

# Thoughts by the Way

## RURAL LIFE

Written for The Ontario by "Wayfarer."

The unseasonably cold weather prevailing throughout the month of June, has affected natural growth materially, and in consequence, farmers are predicting not only a short hay crop but a short crop of straw in ordinary grains. The cool weather has not been beneficial to the growth of corn, beans, and tomatoes, but, since the cold rain at the week-end, a warm wave seems to have reached this locality and the farmers are regaining much of their former optimism.

In the homes, too, the call has been felt especially by the aged and sick, one lady declaring that their fire had been kept burning every day this summer, at the same time wondering if so much fuel were required for the summer, what amount would be sufficient for the coming winter. In our local church on Sunday a cold time was experienced, the stove having been removed at the time of spring cleaning. One little fellow returned from Sunday School with chattering teeth and the minister felt the cold so keenly as to be almost unable to read the splendid address delivered by the president, Rev. Mr. Tucker, at the Bay of Quinte conference.

But weather conditions here compare favorably with those in the western provinces. In a recent letter from one who has again noted the account of the wheat that has not been hurt, yet in this district, on June 10th it was very hot, but you can hardly realize what a Chinook wind is. It is a hot, parching wind, coming in from the west—puffs of heat from a furnace. Then it blew the dust through the air in clouds, so that one could hardly see, then at about five o'clock when the heat became intense, a hail storm came on and the balls of ice were as big and hard as marbles. The crops around Strassburg were not hurt but they were destroyed about ten miles south and eleven miles east on the other side of Lost Mountain. A hail storm occurred also in the city of Saskatoon and elsewhere, the glass of nearly every window in the city; thousands of dollars worth of glass were destroyed, but the hail did not strike the farms.

But this locality is spared any such devastation and with summer in sight, the outlook is more promising. We have again noted the roses and their fragrance fills the air. We trust in this year of the world's greatest need, that Nature will send the sunshine and rain so necessary for a bountiful harvest.

The little red school house was the scene of a patriotic endeavor, on Saturday last, when the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Capusten, conducted the general registration. The teachers, considering it a work to win the war, spent the long hours of Saturday without remuneration, a certain young pedagogue remarking that it was only fourteen hours. A farmer hearing this, remarked that his son on overseas service frequently served eighteen hours a day. When one considers the sacrifice and service of our soldiers, one cannot express indignation at those farmers who complained of spending the time to go to the school house for registration. To the question of the registrar, "Are you willing to leave your present occupation for another?" put to a farmer, the latter replied, "Yes, I would be the first affirmative answer I have received on that question today." The registrar returned, "Among many varied and amusing experiences on Saturday, had the satisfaction of learning the area of their friends, even the ages of the bachelors and spinsters."

Speaking of sacrifice, one recalls an amusing incident of a farmer's wife who recently related her experience in attempting to save five dollars to purchase a new hat. She said she had returned home one day so often that it would do no longer. Having a few dollars in her pocket, she went to a new flower-decked bonnet made before her mental vision. But, alas! on an ill-fated day there came to her door, Red Cross collectors, Missionary collectors and collectors for the minister's salary, until her little pile of coin had diminished to the vanishing point. "And now," she said, "I have no hat and where the money has gone."

I wonder if in her disappointment, the following clipping would have given any consolation.

"Patience, have an' fillet lace!  
Watch the window's big display!  
Beaded bags and satin slippers!  
Oh, Beloveds, come and pray!"

For the men who fight for freedom,  
For the wounded in their pain,  
For the captured in the prisons,  
For the refugees and slain!

"Gorgeous crowns and silken sweaters!  
Can you really care to buy  
Something that will make you pretty  
While our valiant Soldiers die?"

"Pattern hats and fillet lace!  
Watch the window's big display!  
Beaded bags and satin slippers!  
Oh, Beloveds, come and pray!"

—Margaret C. Russell.

One day last week it was our exciting experience to witness the awesome spectacle of our next-door neighbor's house wrapped in flames. Old homesteads in the country, because to the life-time residents, so much a part of rural life, that when one sees such a house, for years the residence of the family and the place to which many wanderers look back upon as "home", wrapped in flames and being consumed by the devouring element, the thought arises, how weak is our grasp on these things, and how transitory are earth's fondest treasures. When a familiar landmark is thus destroyed, it seems almost like the passing of a friend, and forms and faces that have long since passed beyond their worn threshold, pass in rapid succession before the mind. One can almost "feel" the touch of a vanished hand and hear "the sound of a voice that is still."

"How great a matter a little fire kindleth!" The work of a lifetime frequently goes up in smoke. But as we read how the people of volcanic countries build their homes on the old site, so new homes under better conditions. But it requires no little strength and endeavor to begin again after collapse and no little hope to summon courage for the task. But frequently the finer structures of life are character are built on the hurried hopes of yesterday. The eagle tears its nest and thrusts its young ones out to a wider and fuller life. So may we

"Rise by things that under our feet  
By what we have mastered of good and gain  
By the vanished hills which we hourly meet,  
By the quill deposited and the passion slain."

—WAYFARER.

**WARKWORTH**  
Mr. W. J. Brown has his sawmill doing business again in Warkworth, Mr. Gerow, of Castleton, has been spending the past week with his niece, Mrs. B. F. Kellogg.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McDonald moved to their new home in Campbellford last week.

Born—in Percy, on Wednesday, June 19, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowen, a son.

Mr. Chas. Bowen has returned home from Toronto on account of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Asselstine, of Toronto, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Court, of this village.

Rev. Mr. McGillivray preached an anniversary services in the Presbyterian church, Hastings, on Sunday.

Mr. Tyler, of Mount Olivet, Brighton Township, after a brief illness departed this life on Sunday, June 23rd.

Mr. S. Clarke's Portable sawmill was destroyed by fire last week at old stand known as the Williams Mill.

Mr. Ed. Harris and son, of Toronto, were visiting the home of Mr. McCann and friends in this vicinity last week.

Rev. Mr. McGillivray received the sad news last week that his brother, who was connected with the Royal

Mr. C. R. Baker, who went overseas with the 139th Battalion, and was reported missing more than a year ago, is now presumed to have died. It is hoped that the late war in this village who are missing are still alive and that they may be able to return home after the conclusion of this terrible struggle.

Malloy died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Huycke, near Hastings, on Thursday, June 20. The remains passed through Warkworth on Saturday to Garton cemetery for interment. Mrs. Malloy was a daughter of the late L. Berry, of Oak Heights, and was a resident of this village for many years.

The construction gang of the Percy Municipal Telephone system will soon be completing their labors. The few remaining telephones in the area served by the system will consult their own interests as well as that of the system by signing up, if they desire a service, before July 6th, as the construction gang will be dispersed and tools disposed of after that date.

Mr. Chas. Macklin, of the Macklin neighborhood, Haldimand, died suddenly while sitting in his chair talking to a neighbor on Sunday morning.

**One More Added To The Great Army**

**WHO ARE SHOOTING THE PRAISES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

Developed into Diabetes—Story of His Complete Cure.

Strong Pine, Sask., July 1st. (Special) Some backache developed into diabetes, had made life a burden to Maxim F. Capusten, a farmer of this place. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him, and he is added to that great army of Canadians who are praising the virtues of Dodd's Kidney Pills. "For nearly a year I suffered from some back and headache," Mr. Capusten says, "in giving his experience. I had a bad taste in my mouth in the mornings, and I was always tired. My muscles would cramp, and I was nervous, and the least exertion would make me perspire freely. At last diabetes developed."

It finally came to the conclusion that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I got half a dozen boxes, and before I had finished taking them I was completely cured."

"I advise anyone suffering as I did to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. All Mr. Capusten's troubles came from diseased kidneys. They speedily ceased when he commenced to take the one sure help for diseased kidneys—Dodd's Kidney Pills."

**Sandwiches at Midday are Not Permitted**

**PICKETS COME UNDER TERMS CLAUSE OF THE FOOD REGULATIONS**

Citizens intending to take part in pickets and who have had some difficulty in interpreting the food regulations, should bear in mind that sandwiches are not permitted at any midday meal.

If the picnic is on Friday, no meat of any kind may be used.

If the picnic is on a Tuesday or Thursday, the only meat permissible is pork, and it must be served only at the morning meal, so that for dinner and supper meat is prohibited.

If the picnic is on a Monday or a Saturday, pork may be served at the midday meal.

Beef may be served only at the evening meal on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The food regulations do not prohibit the use of eggs, sausages, liver, onions and fish, so that it may be safely assumed that picnic parties may eat their fill of these.

Those in charge of an excursion or an outing are not required to take out a license for the sale of ice cream, candies and fruit.

**FRONT OF THURLOW**

Mrs. Geo. Winters, Mrs. W. Ellis, Trenton, Mrs. W. C. MacDonald and Mabel were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Allison on Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. Wickert.

On Thursday night a message from Kingston conveyed the sad intelligence that Harry O'Neill, who had been called under the order-in-council, was seriously ill.

Mr. O'Neill accompanied by Mr. Brown motored to Kingston and upon arrival found Harry much better and as soon as possible he will return home on leave.

Sorry to report Miss Mabel MacDonald on the sick list.

Mr. S. J. Brown and family, also Misses Edith and Vera Bradshaw and Master "Bill" are spending in Prince Edward County.

The picnic held at Mr. Geo. Hall's on Friday under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday-School was a decided success despite the gloomy morning.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cross and children, Trenton, spent Saturday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Cross are motoring to their new home in Smith's Falls.

Misses Ula and Aelphia Brown are holidaying in Prince Edward County. Their young and old attended the law social held in Shannonville on Thursday night.

Those who were successful in the majority were asking 25 cents a box, regardless of the size of the berries, though some were offering to sell as low as 22 cents. By the crate 220 lbs. of the berries were mostly nice and firm but they were not so large in size as those offered a week ago.

Some lots of green gooseberries were being sold for 25 cents a box. Lettuce, radishes, young beets, and green onions were prominently featured in the gardeners' displays. Lateral sized bunches of each could

## Suddenly Died In His Chair

**FARMER NEAR COBOURG WAS CHATTING WITH A FRIEND**

Cobourg, June 28.—Mr. Chas. R. Macklin, a prominent farmer residing near Fenella, in the north part of Haldimand Township, died very suddenly while sitting in his chair at his home talking with a friend, Mr. Sol Leach. Suddenly he leaned forward in his chair; Mr. Leach sprang to catch him but he died almost immediately. A few days before he brought his son into town to report for military duty at Kingston, and had been about as usual. He was survived by his wife, Eliza, daughter of the late Andrew Row, of Haldimand; two sons, William and Andrew; and one daughter, Miss Jessie. He was fifty-seven years of age.

**MARYSVILLE**

The frosts of last week made itself visible on all tender plants. Mr. J. D. Bannister has commenced work on Mr. O. Sullivan's barn.

Roadwork has been completed in this section.

Mr. John S. Meagher has purchased a new car.

Miss N. Harvey spent Sunday with her brother here.

Mr. McCormack, Kingston, spent a few days in the city with his daughter, Mrs. John S. Meagher.

We extend sympathy to the D'Arcy and McCarthy families in the death of their son, to the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill, of Odessa, died on the 22nd of June, of an attack of rheumatism and her brother-in-law, Mr. John Mooney of Kingston, on the 26th of pneumonia.

Both boys were interred in the R. C. cemetery at Odessa. Much sympathy is extended to her by all the friends here.

Mr. J. S. Meagher has been sadly bereaved during the last week.

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## SPOILS SYSTEM DIES HARD

(Toronto Globe)

"The Globe and its various echoes should come down out of the clouds and cast aside theory for facts. Government appointments are still being made upon the recommendation of the representative of the Government, the members of Parliament for the constituency, notwithstanding any fine-spun theory to the contrary, and as yet no better system has been devised of making Government appointments."

Belleville Intelligencer.

This remarkable and definite declaration by an influential Conservative contemporary calls for a clear and unequivocal statement from the Government in view of the Premier's public pledges and of the legislation placed upon the statutes, the last session of Parliament. Not only does the Intelligencer make the general announcement that "Government appointments are still made upon the recommendation of the representative of the Government, the member of Parliament for the constituency," but it specifically asserts that in its own riding, of West Hastings, the local member still exercises patronage in Government appointments, that the men he recommends are appointed, and that "his recommendations will no doubt be as favorably received by the Department now as they have always been in the past."

The Intelligencer serves notice that "any general attempt to enforce any such scheme of making appointments over the heads of the sitting members would result in a Parliamentary revolution which would shake even the highly virtuous dome of the Globe office."

If The Belleville Intelligencer, which is presumably in the confidence of the member for the West Hastings riding, speaks by the book concerning the exercise of patronage in filling positions in the public service in that constituency, then an explanation must be forthcoming from the Government. The provisions of the outside Civil Service reform measure adopted by Parliament are either being enforced or they are not. If they are not, the public is entitled to the reason. Under the new act the "representative of the Government" who is charged with the duty of recommending appointment is not the local member, who has nothing to do with the matter, but the responsible Deputy Minister or head of the Department whose sole and proper concern is the fitness of the appointee and the efficiency of the service.

Returned soldiers first in the sound principle unanimously approved by Parliament, and is the only condition governing these responsible officers in making their recommendations. This was the policy in relation to all appointments adopted by the Administration in pursuance of its pledges and given effect in the legislation of Parliament. It is stated that this law is being evaded or broken in West Hastings. What have the members of the Government to say regarding this remarkable allegation?

**The Pan-American Army**

(Written for The Daily Ontario by Chas. M. Rice, Denver.)

There is now before the American Congress, a proposal to provide for the incorporation into a great continental army of all the republics of Central and South America that have declared war against Germany. This proposal is meeting with general favor, and no doubt will be adopted at once and with whole-hearted enthusiasm. The American people have the vision to realize what this means today, and what it will signify for the future.

If it is carried out in war, it will not end with the war. As a binding force it will be more effective than the Monroe Doctrine, which as we know, jars upon the sensitive nerves of some of the republics as a piece of self constituted "paternalism" too patronizing and over-assertive.

First of all the moral effect upon the rest of the world will be far reaching and immediate. It will strike home with telling effect upon Germany. A Pan-American army on the Western front without striking a blow would be equal to a great victory against the enemy. Germany has counted upon this hemisphere as an outlet for its trade after peace comes, knowing only too well that the nations which have been battling the treacherous, poison-gas-using, body-killing Hun will have nothing to do with him commercially, or socially until at least a new generation has arisen.

Long before the present war Germany had systematically undertaken a colonization scheme for Brazil and Argentina and other states, which it was confidently believed when the day came, would make German people still believe that the Latin republics are in opposition to the U.S., and would welcome a German victory. They are kept in ignorance of the steps taken by these republics to put down a world menace. Brazil, and five other republics are at war with Germany, though they have so far taken no decisive steps toward putting armies in the field. Bolivia and Peru and five others have severed diplomatic relations with the common enemy of mankind, and there is good ground for expectation at Washington that patient, long suffering Argentina is ready to come out in the open with her sister republics.

A declaration of war is one thing, and the appearance of an armed force on the battle front is another and more effective method of making known a nation's sentiment. The presence of the armies of seven or more nations under their respective flags would be known very soon to the German people and German finances and her industrial ship lines of pre-war days, to the exporters and others that the American republics were united with the rest of the civilized world against a common foe and that henceforth German trade and emigration would be dealt with more closely than ever before.

The resources of the U.S. would be turned over to the lesser republics that might not be in a position to equip and transport to Europe a considerable army. Allied ships would be at their service, but wherever possible they would remain distinct units under their own flags and officers, being subject to the orders of the American command. These contingents would find over there an army from the Portuguese republic, fighting side-by-side with her centuries-old ally, England. Probably half or more of these armies from Latin continent would be sent to the Italian front to fight with their Latin relatives.

The commanding thing in this splendidly conceived plan is to show the world that the cherished tradition of a Pan-America is come to pass, that the jealousy of the greater republic has vanished, and that the U.S. is no longer a German foot-hold anywhere from the Arctic to the equator, a hideous dream. This union of republics must have a determining influence upon Mexico at a period, too, when her present head is in need of a reminder as to where his duty lies.

be had for 5c.

Householders will be pleased to hear that the general trend of meat prices is downwards. A dealer informed the scribbler that there is an abundance of animals throughout the country in fine condition. Added to this fact is the report of a glut in the wholesale markets at Montreal, Buffalo and Toronto. Several local exporters have lost considerable money on recent beef shipments. Wholesale prices here run as follows—beef, hides 22c, mutton, dressed by carcass, 25c, veal carcass 20c.

Very few potatoes were on sale. The price asked was \$2 a bag.

Many crates of young pigs were on sale, with prices somewhat lower than has been the case for several weeks. \$13 to \$18, a pair were the figures quoted.

There were many offerings of chickens, mostly yearling and older, but nearly all in fine, plump condition. \$1 to \$1.50 each was asked. Loose hay is quoted at \$17 to \$18 a ton.

Very little grain is offering. Oats are selling at 95c to \$1 a bushel. Buckwheat at \$1.75 to \$2. Wheat prices are fixed.

Hide quotations are as follows—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 9c; No. 5, 8c; No. 6, 7c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 3c; No. 11, 2c; No. 12, 1c.

Quantities of wool are now being offered and sold at very prices. The grading and inspection, however, is very close and careful. Unwashed fleeces are sold in some of the hard-earned fighting in which the Canadians have been engaged, making a prominent part in the victorious struggle along the Passchendaele Ridge. The colonel is a son of John McLaughlin, Washed fleeces from 80c to 90c a pound, according to quality. Prior Coldeprings, is a sister.

to the war 15c to 20c were considered good prices for washed wool.

**S.S. No. 15, TYNDINAGA**

Senior Fourth—Muriel Embury, Veronica McCaoy, Hazel McCaoy, Fred McCaoy, Helen Doyle, Alfonso Doyle, Edwin O'Connor.

Junior Fourth—Maudie McLaren, Lena Allore.

Senior Third—Nina Conley, Harold McCaoy.

Junior Third—Agnes McCaoy, Mary Cullen, Doris Field.

Senior Second—Hebbie McConnell, Tom Doyle.

Junior Second—Zita Doyle, Rita Murphy, Mona McCaoy, Clara O'Sullivan, Eva Liddle, Dick McConnell, Tom Cullen.

Junior First—Mary Doyle, Jim McLaren, Joseph Murphy, Anna Barham, Donald McLaren, Blanche Barham.

L. A. Doyle, Teacher.

Lt.-Col. L. D. McLaughlin, D.S.O., of Bowmanville, and officer commanding the 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, have been mentioned in despatches. Col. McLaughlin's battalion has shared in some of the hardest fighting in which the Canadians

have been engaged, making a prominent part in the victorious struggle along the Passchendaele Ridge. The colonel is a son of John McLaughlin, Washed fleeces from 80c to 90c a pound, according to quality. Prior Coldeprings, is a sister.