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COUNTY OF LAMBTON

Treasurer's Notice as to Lands

Liable for Sale for Taxes,

A. D., 1916.

Take notice that the list of lands in the County of Lambton liable for sale for arrears of taxes by the Treasurer of the County of Lambton has been prepared by me, and that copies thereof may be had in the office of the County Treasurer.

And further take notice that the list of lands for sale as aforesaid is now being published in the Ontario Gazette in the issues thereof bearing date 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th days of July, 1916.

And further take notice that in default of payment of the taxes in arrears upon the lands specified in said list together with the costs chargeable thereon as set forth in the said list so being published in the Ontario Gazette before the day fixed for sale of such lands, being the 15th day of October, A. D., 1916, the said lands will be sold for taxes pursuant to the terms of the advertisement in the Ontario Gazette.

And further take notice that this publication is made pursuant to Assessment Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 195, Sec. 149, Sub. Sec. 3.

Dated at Sarnia this 6th day of July, A. D., 1916.

H. INGRAM,

Treasurer of Lambton.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:

GOING WEST

Accommodation, 75..... 8 44 a.m.

Chicago Express, 3..... 11 19 a.m.

Accommodation, 83..... 6 44 p.m.

GOING EAST

Accommodation, 80..... 7 48 a.m.

New York Express, 6..... 11 16 a.m.

New York Express, 2..... 3 05 p.m.

Accommodation, 112..... 5 16 p.m.

C. Vail, Agent, Watford

CANADA'S SHARE IN THE WORLD'S

She Has So Far Furnished
334,736 Men Out of a
Total of 8,075,000.

CANADA, on August 4th, 1914, the most peaceful and unprepared country in the world, raised in six weeks 33,000 men, armed and equipped them, and on September 24, 1914, sent them overseas in one fleet of transports—the greatest number of armed men to that date ever to embark upon the seas at one time. From that date to June 1, 1916, twenty-two months later, the Dominion raised 334,736 men in a country of only 8,075,000 population; one-quarter of which were foreign born or only one generation removed, 30 per cent. of these being from countries with which Canada is at war. Besides this practically the majority of the 3,500,000 people residing in Quebec of French-Canadian origin are opposed to war.

This army of 334,736 men was raised from a total eligible male population of 1,250,000, but the Government statistics do not allow for alien male eligibles made ineligible by their nationality in the present war, nor take into account the percentage of those made unfit through physical reasons. These two facts have been approximated to lower the number of available recruits to 1,250,000. Thus Canada has already given more than a third of her physically fit male population. This from a country that is principally an agricultural, mining, lumbering, and fishing one, which industries require the best men for their successful carrying out.

Canada's army is the best paid of any of the nations at war. The minimum wage for privates is \$1.50 a day, with food, clothing and lodging supplied. Each man's outfit costs \$200. The pension list is one of the most equitable in the world, as follows: Rank and file, \$450 per year; non-commissioned officers, from \$510 to \$680; lieutenant, \$720; captain, \$1,000; major, \$1,260; lieutenant-colonel, \$1,560; colonel, \$1,890; brigadier-general, \$2,700. This is paid to men totally disabled—losses of both eyes, both hands or both legs, insane, permanent leakage of valves of heart, or contracted incurable tuberculosis. In case of a soldier losing hand and foot he will receive 80 per cent. of the total. The loss of only one hand entitles him to 60 per cent. Allowance for soldiers' children, up to the rank of lieutenant, is \$6 per month, with a slightly increasing amount for those of higher rank. The highest amount being \$10, paid to children of a brigadier-general. Pensions continue until children are 16 if boys and seventeen if girls. When a soldier is killed, his wife receives 80 per cent. of total pension his class allows. This ends in case she marries again.

The Government pays to the wife and children of all enlisted married men the following amounts: Private's wife, \$20 a month each child \$5 per month; lieutenant's wife, \$30 per month, children \$5 each; captain's, \$35, and \$5; major's, \$40, and \$5; lieutenant-colonel's, \$50, and \$5.

The Canadian people by public subscription give an added payment to soldiers' dependents. This, known as the Patriotic Fund, paid out in 1915 \$6,000,000. The fund is only for the more needy families, and maximum payment to one wife is \$20 per month, the minimum \$5, according to circumstances. Each child, however, receives \$5 per month. In addition, again, to these two funds, many firms paid their enlisting employees wages for periods varying from six months to the duration of service. In some cases the wives of employees enlisting were placed on half pay. Thus the average soldier's dependents are even better taken care of financially than when the bread winner was at home. This is particularly true of the wives of laborers and other small paid workers.

For maintaining the Patriotic Fund the following contributions per province were apportioned in May, 1916, and collection of same is now going forward, the total amount, \$10,000,000, being enough to carry the fund through until the end of 1917: Ontario, \$5,000,000, or \$1.02 per capita; Quebec, \$2,200,000, or \$1.05 per capita; New Brunswick, \$400,000; Manitoba is self-sustaining, giving \$2 per capita; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, \$500,000, \$1 per capita; Saskatchewan, \$700,000, \$1.20 per capita; Alberta, \$600,000, \$1.20 per capita; British Columbia \$600,000, \$1.25 per capita. Of Ontario's \$5,000,000 only \$4,000,000 will be expended therein, the balance going to the more sparsely settled provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, which can contribute only \$600,000 each, though twice that amount is needed. The Province of Quebec is also scheduled to raise an extra \$900,000 to help out

CARRYING ON THE GREATEST STRUGGLE

Has Also Sent Huge Quantities of Munitions and Other Supplies.

the sparsely settled West.

In addition to the Patriotic Fund the Canadian people have subscribed freely to Belgian Relief, Red Cross, and other hospital funds for returning soldiers; also Tobacco Funds for Soldiers. A million pairs of socks a month are knitted by Canadian women.

The total to date, including the Patriotic Fund, is around \$30,000,000. To carry on the war Canada, in August, 1914, voted a first war credit of \$50,000,000. In Feb., 1915, \$100,000,000 was voted. In April, 1916, \$250,000,000. A total of \$400,000,000, or a per capita debt of \$49.05. Taking this amount and the amounts paid for other purposes connected with the war the Canadian people have shouldered a per capita burden of \$53.11.

From the nationality figures it might be conjectured that the Canadian-born enlistment has not been in keeping with men from other parts of the British Empire. This however, is due to the fact that in the earlier days of the war the enlistment was made up largely from immigrants. With the beginning of 1916 the Canadian-born really began to flock to the colors. An approximate of recruiting figures for the months of April, May, and June, 1916, show the Canadian-born recruits to have averaged from 75 to 90 per cent. of the total enlistment.

Canada has pledged to raise her number of recruits to the half million mark. On July 1, 1916, an unofficial approximate put the number of men under arms at 340,250. So Canada has practically 160,000 men more to raise to meet her total, or, on a basis of 1,250,000 eligible men, she will have to give 50 per cent. of her physically fit males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

In her army to April 4, 1916, there had been 22,000 casualties, according to official figures from Ottawa. Since that date the casualty lists have been the heaviest of the war, and an unofficial bulletin at Ottawa on June 28 placed the figures at 10,000 killed and wounded since April 4, bringing the whole to at least 30,000 men.

Commercially, Canada has done the following things from August, 1914 to January, 1916:

Increased her munition factories from nothing to 42 up-to-date plants that are now turning out \$30,000,000 a month worth of munitions.

Investigating thoroughly her natural resources under the guidance of Arthur D. Little, Inc., known throughout the world for his noted chemical, and other highly specialized work. This latter project was started by Baron Shaughnessy, and among the things particularly to be looked into are deposits of coal, petroleum, graphite, asbestos, platinum, lead, zinc, antimony, iron, feldspar, manganese and silver deposits. All of these the Dominion is rich in, but many of the fields have been scarcely prospected. All the wood ashes formerly shipped to United States as fertilizer are now being retained at home to aid in the manufacture of potash, very necessary in munition manufacture.

In the matter of munitions, Canada accepted, between December, 1914, and January, 1916, orders totaling half a billion the major part of which amount was for 22,800,000 shells, 8,000,000 of these—2,000,000 "fixed" and 6,000,000 "unfixed"—were sent to Europe by the end of 1915, and represented an expenditure of \$65,000,000. The following are now being chiefly produced: 15 and 18-pound shrapnel empty; 19-pound fixed 18-pound high explosive, both empty and fixed; 4.5 howitzer (same, except loading); 60-pound high explosive, empty; 6 and 8-inch high explosive, empty; 9.2-inch high explosive, empty.

Canada furnished to the end of March 48,000 war horses. The British Army Remount Commission secured 15,000; the French army, 8,000, and Canada the 25,000 remaining for her own army.

Canada gave from those engaged in the commercial life of the country 9,782 medical doctors, trained nurses and chemists.

Canada gave expert well drillers when water was an urgent necessity in the Gallipoli expedition. Canada's two great ice-breakers and the men operating them were the means by which Russian waters were kept open, making possible shipments to Archangel. When railroads were being constructed in France, Canadian engineers and bridgemen were among the chief workers.

In the Dominion in 1915, in spite of the shortage of men, the greatest grain, fodder, and root crops in the history of the land were grown, yielding to the farmers the sum of \$800,000,000.

In fact the only industries in Canada that were hurt by the war were the lobster, sealing and fur industry (the latter only at first, later boomed by reason of large war orders for coats, mitts, etc.) In the case of the sealing industry the bottoms engaged turned to transporting war supplies, and are making more than if engaged in ordinary occupation.

Canada, though engaged in tremendously costly war, is exceedingly prosperous. Even her savings bank deposits, instead of decreasing, as is usual in time of war, increased. In August, 1914, there was on deposit in the chartered banks of Canada \$699,399,000. On March 31, 1916, there was on deposit \$738,169,000, an increase of 10 per cent.

Another good example of the Dominion's financial position can be best given by citing the fact that in May, 1916, the Government, even burdened with the war, was able to advance to two Canadian transcontinental railways \$23,000,000. In addition to this the Government is pushing actively to completion the railway to Hudson Bay, at a cost of \$25,000,000.

Thus Canada has accomplished feats in raising men money, and munitions that are little short of marvelous, and at the same time has carried on the regular businesses of life. The slogan "Business as Usual," adopted early in the war, has been more than lived up to.

Worms however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the harmful intruders have been expelled. No better preparation for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

HIS FORMAL REPRIMAND.

It Was Not Exactly the Kind He Was Asked to Administer.

Dr. Simon Parvin, an English clergyman, was at times absurdly absent-minded. Once while he was visiting in the home of a very great lady who employed a large staff of servants, whom she kept under extremely rigid control, it chanced that two young footmen fell out about a pretty housemaid who had coquetted with both and so far forgot themselves as to engage in fistfights. The old countess was indignant. Her first intention was to dismiss the culprits, but they were excellent servants, and, moreover, the repentant maid tearfully interceded for them. The countess relented so far as to reduce the sentence to a formal reprimand before the other servants—a reprimand in the nature of a moral lecture to be duly administered by her distinguished guest.

At her earliest request—she was herself confined to her room by gout—Dr. Parvin, a man of imposing presence and resonant voice, permitted himself to be escorted to the servants' hall. On his return she sent for him to come to her chamber to relate the result of his mission.

"A fine couple," said Dr. Parvin. "I should say, an excellent match."

"Match?" inquired the countess. "What match? Has the silly girl made up her mind between them, then? I vow, I thought she meant to jilt them both, and serve the boobies right. Pray tell me, how did John and Thomas receive their reprimand?"

"John? Thomas? Reprimand?" echoed Dr. Parvin vaguely; then, with a sudden disarming flash of memory: "Dear me, I fear I have made a singular mistake! When I entered the room the younger servants were at the far end in a group, and the butler and housekeeper were together, quite near, immediately in front of me, in fact, standing side by side, and—in short, madam, I married them!"

He had, indeed; but, although astonished, they were fortunately not unwilling. They had, it happened, long been contemplating matrimony and were deterred only by fear of the countess' disapproval. Believing that she would not disapprove the act of her eminent guest, they had readily abetted Dr. Parvin in his error. The countess was angry, but her anger fell chiefly upon the absentminded divine. She gave him a piece of her mind that—if he had been any one else—he would not easily have forgotten.—Youth's Companion.

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Wm. D. Hooper

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why that skin trouble, from which you are suffering, will not heal? It is because it is so deeply rooted that ordinary ointments are incapable of penetrating to the seat of the disease.

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Don't delay! Get a box of Zam-Buk and prove it for yourself. Not only is it best for eczema and all skin troubles, but also for ringworm, ulcers, old sores, blood-poisoning, boils, piles, burns, cuts and all skin injuries. All druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, \$3 for \$1.25.

Send 1c. stamp for postage on free trial box.

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