

"How do you make such good, wholesome, tasty bread day after day?"

We are often asked this question. The answer is simple. We use only the very best goods—Five Roses Flour, Fleischmann's Yeast, Malt Extract, Granulated Sugar, Fine Salt and Pure Lard, mixed in a mixer by Hydro power, and a knowledge of know how. That's our answer.

Have you tried a Loaf?

F. H. Lovell's
BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Sarnia and Port Huron are growing very rapidly. There have never been such opportunities for young people who have a good training in Bookkeeping and Stenography.

The Secretarial Course in

Sarnia Business College

gives this training.

College opens for Winter Term, January 5th.

PLUMBING and TINSMITHING

The undersigned having purchased the Plumbing and Tinsmithing business of T. Dodds & Son, is prepared to attend to the wants of the public in any branch of his line.

A full line of Plumbing and Heating Goods will be kept on hand at all times.

Agent for the SUNSHINE, RADIUM and HECLA Furnaces. Brevetted and repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

EDWARD MACKNESS

Opposite the Lyceum, WATFORD.

GIRLS WANTED

at The Andrews Wire Works.

Good wages, short hours, light and pleasant work and cheerful surroundings, light and sanitary workshop.

Apply to

W. L. MILLAR
Superintendent.

Special Values in Drinks

Ashwyn Blend Black Tea....70c
Golden Butterfly Japan Tea...70c
Sun Flower Japan Tea.....85c
Woods' Boston Coffee.....60c
Woods' Souvenir Coffee.....70c
French Drip Coffee.....75c
Seal Brand Coffee.....75c

Your money back if not satisfactory.

N. B Howden Estate

"CAMOUFLAGE."

Origin of a Recent Addition to Our Language.

The word "camouflage," employed impartially as substantive and as verb, has become as much a part of colloquial English as words such as "strafe" and the homely but expressive "blighty." Also, its significance is in general better comprehended. No one person in ten has the vaguest idea why "blighty" is employed as an alternative to home; and "strafe," as colloquially employed in Britain to-day, has a number of meanings, all manifestly applied at hand. But nearly everybody who makes use of the word "camouflage" has a tolerably definite impression of its significance. It is fairly generally understood that it is synonymous with "disguise," a disguise of ships, fortified positions, gun positions, weapons, motor lorries, even individual soldiers, in order to deceive the enemy. It is deliberately intended to produce confusion.

The evolution of the term is not altogether clear, but there are suggestive indications. In recent French dictionaries the verb "camoufler" to disguise or bedizen, takes its regular place; but in older works it is not to be found. In its place we find a substantive, "camouflet." In Napoleonic times this word implied a small snuff-box, not the huge affairs, charged with many tons of gunpowder, with which breaches were made in hostile ramparts, but a small contrivance intended to blow sappers out of an underground cutting—a "puffer" rather than a violent detonator. Feeling backwards, we find that in the seventeenth century "camouflet" had a perfectly definite meaning. It signified a puff of smoke blown into the face of someone with the malicious intent of blinding and confusing. It was employed in this sense by the poet Scarron, the first husband of Madame de Maintenon.

The word as it exists seems to have first been coined in Geneva; but little traces it to two Walloon words, "ca" and "foumer," to smoke. From these a substantive, "cafour," was formed, equivalent to a "puff of smoke." Anyone who has experienced the feeling of dizziness and mental confusion occasioned by a sudden puff of acrid smoke in the face will perfectly comprehend how "camouflet" came to imply a deceptive disguise intended to produce confusion and bewilderment.

In modern Italian there are two verbs and a substantive similar to "camouflet" and "camouflage," all connected with a primary significance of deception or cheating. A secondary meaning, clearly derived directly from the annoying smoke puff in the face, was that sort of unpleasant surprise which is colloquially termed a "face" or a "rap over the knuckles." In this sense it was employed in early eighteenth-century prose.

On the whole it would seem that "camouflage" is a perfectly logical development from the seventeenth century "camouflet." The earliest ideas of "camouflage" were undoubtedly to mask and confuse with a smoke screen. At Flodden the Scots "camouflaged" their advance down Braughton Hill by firing the rubbish in their camps, so that the English were confused and blinded by a dense rolling bank of evil-smelling smoke. Another "camouflage" was the setting up of dark-colored cloth screens to mask unfinished galls in entrenchments. The concealment of troops or guns by leafy screens is very ancient. The motive was always the same—not to protect the troops, guns, or what not by actual defences, but the bewilderment of the enemy by devices which would deceive the eye.

"Pidgin" English.

Servants in China speak "pidgin" or business English to their employers; and servants from different parts of China will use their weird language in speaking to each other. The formation of the sentence is the same as in Chinese; the language itself is an extraordinary mixture of English, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. Some of the phrases, says Mrs. De Burgh Daly in "An Irishwoman in China," are very quaint and amusing. A bishop is called "No. 1, top side pidgin man." "Top side" means heaven, "joss" a god, "pidgin" business.

There is a story of two men who came to call upon the King of Siam when he was staying in Shanghai. They entered the hotel and asked the proprietor, a courteous American, if his Majesty was at home.

"Boy," called the proprietor, "one piece king have got?"

"Have got, sir," replied the boy cheerfully.

"His Majesty is at home, gentlemen," translated the proprietor. One day, says Mrs. Daly, a large party assembled on a steamer to bid farewell to home-bound friends. Wishing to make certain that the steamer should not carry us off, we informed the steward in excellent Mandarin, that he was to come and warn us of her departure. He stared blankly. Some one tried Ningpo dialect—no use; Shanghai—still a blank stare. At length my husband called out—

"Boy!" "Yessir."

"Wantchee walkce can come talkce! Sayvee!"

"All right, sir; me sayvee!"

Servants quickly find out our likes and dislikes in food and act accordingly. A friend of mine was fond of snipe, and often ordered them for dinner. One evening, when an unexpected guest arrived, she told Boy

snipe she would not eat one. Presently Boy nudged her and remarked in a loud whisper—

"Missce can have snipe; one piece man no chow!"

Leather from Fish.

The Government fisheries bureau says the skin of the codfish provides an excellent leather, tough as parchment and very durable. The same is true of salmon skin.

On With the Strikes!

It is evident that people will never be satisfied in this country until everybody has more pay than everybody else.

SEND STUDENTS TO PARIS.

Hon. Dr. Roy Has Plan to Perpetuate Racial Good Feeling.

Cecil Rhodes and Dr. G. R. Parkin will presently have a rival scholarship scheme to divide with their own the attraction of undergraduates from Canada. Hon. Dr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian commissioner in Paris, is proposing such a scheme, with a view to encouraging Canadian students to take finishing-off courses in the great universities of France, at the expense of the several Provincial Governments. His plan is closely similar to that of the Rhodes' Foundation, but instead of taking the students to Oxford and Cambridge it will take them to Paris.

Dr. Roy is now re-visiting this country after several years' absence. He is an old-timer of Edmonton, where he was one of the pioneer medical practitioners, but of late years he has been a Parliamentarian. What he has seen and heard in France, particularly during the war years, has led him to the belief that a good deal could be done to bring about a better understanding between the English and French races, and to perpetuate the good feeling already in existence, by giving a number of qualified Canadian students the opportunity to study in France and so to get a widening of their outlook that would be of international value.

Involved in the scheme is the establishment of a colony home in Paris in which the students from this country will live while prosecuting their studies. The home is projected as a war memorial to Canada's dead soldiers in France, and Canadian Clubs and other public institutions will be asked to contribute toward it after the funds for the scholarships have been provided. These are being asked of the provinces.

Five scholarships from each of the nine Provincial Governments is the plan that Dr. Roy is sketching, and it is a part of his errand in Canada at the present time to interview the several Governments, with this particular thing to ask. As he explains it himself, the project takes at once a national or international significance. The idea behind it is that college men from Canada should go to France for advanced work and on coming back home should devote part or all of their time to lecturing and teaching, thus assisting in drawing the two countries closer together.

"I firmly believe," says Dr. Roy, "that if we could get forty young Canadians to live in France, to learn the language, and mutually to get better acquainted, it would have a powerful effect in creating unity in Canada when these young men finally returned to their various provinces. Previous to the war it was the custom for our students, who had the means to do so, to go abroad to perfect their studies and most of them went to German universities. We will not want this to continue."

"If the provinces create these scholarships—and I am pleased to say that Ontario and Quebec have already agreed to give five scholarships each—I will then establish a central home in Paris for the Canadian students, where they can live together under the guidance and friendly advice of one of the best educated French families. In such a central residence I would then see that our students received the full benefit of all the educational advantages which a city such as Paris can offer. They would come in contact with the French elite of science, literature, art, and technical education of all kinds. In such a home we should be able to promote better understanding and knowledge between races, thus making it a factor in the greater unification of Canada."

Will Return Again.

"I can never forget it, nor can I express the whole of my deep gratitude for the open-hearted welcome which my Canadian comrades in arms and all my Canadian fellow-countrymen and women have given me." The foregoing is from a farewell message from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which was sent to the Governor-General.

The message follows: H.M.S. Renown, Bannington Passage. "The Renown is weighing anchor, and I feel that my first visit to Canada is really at an end. I can never forget it, nor can I express the whole of my deep gratitude for the open-hearted welcome which my Canadian comrades in arms and all my Canadian fellow-countrymen and women have given me."

"Will you please convey this message of thanks, most inadequate though it be, to Sir Robert Borden and the whole Dominion Government, whose care and hospitality throughout my visit have been so

generous and so kind. The last few months will influence the whole of my life and I shall never be happy if many months elapse without a visit to my home on this side of the Atlantic.

"My best wishes to all the people of Canada till we meet again. (Signed) 'Edward P.'"

What the Bride Got.

An M.P., while visiting in a rural district, dropped in on a boyhood friend, now a justice of the peace. While chatting over old times a couple came in to get married. The justice married the pair and after accepting a moderate fee handed the bride an umbrella. The M.P. observed the proceedings in solemn silence, but after the couple had gone he asked, "Do you always do that, Arthur?" "Marry them? Oh, yes, if they have the license." "No, I mean give the bride a present?" "A present? Why wasn't that her umbrella?" "No," said the M.P. peevishly, "it was mine."

"Immortelle—A Child of Destiny."

Ethel Huestis Butler, wife of A. K. Butler, supervisor of Public Schools in Nova Scotia, and sister of Annie Campbell Huestis, will shortly publish an allegorical poetic play—"Immortelle—A Child of Destiny." Those who have read the manuscript pronounce it a poem of very delicate beauty.

A Canada in England.

Capt. Ian Hay, the English writer, has summed up the points about England that strike visiting Canadians as peculiar in the following list.

There is no ice water, no ice cream, no soda fountains, no pie. It is hard to get the old familiar eats in our restaurants.

Our cities are planned in such a way that it is impossible to get to any place without a map and compass.

Our traffic all keeps to the wrong side of the street.

Our public buildings are too low. There are hardly any street car lines in London.

Our railroad cars are like boxes, and our locomotives are the smallest things on earth.

Our weather is composed of samples.

Our coinage system is a practical joke.

Nobody, whether in street, train, or tube, ever enters in conversation with you. If by any chance they do, they grouch all the time about the Government and the general management of the country.

The Bore and the Prince.

I like the firm way the Prince of Wales is said to have dealt with a bore about whom he had been warned during his Canadian tour. "I know your father," began the bore. "Yes," said the prince, "so do I"; and he hurriedly engaged himself with the next party awaiting presentation.

The thicker the letter a woman writes the less there is in it.

DEPS
FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
LARYNGITIS,
AND
BRONCHITIS.
50¢ ALL DEALERS

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Saves time and labor.—Increases farm efficiency.—Pays for itself.


R. O. SPALDING
DEALER WATFORD

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:

GOING WEST
Accommodation, 75..... 8 44 a.m.
Chicago Express, 5..... 12 34 p.m.
Accommodation, 6..... 6 44 p.m.

GOING EAST
Accommodation, 80..... 7 38 a.m.
New York Express, 6..... 11 16 a.m.
Accommodation, 112..... 4 20 p.m.
C. Vail, Agent, Watford