

"Lest We Forget"

Made the Supreme Sacrifice

WATFORD AND VICINITY

- Capt. Thos. L. Swift
- Sergt.-Major L. G. Newell
- Pte. Alfred Woodward
- Pte. Percy Mitchell
- Pte. R. Walton
- Pte. Thos. Lamb
- Pte. J. Ward
- Pte. Sid Brown
- Pte. Gordon Patterson
- Pte. F. Wakelin, D. C. M.
- Pte. T. Wakelin
- Pte. G. M. Fountain
- Pte. H. Holmes
- Pte. C. Stillwell
- Pte. Macklin Hagle
- Sergt. Clayton O. Fuller
- Gunner Russell H. Trenouth
- Pte. Nichol McLachlan
- Corp. Clarence L. Gibson
- Signaller Roy E. Acton
- Bandman A. I. Small
- Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence
- Lieut. Leonard Crone
- Pte. John Richard Williamson
- Lieut. Chas. R. Hillis
- Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor
- Pte. Charles Lawrence
- Lieut. Basil J. Roche
- Pte. Alfred Bullough

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS"

In Flanders fields the poppies blow,
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Lieut.-Col. John McRae.

AMERICA'S ANSWER

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead,
The fight that ye so bravely led
We've taken up. And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead
Where once his own lifeblood ran red.
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught,
The torch ye threw to us we caught,
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And freedom's light shall never die!
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders fields.

R. W. Lillard.

"VICTORY"

"Sleep now in peace, ye Flanders
dead,
The cause for which your blood was
shed
Has triumphed, and the beast of
"Might"
At last has bowed its head to 'Right.'
A tortured world, through grief and
pain
Is bathed in freedom's light again.
Fear not, ye have not died in vain
In Flanders fields.

"The torch ye threw and which we
caught
Has not been held aloft for naught;
The fight that ye so well begun
Is finished now and nobly won.
So 'midst the poppies sleep in peace
In Flanders fields."

Hugh Ritchie.

ARMISTICE DAY

The poppies grow and zephyrs blow
Reminding of an obligation;
And a Nation's heart, in honor, sets
apart,
A day for sacred meditation.
And for the boy's sakes
We'll ever remember
The eleventh of November—
The day the arch traitor was slain.
We all should be glad
We hold what we had,
And in prestige we gain
On the land, on the lakes
And the beautiful main!
A fragrance fills the soul,
Engaged in timely duty;
And when self is under wise control
A service grows in beauty!

G. A. Annett.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

A dispute in a separation suit over whether a man should pay his wife thirty-five or forty shillings a week was settled at Sheffield by the solicitors tossing a coin in court. The woman's solicitor called "heads" and won.

Census figures coming out show that people continue to leave the land and make tracks for the cities. Other figures show that more mortgages are being paid off on farms, while more people are standing in soup lines in the cities.

The latest idea in prison construction is to use for bars metal pipes filled with water kept under high pressure by connection with a central pump. The slightest break in any bar would cause a jet of water to spurt, and the leakage would be registered at once on a dial at the central pump.

The statement that each person in Canada receives some twenty-five letters a year was the cause of some trouble to the Postmaster General. An old lady wrote complaining that during the past twelve months she had received only twenty-two and would like him to search for the others at once.

Four decisions that pave the way for union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada have been taken by the joint union committee of the three bodies. The committee authorized the drawing up of the legislative bills necessary to the formation of a united church, provided for the widest possible measure of departmental co-operation pending the consummation of organic union, encouraged local union between weak, self-sustaining congregations of the three bodies, and took steps which will tighten the bonds between the United Church in Western Canada and the parent body.

Immigration activity by the Canadian Government in Great Britain on a more extensive scale than has prevailed since the outbreak of the war is said to be the object of a visit of W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, to England at the present time. Mr. Black will spend some time in the United Kingdom, and will also probably visit Northern Europe, for the purpose of studying conditions at first hand. It is unlikely that the restrictive measures now in force will be removed, but greater efforts to secure agricultural settlers will be made. It is fore-shadowed that these efforts may not be confined to publicity and agency activities overseas, but may involve colonization schemes in Canada of a nature not previously attempted in immigration work.

A Canadian financier resident in London, England, who has returned there after a two thousand mile trip in Germany, says that there appears to be no unemployment, the people are well dressed and well fed, and the country seems as well organized commercially as before the war. It is also announced that a cargo of German made toys has reached Montreal. The German mark may reach a point where its value is indefinable but Germany seems to be playing the game for all she is worth. She is making a great bid to resume her place in the industrial markets of the world. Financiers are more than ever inclined to think that her efforts to make the allied nations believe that she is poverty stricken are part of the propaganda plan by which she hopes to obtain concessions that should not be made.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the United States Bureau of Entomology, in the course of an address before the Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto, on the subject, "The Economic Aspects of Entomology," said that people did not realize the importance of the fight that the whole world would soon be engaged in against insects. "People must get away from the old idea that a man who collects and studies insects is a fool or an idiot," he declared. "Because of all the forms of life, insects are the most injurious to the human race. They affect our health, our crops, our live stock, our houses, our stored foods and many other things of economic importance. It is only in the last 20 to 40 years that the world has begun to realize this, and a class of men, known as economic entomologists, has sprung into being," he continued. Dr. Howard then proceeded to trace the development of the movement in the United States. "The annual budget for the fight against insects in the United States," he told his hearers, "is nearly two millions of dollars. The average loss to agriculture amounts to over one billion dollars a year." In his talk Dr. Howard praised the work done in Canada, and paid tribute to Dr. Bethune, who was a pion-

eer in entomology in Canada sixty years ago.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS IN CEMETERIES AND BURYING THE DEAD

The sadly unkempt condition of many remote little graveyards, with broken fences, overgrown graves, fallen and crumbling tombstones and half-obliterated inscriptions, usually suggests the thought: Would it not be better if the municipalities took charge of all cemeteries within their bounds and gave perpetual systematic care to the graves? But the more immediate concern of the living is the High Cost of Dying, an older grievance than the High Cost of Living. There is a comment in a little book recently published in Chicago, entitled, "Funeral Management and Costs," by Quincy Dowd, in which a world-wide survey of the subject is presented with a view to quickening the movement toward funeral reform. The chief reforms advocated are municipal ownership of cemeteries, reduced cost of funerals, and cremation. The book is written with sanity and sympathy from the point of view of the survivors and the public, and is addressed especially to boards of health, civic welfare clubs, social workers, trade unions, professional men and clergy.

The amount of money spent upon funerals is staggering. There is no logic in an expensive funeral, but the sentimental element in human nature disregards logic. Funeral expenses, variable everywhere, seem to be higher in North America than elsewhere. The last half century witnessed a marked increase, and the natural reaction has now set in. The tendency now is to have less expensive coffins, "no flowers," no heavy mourning, less display and less conspicuous monuments. Even at that the average cost of a funeral in the United States is estimated at \$150, not counting grave, monument or last-sickness expenses.

There have long been funeral reform associations in England, and many notable men there have directed that their remains be buried with the least expense and utmost simplicity. Charles Dickens said in his will: "I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive unostentatious and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time and place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other revolting absurdity. I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial or testimonial whatever." Dickens wisely rested his claims to remembrance upon his writings, but his funeral directions assuredly set a great example to the world.

The sombre subject of Mr. Dowd's book is lightened by a quotation from the "London Christian World," which contained a report from Boston, where it appears an undertaker's advertisement read as follows: "For composing the features, \$1. For giving the features a look of quiet resignation, \$2. For giving the features the appearance of Christian hope and contentment, \$5."

"The worst of it is," said an American divine, "that they can do it." Funeral reform is naturally slow for various reasons. The average person of moderate means in the hour of bereavement is in no mood to bargain over the cost or to protest against excessive charges. Some people delight in display and pomp. It is also a commonplace that people in poor circumstances are prone, from mistaken pride, to order a far more expensive funeral than their means warrant. The undertakers are naturally not the ones to advocate economy. Yet Mr. Dowd discussed the matter frankly with leading undertakers and found considerable difference of opinion among them as to what was reasonable and what excessive.

The author is a strong advocate of cremation as the most proper disposal of the dead, and gives a number of facts and figures to show the steady increase in the method in Britain, America and Europe. It is cheap, sanitary and dignified. In England it costs about \$25, with a minimum of \$11, while in the 74 crematories of the United States it averages \$35. In the Montreal crematory only a nominal fee of \$10 is charged. There is in some quarters a religious sentiment against it, but considering the number of Christian martyrs who have been burned at the stake—including Joan of Arc—there should be no just ecclesiastical objection to it, and many prominent churchmen have advocated it. There is nothing repulsive about the act. The body is placed in the retort during the burial service, an intense heat is concentrated upon it, a rose-colored flame envelops it, and in an hour or so it has dissolved into a little heap of crumbling, grey ashes. "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust."



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