

NO ALUM



Stray Shots From Solomon

"The glory of young men is their strength," but when that strength is spent upon pleasure or vice it is a awful prostitution. "It makes me rail," said the woman who had given three sons and a husband to the great cause, "to see the droves of young men in dude's clothes who come out of the picture show and who crowd the excursion boats while their country's existence is at stake. We don't seem to have got to the point in Canada yet when we can drop baseball and yachting to take up the sword and rifle. All honor to those who have promptly faced the deadly guns and dastardly fumes of a desperate foe to stay the hand of the tyrant. Shame on the fellows in fancy socks and exquisite cravats who suck cigarettes and talk 'shirts' while their fellow men in the trenches are at death grips with this cursed enemy of our civilization. "Be strong and show thyself a man." "Fight the good fight." It is the young man's fight.

Whether you are of eligible age and circumstances for the army or whether your "bit" consists in simply "holding the ropes" for those who hazard their lives beyond, "your king and country need you." The "slackers" are being driven to cover and the men to whom "country" means more than a place to make a living are standing forth in glorious selflessness. The cry is for "more men." "In the multitude of the people is the king's honor but the want of the people is the destruction of the prince." These days the King stands for all that manhood, civilization and Christian liberty mean to those who see in this flood of "Kaiserism" the destruction of that freedom that has been won at such a cost of blood and treasure by our fathers. Shall the results of their sacrifice and patriotism be lost because the young men and the mature of this generation will not respond to the call to defend the most sacred rights of home and country.

It is the weak-kneed white-livered "slacker" that does the harm. A man can harbor a healthy respect for an open enemy, but from the fellow who sympathizes, but never helps, "Good Lord deliver us." One of the worst curses recorded in the Old Book is pronounced against those who fail to come to the scratch in the time of need. "Curse ye Meroz, curse ye Meroz bitterly because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Woe to the nations who in this struggle have hid themselves behind soft words and specious excuses! Woe to the men who with folded hands have stood and looked upon the dreadful shambles that seem to mean no more to them than a pig-sticking. What have YOU done in this great fight?

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

A resolution has been passed by the Niagara Falls council that the Provincial Government be requested to pass a bill that a municipal bakery be installed and maintained in that place. The price of bread there is seven cents for a 24oz loaf, which is considered exorbitant since the reduction in the price of flour.

England has over 1,000,000 more women than men.

Weekly Sun says the new silos built by the farmers of Ontario would stretch 22 miles if placed end to end. There were said to be 3,500 put up in 1914.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

ABOUT TRANSPARENT HEMS.

Transparent hems are very popular, but so are the applied hems of colored materials which appear on many of the plain white frocks of handkerchief linen, batiste, voile, swiss, lawn, organdie and net. All sorts of tricks are done with these hems. Some are cut out in a Wall of Troy or Greek key design, while others are of conventional patterns in floral and cubist designs.

Can you imagine anything prettier than a girlish frock of white net with an applied hem of pink organdie cut to represent a garland of wild roses? The edge of each petal and leaf is buttonhole stitched with pink thread, and this delicate form of trimming is repeated about the neck line and on the sleeves.

Wild roses are not the only favored flowers used for the applied hems, for another exquisite frock of white batiste has yellow tulips growing in graduated heights from the hem to form a border. Festoons of pink roses are draped and caught with pale blue bowknots about the hem of a white frock of handkerchief linen.

With a leghorn hat wreathed with roses and tied beneath the chin with blue ribbon streamers to complete this picture in pastel coloring the girl of 1915 would be a ravishing vision of summer loveliness.

CARE OF TABLE LINEN.

How to Select, Hem and Wash Napkins and Tablecloths.

In selecting tablecloths it is more satisfactory to get the seventy-two inch, which gives a generous fall of sixteen inches or so at the sides, which dresses a table better than the narrower widths.

Two and a half yards is a very good measure for general use, a very convenient size for a small company requiring an extra leaf.

Three and one-half yards are required for an extended table to drape over the ends and correspond with the sides.

In hemming tablecloths a double hemstitch above an inch and a half wide hem makes a very fine finish. The ends must be cut by the thread to make the hem true. With napkins to correspond and finished in the same way this makes a nice set.

The care of table linen is of great importance if one would have the table arrayed at its best. There must be a pure white cloth without blemish or wrinkle, with satiny finish and with as few folds as possible.

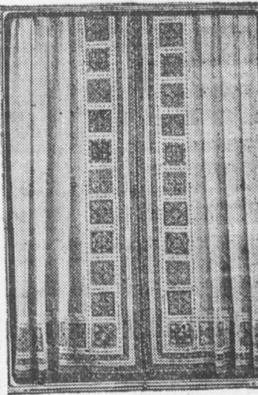
A very good way to wash napkins and tablecloths is to first pour slowly a stream of boiling water over any stains and then let them soak in a good suds made with white laundry soap for an hour, then lightly rub out and just scald in clear soft water, rinse in a light bluing water and during the whole process wring by hand instead of by wringer, to avoid the wrinkles that are so hard to press out. Do not starch; stretch evenly and hang straight on the line to dry. In ironing, the linen must be evenly and well dampened. Fold the tablecloth from side to side just once and press from end to end on both sides.

This will give the satin finish. Fold together sideways once more and press both sides carefully, then fold lengthwise as little as possible to lay in the sideboard drawer.

SUMMER CURTAINS.

Squares of Fillet Lace Are Charmingly Used For The Shades.

Fillet lace squares combined with linen torchon insertion made the handsome curtains shown in the illustration.



PRETTY WINDOW DRAPERIES.

THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES

You should always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the shelf. The little folk so often need a mild and safe cathartic and they do appreciate Chamberlain's instead of nauseous oils and mixtures. For stomach troubles and constipation, give one just before going to bed. All druggists, 25c, or send to CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO 10



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

tion. Scrim was used as the foundation. These curtains will almost last forever, as they are entirely made of linen.

To Keep Meat Fresh. In hot weather the meat should be put at once in the ice chest upon its arrival and not left to the mercy of flies and heat lying on the kitchen table. One way to preserve its freshness is to lay it over with a weak solution of vinegar and water and then cover it over with thin slices of uncooked onion. Remove the onion slices and wash the meat in pure cold water before cooking.

Devilfish. Devilfish weighing up to 200 pounds are sometimes caught in Japan. These fish are amphibious. They are often seen wrabbling on their tentacles like giant spiders in search of patches of sweet potatoes. The natives kill them with clubs. In the water they are caught in jars lowered to the bottom, which the octopus enters, thinking them a good retreat from which to catch its food.

Proverb Didn't Apply. Mrs. Brown was in the kitchen helping Nora, the cook, prepare supper. "It's an old saying," she remarked to Nora, "that 'too many cooks spoil the broth.' What do you think?" "Sure, mum," she replied, "there's nothing to worry about. There's only one cook here."—National Monthly.

One Way Only. "I always pay as I go," remarked the careful individual. "Lots of fellows do that who don't save enough to pay their way back," added the mere man.—Judge.

Appropriate Place. "Have you a history of this century's battles?" "Yes, I keep it in my scrapbook."—Baltimore American.

Difference. "Now, remember, you are only allowed one deer," said the license clerk. "That's queer talk for a man about to be married." "Oh! Did you wish a marriage license? I was issuing a license to hunt."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Plea. "Will you marry me?" "But I love another from the bottom of my heart." "You dear girl! There's always room at the top."—Columbia Jester.

On the Contrary. Mrs. Doone—Tell the gentleman I'm not receiving today, Jane. New Domestic—But he ain't deliverin', mum; he's collectin'!

Plain Yeast Bread. There is a universal formula for yeast bread, four loaves, which is: One ounce of yeast, one quart of tepid liquid, half milk and half water, one tablespoonful of shortening, which may be either lard or butter; one tablespoonful of sugar or up to three, a tablespoonful or a little more of salt and about three quarts of warmed and sifted flour. The milk is scalded and cooled till lukewarm.

If dry yeast is used a pint of the flour is used with the liquid for a sponge, which is set overnight. If condensed yeast the whole of the flour is used at once, kneaded and allowed to rise, then kneaded again and made up into loaves, which are allowed to rise to twice their first bulk, after which they are baked. It is best to dissolve the yeast or test it in a little tepid liquid to which a teaspoonful of sugar is added for it to feed upon. It may then be added to the remainder of the lukewarm liquid.

About three-quarters of the flour can be stirred into the liquid and the rest kneaded in. Long kneading makes the bread of finer grain. It should be kneaded until elastic—very much so is best—and until it will not stick to anything. Yeast works best at room temperature or a little above and should not be forced. One-fourth of this dough may be used for a pan of rolls. The loaves will need to bake from fifty minutes to an hour. Small ovens are better for baking bread if several bricks are put into them. These even the heat and hold it so that it is more even.

WIGS FOR OPERA STARS.

They Are Large and Costly and Difficult to Adjust Properly. The largest and longest wigs made for the market are made for the operatic stage, and the largest of these are made for Wagnerian parts. Most actresses play in their own hair, supplemented by a switch, but in opera any singer would look absurd if she sang a role in her own hair. Much of the effect of heroic size and stateliness that operatic singers get is due to their luxuriant tresses.

Operatic wigs, even the most beautiful, do not cost more than \$350 or \$400, because they are made of short hair. It is the long hair which is made up into wigs and switches for private personages that costs. Out of each head of hair that the wig-maker buys he saves the longest hairs (about one-sixth of each head) for his private trade. One switch may be made up of the long hairs of a dozen heads. If the shade is an uncommon one this makes long switches very expensive.

The operatic wigs are made up of short hair, set into soft linen strings. Each of these strings is called a strand, and into each thousands of hairs, from a foot to a foot and a half long, are woven. Each strand looks like a very heavily furred tail. Some wigs are made up of eight or ten strands, and some of the largest have as many as twenty.

The more hair of her own the singer has the harder she finds it to make her wig look natural. She first braids her own hair tightly and winds it about her head. Over this she winds cotton gauze—surgical gauze—bringing it low about her forehead. When she puts on the wig she pins it firmly through the gauze into her own hair, then brings the face locks of the wig down and pins them to the low bandage that comes about her forehead and behind her ears. No matter how wild a scene she is called upon to enact, the hair about her face does not become disarranged. The strands of the long wig behind, being made up as they are of short hair, do not become tangled. They divide beautifully and smoothly. The singer can bring a long curl over her shoulder, or one over each shoulder. If the wigs were made of long hair as they look to be, the hair would tangle terribly, and at the end of a dramatic scene the singer's locks would be an untidy mess.—Every Week.

Religion in Holland. The following incident was told by Lecky in somewhat whimsical illustration of his belief that if religion were to die out of all other European nations it would still survive in Holland: A Dutch peasant was in sore straits about the impossibility of making his hens observe Sunday. He came to his pastor with a present of eggs. He regretted, he said, that he could not prevent his hens from laying these on the Sabbath, but he made what amends he could by giving them to God's minister that they might be handed over to the poor and infirm.—"Old and Odd Memories."

The Iron Crown of Italy. Napoleon in 1805 was crowned king of Italy at Milan, and with his own hands placed the ancient iron crown of Lombardy on his head. This most famous crown of Europe is so called from a narrow band of iron, miraculously preserved from rust, attached to the inner circumference of the circlet. It is composed of Jewels and embossed gold, the workmanship of which bears strange resemblance to that on the enameled gold ornament belonging to King Alfred which was found in Somerset and is now preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.—Westminster Gazette.

Wild Animals in Borneo. A peculiar feature of Borneo is that it is practically an immense game preserve. The white inhabitants are government officials, planters, and business men and have neither time nor inclination to do any hunting. The result is that the game with which the country abounds is rarely disturbed. Elephants and rhinoceroses are so plentiful that they are a nuisance to rubber and cocoanut estates by destroying young trees.

A Clash of Wits. He—I love you. She—But I haven't a cent in the world. He—Excuse me, you didn't allow me to finish. I love you not— She—So! I only wanted to try you. I have a fortune of \$50,000. He—Yes, but you interrupted me again. I love you not for your money's sake. She—Well, I'm so glad, for that was only a joke about the \$50,000.

She Knew. The lesson in natural history had been about the rhinoceros, and the teacher wanted to know how well the lesson had been learned. "Now, name something," she said, "that is very dangerous to get near to and that has horns." "I know, teacher; I know!" called little Annie Jones. "Well, Annie, what is it?" "An automobile."

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