'm banking on swinging his wife for, say, five or ten thousand at the least and maybe as much as twenty-five. Harris' head manager is his wife's brother, you see, and I think we can hang 'em for twenty-five without starting either one to putting the cops out for us. Leave it to me to make it plain to 'em that the old man will be bumped off before anybody can get to us."

"What's the matter that Harris won't come across himself wit' what we want, in case we show it up to him that we're going to croak him proper if he don't?"

"You don't know Harris," Werner answered. "In the first place, we couldn't make a bluff strong enough for him to think we were not bluffing, and then even if it had to come to a showdown, why, I doubt if he'd really think we meant to kill him and lose our only shot for the money. That's the kind of gink he is. You know, he's the stiff that had a son to get in wrong some way and get his name in the papers—beat up a guy and was sent away for a little bit—and do you think the old man would come through with a little fall money that would have sprung the kid? Nix—not him—and he won't allow the kid around his snare when he comes home."

Werner shook his head, partly in admiration.

"That's him, and I wouldn't count on a fluff from him, not just to get himself out, where I'd bet on getting thousands from his dame. I've had all this framed ever since last summer, and I made a special trip up to scout about the old man's grounds and the country around there. One reason I'm first hep to this is because I got a friend of mine named Turner, an old timer that's done five separate bits and is living up there and making good money by getting stuff across the Canadian line, and we happened to meet up with each other last year and got to talking about this Harris guy. Turner knew about him, living no more than thirty miles away from there, and we got this idea. Turner knows places that we could put Harris away, and he couldn't be found for a million years."

"How many you got in on this," Conley inquired, "and who are they?"

"Besides Turner and me and you we'll have Collins and George."

The following morning the four were upon the train, Werner and Collins in one car, Conley and George in another. They had bought their tickets separately. Neither pair saw the other after the train started.

They arrived at different hours, but later met at the spot agreed upon, a place a mile from town, whe[re they] were met by Turner and his si[...]

It was decided that they sneak upon the lodge which Harris occupied and make him prisoner while still in bed. Then they were to take him away to the place among the hills that had been prepared by Turner.

He was to be kept here in case he refused to agree to the terms offered, while Werner was to return to the city and have the demands presented to Mrs. Harris and her brother.

Two days later the five had gone from Turner's place to the retreat he had made in the hills and from there had advanced upon the little house Harris himself had built of logs.

They took up their position near a mass of white covered underbrush, from which they could watch the window not more than twenty yards away, and prepared to wait until the man within went to bed.

They could see him from time to time as he bent over the fire cooking smoking hunks of meat. He ate his supper with the appetite of a man who had tramped the entire winter's day and had earned his food, after which he lighted his pipe and smoked for awhile, seated before the fireplace, with his feet resting upon the low mantel above his head. Then he stretched himself luxuriantly, an expression of great enjoyment upon his hard lined face, and prepared to roll into bed.

Several minutes later the party gathered about the rear door, discovered that it was not even bolted, entered a rude kind of hallway and stopped [be]fore the room in which Harris w[as al]ready asleep, as his heavy brea[thing] informed them.

"Get your rods ready now," W[erner] whispered, "so you can follow me when I cave in the door."

He drew back across the narrow passageway and rushed against the door with all of his strength. It broke open before him, and he stumbled into the room, the others following him with their guns drawn.

Harris had started up at the noise and made an attempt to reach the cor[]ner of the room in which was an arsenal, but halted when he saw he was covered by four or five men who wore heavy mufflers over their faces below the eyes.

Harris stood for a moment gazing at them.

"Well, what d'ye want?" he growled finally, betraying no signs of fear.

"You see, we've got you, doc," Werner began in a matter of fact manner. "Got to hand it to you for taking it like that, though. You see, the object of the game is to take you off to a place we know of and keep you there till your wife or your manager comes through with what we ask and give you out of soak. Do you make me?"

"How much do you think you're going to get?" demanded Harris, continuing to size them up.

"Well," answered Werner [], "if you fixed it up yourself so [we] get the coin promptly and wit[hout any] sort of trouble, why, out of co[nsidera]tion for your kindness and yo[ur good sense] of judgment we might let you [off] with as little as ten thousand—and that's the lowest, because, with just a little more time, we can get your wife or that brother-in-law manager of yours to kick in with at least twenty-five."

"My wife can't sign a check for more than one thousand at most, and my manager isn't allowed to make out one for more than it takes for current expenses."

After a pause, during which Harris and Werner looked at each other in the manner of opponents at poker, the latter said: "On the dead, now, ain't the principal reason you don't want to cough up just because you'd rather give up twenty-five thousand willingly than be made to give up ten?"

Mr. Harris grunted in a manner that might have signified assent.

"Would you give up twenty-five thousand if you didn't have [to come] across with ten?" languidly [asked] George.

"Yes," growled the other.

"You're on!" George called [and] knocked Werner's revolver [halfway] across the room by a sudden movement and rapidly waved his own gun from one to the other of the remaining three, all of whom were taken entirely by surprise.

In an instant Harris had jumped across the room and had armed himself.

"And now, gov'ner," went on the younger man, "I'll keep 'em covered while you take their gats."

Mr. Harris finished disarming them and turned to George.

"What're we going to do with 'em?" he asked.

"If it's all the same to you we'll just turn the rummies out and let 'em beat it before the going gets worse."

"And having them trying it again or trying to put me through the window some time, eh?"

"They won't," returned the other confidently. "I got enough on any one of them to have him settled for the rest of his natural. Take my word for it, they won't start anything, except to start on their way."

Five minutes later Mr. Harris and George stood side by side at the window watching four men as walked away.

Then the former turned to younger man.

"I promised you the money," he ["said,] "and if you're willing to work I'll give you a job, but we'll talk about that in the morning, because I'm going back to bed now. You can find some blankets and skins in that lean-to and make you a pallet."

"All right, sir," said the other. "Good night, dad."

"Good night, son," returned his father.

COMEDIAN'S TRICK.

Ruse By Which He Escaped Arrest and Had His Debts Paid.

Many amusing stories are told of Joe Haines, a comedian of the time of Charles II., sometimes called "Count" Haines. It is said that he was arrested one morning by two bailiffs for a debt of £20, when he saw a bishop to whom he was related passing along in his coach. With ready resource he immediately saw a loophole for escape, and, turning to the men, he said, "Let me speak to his lordship, to whom I am well known, and he will pay the debt and your charges into the bargain."

The bailiffs thought they might venture this, as they were within two or three yards of the coach, and acceded to the request. Joe boldly advanced and took off his hat to the bishop. His lordship ordered the coach to stop, when Joe whispered to the divine that the two men were suffering from such scruples of conscience that he feared they would hang themselves, suggesting that his lordship should invite them to his house and promise to satisfy them. The bishop agreed, and, calling to the bailiffs, he said, "You two men come to me to-morrow morning and I will satisfy you."

The two men bowed and went away pleased, and early the next day waited on his lordship, who, when they were ushered in, said, "Well, my men, what are these scruples of conscience?"

"Scruples?" replied one of them. "We have no scruples. We are bailiffs to my lord, who yesterday arrested his cousin, Joe Haines, for a debt of £20, and your lordship kindly promised to satisfy us."

The trick was strange, but the result was stranger, for his lordship, rather appreciating its cleverness or considering himself bound by the promise he had unintentionally given, there and then settled with the men in full.

My First Book.

Rudyard Kipling's story of his first book, which was a collection of poems which he had contributed to the Indian Civil and Military Gazette and Pioneer, of which he was subeditor from 1882-89, is not without humor.

"There was built a sort of book," he says, "a lean, oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D. O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all Government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply-postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo.

"There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came in in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the little of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements."

Near Garden of Eden.

"We are here very near Adam and Eve's abode, the garden of Eden," writes a lance corporal with the British forces fighting the Turks in the country back of the Persian Gulf.

"It is very hot, and the country is no place for a white man. We live on bread, tea and dates. The greatest hardship is the scarcity of water. I have not had a shave or a wash for seventeen days.

"We captured two forts and a telegraph office without the loss of a man. The Turks lost forty. Some of the methods of the Turks in action are curious. A favorite trick of theirs is to fall down in close action as if dead, and then, after the line of British has passed them, they get up again and fire at them from behind.

"While retreating the Turks frequently discard numerous articles of clothing lest they should impede their flight. Before their retreat has lasted long they have on nothing but their shirts and ammunition belts. No matter how hot the fighting is one cannot refrain from laughing at the spectacle of several hundred men running at top speed with their long shirts flapping around their bare legs."

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he doleful relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James Gazette

The Largest Book.

In the great library of the British Museum is to be seen the largest book in the world. This is an atlas of beautifully engraved ancient Dutch maps, bound in leather and fastened with clasps of solid silver. It is nearly seven feet high, weighs 300 pounds and was presented to King Charles II. before leaving Holland in the year 1660.

LITTLE ITEMS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday and Easter Monday being legal holidays, the local banks as well as Government offices will be closed for business these days.

FOR THE EASTERTIDE.

That the festival of Easter is at hand is made evident by the artistic dressing of the shop windows of our merchantile establishments. The displays in some cases compare favorably with those made in larger and more pretentious towns.

RATE FOR SOLDIERS.

The railways have granted the soldiers of the second and third contingents a two cent a mile rate when on leave of absence to visit their homes.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

Mr. Louis Lalonde will sell his household effect at his residence, Elgin Street, West, by private sale until April 15th. Intending purchasers may see the furniture, etc., by calling at his residence.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

John McLeister, druggist, has received many order for goods of his manufacture from a distance even from Montreal and points out West.

AN EASTER TREAT.

What can be more appropriate, sweet and cheering during this happy season than to give to your family and friends Easter boxes of chocolates? Special purple box with Easter emblem especially for Easter trade at D. J. McDonald's.

HAVE SINCERE SYMPATHY.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. McLachlan of Winnipeg, mourn the loss of their little son, Samuel Roderick Joseph, who died of pneumonia on March 8, 1915, aged four months and twenty-three days. The funeral took place on March 9th, to St. Edward's Church, thence to St. Mary's cemetery.

Take your watch to Miss Cuddon's Jewellery Store for repairs, satisfaction guaranteed.

FLOWER SHOW.

Arrangements are being made by the ladies of the League of St. Finnan's Parish for the holding of their annual flower show, the date of which will be announced in a later issue.

SOCIAL IN MACLAREN HALL.

The members of the Young People's Mission Band spent a most enjoyable evening in Maclaren Hall, on Tuesday where quite a large number of the members and others assembled. Progressive games were played, a varied programme presented and refreshments served. Taken all in all the function was decidedly pleasant.

KILLED IN ACTION.

The great conflict now raging in Europe was brought nearer home to us when it was learned on Sunday that Murdock Munroe, son of Mrs. John Munroe of Cornwall, had been killed in action. The deceased was a member of the Princess Patricias. The late Mr. Munroe, who was in his 27th year, was born in Chesterville, the family removing to Cornwall twenty-four years ago. After leaving school he joined the Cornwall staff of the Royal Bank and was afterwards transferred to the Toronto and Montreal branches. Besides his mother, he is survived by three brothers and two sisters.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

The Ontario Government was fortunately able to bring down its new highways legislation while the Good Roads Convention was in session. The measure, based upon the advice of experts and the experience of other countries, is a long step in advance. It provides liberal Government assistance in the maintenance, as well as in the construction, of improved highways throughout Old Ontario. It looks to the provision of purely farmers' or market roads and of high-class interurban highways. Rural roads are to have the preference, and the Government encourages the appointment of rural municipal roadway commissions by offering to pay part of their salaries.

EDIFYING FUNCTION.

Yesterday morning, Holy Thursday, at nine o'clock in St. Finnan's Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Macdonell officiated at Pontificial High Mass and the blessing of the Holy Oils. This is one of the most interesting and edifying functions of the entire year in the Catholic Church. Among the Clergy of the Diocese present were Revs. R. A. Macdonald, Greenfield; D. R. Macdonald, Glen Nevis; D. Macdonald, Glen Robertson; J. E. McRae, St. Andrews; A. A. McRae, Williamstown; J. M. Foley, AppleHill; J. J. Macdonell, Lancaster; Corbett McRae, Dickinson's Landing; A. J. McMillan, C. Gauthier, Cornwall; E. J. McDonald, Crysler; J. W. Dulin, A. L. McDonald and J. A. Macdonell, Alexandria.

JEWISH PASSOVER.

The feast of Passover, in commeration of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, is being celebrated this week in the Jewish world. The feast commenced at sunset on Monday and lasts for eight days. In ancient Jewish life, it was the first of the three Jerim festivals, upon which every male Jew was required to present himself in person at the central sanctuary in Jerusalem. Although the Passover has certain features in common with the universal Spring festival, it is its historical significence which gives it lasting vitality. It is the great Independence Day of the Jew; the first event in his national history; an event which became fundamental in all his thinking, too, as evidenced by the frequent reference to the great deliverance.

COMING ENTERTAINMENT.

The young people of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart are more than busy rehearsing for a high class musical and dramatic entertainment which they will present early in April. Watch for further particulars next week.

AT D. J. MACDONALD'S.

Ripe tomatoes, celery, lettuce, pine apples, grape fruit, oranges, apples, bnnanas for the Easter trade received daily at D. J. Macdonald's. Place your order early.

G.T.R. EASTER RATES.

In connection with Easter holidays the G.T.R. will issue tickets at single fare for the round trip, good going and returning April 2nd, and a fare andone-third good going April, 1, 2, 3, 4, with return limit of April 6th. For further information apply to near est G.T.R. agent.

Watch and jewellery repairing by an experienced workman promptly done at Miss Cuddon's Jewellery store

TEACHERS GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Miss Eady and Miss Airth, members of the Renfrew Public school staff, have been granted a year's leave of absence and with the "Hands Across the Sea" movement expect to spend the year 1916 in Australia, whence will come teachers to take their places in Renfrew. The Misses Eady and Airth are the first teachers in this part of Ontario to participate in the movement.

AT McLEISTER'S.

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, three of the best tonics for body and brain. You can find them in many forms to suit you at McLeister's Drug Store, Alexandria.

WON'T GO WITHOUT WAR STAMP.

If you don't put the War Stamp on your letters and post cards on and after April 15, such a letter or card will be sent immediately to the Dead Letter Office. The post office asks the public to fix the war stamps on the upper right hand corner of the envelope as near as possible to the postage stamp so that these can be cancelled at the same time.

DEATH OF PREMIER BORDEN'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Borden, mother of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, died early Monday morning at her home at Grand Pre, N.S. She was in her 91st year, and all through her life had enjoyed remarkable health until two years ago when she was stricken with peralysis which was the immediate cause of her death. Sir Robert was present at her bedside when death came.

MAXVILLE NURSE GOES TO THE FRONT.

Miss Kate MacGregor of Maxville, has been accepted by the Quebec Provincial branch as one of the four nurses chosen by them to go to the front from the Canadian Red Cross Society. Miss MacGregor has had a great and varied experience, and Glengarry is proud that she will represent it as a Red Cross nurse. There will be a detachment of twenty nurses sent from time to time as long as the war lasts.

ENGLISH CONDITION POWDERS.

Invest twenty-five cents in a package of English Condition Powder, it will pay you well, one package to each animal is not too much when you get good results. Call at McLeister's Drug Store, or send by mail, five cents extra for parcel post.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT.

The prospects for a profitable season in dairying are bright for the coming year. All last year's cheese has been sold during the winter at good prices and it is understood the market will be cleared up before the new make is offered. Cheese is now at good price and those who make a study of the market say that this will be a big year for farmers in the cheese factories.

LETTERS FOR CANADIAN WOUNDED.

Relatives of Canadian wounded who read the casualties in Canadian papers are naturally pertrubed how to communicate with these stricken warriors. Lady Drummond, whose Canadian Red Cross Information bureau is doing excellent work, is keeping relatives of wounded and sick Canadians informed of their whereabouts. Letters to her Information Bureau, Cockspur street, London, will be promptly despatched to hospitals. This course is much better than continuing to address letters to wounded soldiers as if they were still in the active list of the expeditionery force.

EDUCATIONISTS MEET

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association will be held in the University of Toronto on April 5, 6, 7 and 8. The evening meetings will be held in Convocation Hall, those during the day in various rooms of the University buildings. The work of the association is divided into twenty departments or sections. The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will address the General Association on "Women as Empire Builders," while the President, W. J. Summerby, will speak on "The War, the Farm and the School.": The spelling of English and the way to improve it will be discussed exhaustively Among the other addresses which should prove interesting and instructive are: "Germany's Contribution to Civilization," by Prof. MacGillivray; "Russia and the Russian People," by Prof. F. H. Snow; "The Effects of the War on Exchange, Stock Exchange," etc., by P. McIntosh, and many others of a timely and important nature.

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

Personals

Mr. A. Laurin visited Hawkesbury this week.

Miss M. A. McDonald of Greenfield, was in town on Monday.

Mr. James Burton of Maxville, spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. F. T. Costello, barrister, visited Montreal on Wednesday.

Mr. J. T. McDonald of Laggan, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. A. J. Cameron of Greenfield, was a business visitor on Tuesday.

Miss Grace McDougald spent Saturday in Montreal.

Miss G. Robertson of Glen Robertson, was in town on Friday.

Miss Sweeny left this week to spend the holidays with relatives in Kemptville.

Mr. E. Leger of Montreal, was here on Friday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Jos. Gareau.

Miss Steckhouse of Vankleek Hill, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. McIntosh.

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Mrs. James Smith has as her guests at present, Mrs. H. S. O'Brien and little daughter of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. John McMartin, Cornwall, paid Alexandria a business visit on Saturday.

Miss E. M. Macdonald, principal of the High School, Hawkesbury, spent Saturday in town.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, Clerk of the Township of Kenyon, was in town on Tuesday.

Sergt. D. N. McLeod, 59th Regiment, Dickinson's Landing, is visiting at his home in Laggan.

Miss J. A. Corbett, Munroe's Mills, visited her aunt, Mrs. F. McDonald, Kenyon St., this week.

Mr. D. J. Bathurst, merchant, Dalhousie Mills, was here on business bent on Wednesday.

Mr. Alex. M. McMillan of Glen Sandfield, left via C.P.R. on Tuesday for Pense, Sask.

Mr. J. W. Crewson, I.P.S., Glengarry, left yesterday for Toronto to attend the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association.

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The Misses Beatrice and Katie McDonald of Mary Vale Abbey are spending the holidays at their respective homes here.

Mr. D. H. Wason, who spent some time in Saskatoon, Sask., arrived in town on Friday morning and is being warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Messrs. Anthony Pigeon, Henrie Gagnon and Angus Pigeon left Tuesday evening via C. P. R. for Montmartre, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sabourin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Alcime Pauteux of Hawkesbury, were here this week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. Sabourin.

Miss Gretta McLeod left last week to spend some weeks at Saranac Lake, N.Y. She was accompanied by her uncle and aunt, Mr. D. D. McLeod and Mrs. W. McLeod of McCrimmon, who returned home Friday morning.

The many friends of Mr. Donald McPhee of Calgary, who is here on a short business visit, are more than pleased to meet him. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan A. McDonald.

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Miss McLennan of the High school staff, left Wednesday evening to spend the holidays at Fort Hope, Ont. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss M. McLennan, who had been visiting her for several weeks.

Mr. Darragh, Pitteburg; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Macdonell, Montreal; Mr. James Darragh and niece, Miss McKinnon, Perth, were the guests last week of Mr. D. F. Macdonell, Stone Villa, Bridge End.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Simpson left last evening to spend Easter with friends in New York. Upon their return they will be accompanied by their little daughter, Miss Gertrude Simpson, who had been visiting there for some weeks.

Presbytery of Glengarry

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Glengarry in St. John's Church, Cornwall, on March 2nd, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Barrie, was nominated as moderator for General Assembly, for next year, and the Rev. Mr. J. H. Turnbull, M.A., of Ottawa, as moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

The Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.D., of Lancaster, was appointed to represent the Presbytery on the Committee on Bills and Overtures before the Synod and Assembly.

Commissioners to the Assembly at Kingston were appointed ae follows: Ministers, Allan Morrison, J. Matheson, J. S. McIlraith and H. C. Sutherland; Elders, J. R. McLeod, Thomas McIntosh, D. D. McCuaig and Rev. James Hastie.

The Rev. James Hastie of Moulinette wae unanimouely appointed treasurer of the Presbytery.

The next regular meeting will be held in Woodlands, on the first Tuesday in September, at 2 p.m.

Left for Ottawa

The following recruits in training here left for Ottawa on Friday last:

Act. Sergt. A. J. La Fortune.
Private H. Adams.
" W. Bordeau.
" J. Blanchard.
" H. Constant.
" G. H. McDonald.
" H. R. Eastmen.
" J. A. Henderson.
" W. A. Kingdorn.
" M. R. Lalonde.
" H. Lefebvre.
" F. Ormiston.
" E. Roberts.
" F. Roberts.
" T. W. Steepley.
" A. Sorrel.
" J. M. Smith.
" H. Wheeler.
" A. Lauzon.
" F. Whyte.

Canadians Resting From Trenches

General Hughes announced in the House Monday afternoon the receipt of a cablegram from the front announcing that after a month in the trenches the Canadian troops had been relieved and in the opinion of the officer of the division, and of Sir John French, they had done their duty splendidly.

Two hundred and sixty-eight Canadians have laid down their lives at the front for the Empire. These are Monday's official figures, including the heavy casualty list which arrived Sunday. This list includes also those who died of sickness at Salisbury Plain. The wounded and invalids in hospitals in France and England being over five hundred, the Canadian honor roll is nearing one thousand.

The Duke of Connaught made public a letter which he had received from Sir John French. The original has been sent to the Archives. The letter is as follows:

"The Canadian troops having arrived at the front, I am anxious to tell you that they have made the best impression on all of us.

"I made a careful inspection of the division a week after they came to the country and I was very much struck by the excellent physique which was apparent throughout the ranks. The soldierly bearing, and the steadiness with which the men stood in the ranks on a black, cold, snowy daywas most remarkable.

"After two or three weeks' preliminary education in the trenches, attached by unit to the third corps, they have now taken over their own line on the right of that corps—as a complete division—and I have the utmost confidence in their capability to do valuable and efficient service.

"The Princess Patricia's Regiment arrived with the 27th division a month earlier and since then they have performed splendid service in the trenches.

"When I inspected them, also in the pouring rain, it seemed to me I had never seen a more magnificent-looking battalion—guards or otherwise.

"Two or three days ago they captured a German trench with great dash and energy and excellent results.

"I am writing these few lines because I know how deeply we are all indebted to the untiring and devoted efforts your Royal Highness has made to ensure the despatch in the most efficient conditions of this valuable contingent."

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Re-arrengement of Interior Fittings, Post Office, Smith's Falls, Ont." will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Thursday, April 15, 1915, for the work mentioned.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon forms furnished by Department, and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. J. S. Davis, Clerk of Works, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Mr. T. A. Hastings, Clerk of Works, Postal Station "F", Toronto, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
—76418 Ottawa, March 31, 1915.
11-1

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office and Customs Fittings, Collingwood, Ont.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Thursday, April 15, 1915, for the installation of said fittings at Collingwood, Ont., Public Building.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application to this Department, at the office of Mr. Thos. A. Hastings, Clerk of Works, Postal Station "F," Toronto, Ont., and to Mr. P. C. Palin, Architect, Collingwood, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 31, 1915.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—76494
11.1

OPTIMIST
versus
PESSIMIST

One says "Pass the Cream" while the other feebly enquires "Is there any milk?"

We are optimists and intend to make this our best year with a line of "Sure to Please"

WALL PAPERS

Come and see them and come soon, so that you may get your pick of the best of them. All are the cream of the season's offering but some in your opinion may be more creamy than others.

We have goods at all prices and all are well worth what you pay for them for they will delight you WHEN HUNG, and this is what you desire most of all—Is it not?

COWAN, Next Post Office

Now in Progress

Our Annual Spring Sale

Started Monday, March 29th, 1915
and Continues Until April 30th.

This will be your best opportunity to save money on all your Spring and Summer needs. Every article in the store will be reduced in price

Fresh Eggs and Butter taken in exchange same as cash.

ISAAC SIMON

ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

THE FINISH THAT ENDURES

Gives Color Harmony to your Furniture, Floors and Woodwork.

FLOGLAZE

"The Finish That Endures"

If the colors of your woodwork, floors or furniture clash, renew them and bring them into pleasing harmony with *FLOGLAZE LAC SHADES.*

USE FLOGLAZE LAC TO ADORN YOUR HOME

All you have to do to make it more attractive is to obtain **FLOGLAZE** at your dealers all ready for application and put up in convenient sized tins. Choose the shade you wish, open the tin and apply it with a brush according to directions on the label.

It will give any surface in your home a smooth, bright hard wearing artistic coat that will require very little attention in keeping clean and will not need renewal for ever so long. FLOGLAZE ALSO PROTECTS. It wears as well outdoors as in. 22 Solid Colors. 8 Lac Shades. Send for our booklet, KOZEE HOMES telling fully all that Floglaze will do.

THE IMPERIAL VARNISH & COLOR CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

Sold and Guaranteed by

R. H. COWAN,
NEXT THE POST OFFICE