

# NOTICE

HOW ARE YOU GOING  
TO HEAT YOUR HOUSE  
NEXT WINTER

HOT WATER  
OR  
HOT AIR?

If you are going to—PUT  
IN THAT BATH ROOM—this  
summer, don't fail to get our  
price.

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
Pumps, Cylinders, Sinks, Pipe  
and Fittings, Eave-troughing,  
and Repairing of all kinds.  
No job too big and no job  
too small.

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## CHANTRY FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN  
SHEEP SOLD OUT

Will buy any number of registered or  
good grade Lincoln ram lambs or year-  
lings for immediate or September deliv-  
ery, write or phone.

ED. de GEX Kerwood

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J. H. HUME.

AGENT FOR  
FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT  
COMPANIES.  
Representing  
Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance  
Companies

If you want your property insured,  
call on J. H. HUME and get his rates.

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PROMPT ATTENTION

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

RESIDENCE—ST. CLAIR STREET

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:

GOING WEST  
Accommodation, 75..... 8 44 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 13..... 1 16 p.m.  
Accommodation, 95..... 6 44 p.m.

GOING EAST  
Accommodation, 80..... 7 32 a.m.  
New York Express, 6..... 11 16 a.m.  
New York Express, 18..... 2 52 p.m.  
Accommodation, 112..... 5 16 p.m.  
C. Vail, Agent, Watford

## BIRDS IN THE WAR ZONE

ARE NOT FRIGHTENED BY  
HUMAN HORRORS.

Ornithologists Note Strange Facts In  
the Battlefields of Europe—  
Intrepid English Sparrows Were  
Not Afraid of British Tanks  
Which Terrified People Who Saw  
Them First.

HOW do the birds of a belli-  
gerent country fit into the  
eternal scheme of things  
military?

"Fine," answer the British and  
French ornithologists.

Over the masses of moving troops  
back of the allied lines the birds of  
France and Belgium fly, build nests  
in abandoned trenches and seem per-  
fectly at home in the air, punctured  
by whirling bullets and bursting  
shells.

The horrors of war have been spar-  
ed the birds, and they regard it as  
one of the attending consequences of  
the evolution of time and country.  
This, at any rate is the unofficial view  
that bird experts give of the matter  
as they deduce their ideas from the  
habits and customs of the subjects  
of the feathery kingdom.

The jackdaws and crows are much  
at home where shells fly. The com-  
mon house wren builds her nest in  
a temporary hut or in the more stable  
buildings in the rear of military ac-  
tivities. The sparrows follow the  
food trains, pick up crumbs that  
Tommy and Paddy throw to them  
and seem perfectly contented with a  
vagabond mode of life. Since the  
Germans occupied parts of northern  
France and Belgium thousands of  
birds have lost their homes. Houses  
shelled by the enemy have pulled  
down with them the homes of birds  
which build close to man. Barns  
burned have destroyed the nests of  
martins, sparrows, wrens and other  
species of birds which build in cities  
and villages of Europe.

Not unlike their two-footed com-  
rades and protectors, the soldiers,  
the birds learn to become accustomed  
to the changing modes of warfare.  
The sparrows are the most  
daring of all winged creatures that  
fly over the battle lines, according to  
soldier bird lovers who have had op-  
portunity to observe them.

The huge British tanks, terrifying  
objects to the human eye, hold no  
terrors for the intrepid English spar-  
row. He built his nest right under  
the alcoves into which the machine  
guns or rifles are drawn when the  
big tanks are at peaceful repose.

When the tanks were put into action  
the nests, of course, were destroyed.  
Observing the practices of birds in  
war time has led many officers and  
enlisted men to a deeper appreciation  
of birds. In civil life the average in-  
dividual pays little attention to the  
creatures. The soldier has more time  
to observe them and, according to re-  
ports the birds make friends with the  
troopers more quickly in war than  
in peace.

This fact is accounted for by the  
ornithologists, who say that  
when a man is in battle, or in pre-  
paration for it, his heart softens to  
defenseless animals and birds and he  
feels a greater sympathy for them.

Birds as a war-time factor have a  
two-fold value. They destroy bugs,  
insects and even rodents, which are  
a menace to the community health.

They remove the bodies of dead  
animals, which are a menace to  
health. They kill insects which eat  
the farmer's crops, and thus aid in  
conserving the food supply.

Birds are naturally very friendly  
to man. They make friends easily,  
and unless violence is threatened  
they never forget a kindness or  
favor. Once food is placed on a win-  
dow sill in the winter, when food for  
birds is hard to get, they return time  
and again, even though the individ-  
ual forgets to place morsels within  
their reach.

To-day every one is awakened to  
the necessity of forest conservation.  
Birds in the United States weekly  
kill millions of insects which destroy  
tree growth. Of the vast sums of  
money now being spent for forest  
conservation much of it is set aside  
to kill the insects which birds destroy.

Interesting stories have been told  
of the quaint social features of bird  
life. The social intercourse of birds  
is a subject which bird lovers study  
with especial consideration. Man was  
not the first, it appears, to devise a  
tribunal for the trial of some one  
accused of crime. If the ornitholog-  
ists are correct, he was at one time  
in medieval history, far behind the  
feathery tribes in the system of meet-  
ing out justice to wrongdoers.

Rooks hold court when one of  
their number is caught in theft or  
other misdemeanor. The culprit sits  
within a circle of rooks who cry out  
against him. He proclaims his inno-  
cence or guilt, as the case may be,  
by shrieking loudly. If he is con-  
sidered guilty by the bird assembly  
at a signal the flock pounces upon  
him and tears him to pieces.

Justice is not done halfway by the  
birds.

The rook court has been actually  
observed many times by bird  
students.

Blackbirds hold council meetings  
apparently, to decide upon important  
questions. They seem to prefer a

thick forest for these meetings. In-  
cidentally blackbirds will not remain  
where there is powder smoke and  
they can smell it at a great distance,  
it is said. They have chiefs of the  
groups of tribes who fly above the  
others and keep on the watch for  
danger. Some naturalists claim that  
these birds send scouts ahead to see  
if there is an enemy within sight and  
if the country is supplied with suffi-  
cient food to feed the hosts.

Even the birds who live upon the  
water have their courts of justice.  
The flamingo are noted for their  
court trials. The flamingo is a com-  
mon bird in the low, marshy lands  
of Bengal. They gather in these  
marshes when some tribe brother  
commits a wrong against bird soci-  
ety. Punishment is swift and effec-  
tive. The bird accused dies, if his  
guilt is proven.

Sparrows are said by naturalists  
to also make judicial inquiry into  
the faults of their fellows. However,  
it is assumed that they are less for-  
mal in their deliberations than the  
grave and wiser birds which prob-  
ably inaugurated the practice.

Ornithologists who have made ser-  
ious study of bird conditions abroad  
declare that a deeper understanding  
of bird life will be born among the  
people after the war, and that the  
importance of the preservation of the  
various species of the feathery tribes  
will be realized by all.

## IMPRESSING THE SWEDES.

Germans Carry on Propaganda Work  
in Stockholm.

German propaganda in Sweden and  
other Scandinavian nations no longer  
is ill-directed or inefficient, in the  
opinion of the statesmen of the coun-  
tries in which it operates. In the  
early days of the war the entente  
powers and America extracted con-  
siderable amusement from German  
methods of propaganda which seem-  
ed based on an almost absolute fail-  
ure to understand the psychology of  
the non-Germanic peoples. Under-  
terred by failures the Germans have  
kept at work in Sweden and have or-  
ganized a system of propaganda  
which is regarded as tireless, intelli-  
gent and, without a doubt, effective.  
The organization centres around  
three undertakings, all organized by  
Germans, but, in accordance with  
Swedish law, directed by Swedes.  
These are the magazine *Jorden Rundt*  
(the World Around), the *Picture*  
*Central*, and the *Polar Star* Biograph.

All three undertakings are housed  
in the same quarters. The exploits of  
the German army are graphically il-  
lustrated by word, by picture and  
cinema films. Gigantic maps, with  
events kept up almost to the hour,  
show the progress of the German  
armies. The newest bulletins are dis-  
played. Visitors are loaded with  
pamphlets and books, some of them  
of such character that they form per-  
manent additions to a reference li-  
brary. Whenever a German soldier  
does some individual act of kindness  
a cinema operator is there to record  
it and the Swedish patrons of the  
*Polar Star* have opportunity to ad-  
mire it. Two large printing firms  
turn out vast quantities of pamph-  
lets, with which the Swedes are in-  
undated.

The German legation has trained  
journalists on its staff, and Baron  
Lucius, the minister, is himself a  
keen, wide-awake individual, fully  
alive to the value of printers' ink  
and alert to seize every opportunity  
to make propaganda or to explain  
anything that requires explanation.

To offset this propaganda the al-  
lied powers offer comparatively little.  
Since America entered the war an  
effort has been made from Washing-  
ton to get adequate publication in  
Sweden of important speeches by  
President Wilson and other leaders,  
and reports of important decisions  
of different bodies, progress of re-  
cruiting, etc. These efforts, particu-  
larly as regards speeches, are fore-  
doomed to failure by the fact that  
the speeches are cabled too late.

President Wilson's speeches have  
reached Sweden from two to four  
days after summaries of them had  
been received elsewhere. No Swedish  
editor, after having used a 500-word  
summary will half a week later, de-  
voted much space to the text of the  
same speech.

## Horse Is Popular Again.

To avoid the use of petrol needed  
for war work, the Queen and other  
members of the royal family have  
been using horses in London for  
over two months.

A big family barouche that looked  
as if it had come out of a fairy tale  
stood outside a Knightsbridge drap-  
er's shop the other day. The well-  
groomed but elderly horses were  
driven by a coachman of the old dis-  
tinguished type in the family livery,  
and a tall footman stood with a fur car-  
riage rug, while three little girls in  
white fur capes were as pretty a bou-  
quet as ever a carriage held.

A passing closed carriage and pair  
was driven by a coachwoman who  
with her "footman," a bright-faced  
girl, wore dark green livery. An  
open victoria was seen in Regent  
street.

"There is very little jobbing by  
the month or year now," said a job  
master; "charges are too high. We  
hire out instead single-horsed brough-  
ams at 12s. 6d. for two hours, 16s.  
for dinner and theatre, 17s. 6d. for  
dinner and supper. These are nearly  
double the pre-war charges."

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## Poet and Politician.

Recently elected a director of the  
Northeastern Railway Co., England,  
Viscount Grey of Fallodon is a man  
of great personal charm. He hates  
swank and often displays an amia-  
bility which can even tolerate a bore.  
He is said to be the most cordial  
host that ever welcomed a guest. A  
mystic and a poet at heart—he has  
been accused of writing clever verse  
under a non-de plume—he is a poli-  
tician by command and duty, for it  
was the late Mr. Gladstone who in-  
sisted that with such brains he owed  
it to his country to busy himself with  
affairs of state. Formerly he indulg-  
ed in championship form at lawn ten-  
nis; now he is the leading exponent  
of fly-fishing in England.

## Camouflage.

"Talking about camouflage," said  
a detective in a lecture on disguises,  
"I heard a good camouflage story the  
other day. A colonel said to one of  
his men on the Western front: 'Grif-  
fiths, have you had my dug-out cam-  
ouflaged?' 'Yes, sir,' said Grif-  
fiths. 'I saw to it myself, sir. We've  
made it look exactly like a concealed  
six-inch gun.'"

## Fuel In Paris.

In Paris fuel is so scarce the peo-  
ple are buying wood by the pound,  
there being no coal to be had.

## Reeds for Paper-making.

To meet the war-time paper short-  
age in Great Britain paper manufac-  
turers are experimenting with the  
river reeds found along the banks of  
the Tay near Dundee, Scotland. In-  
formation received by the Bureau of  
Foreign and Domestic Commerce is  
to the effect that paper, at least that  
of rough fiber, can be manufactured  
from this material, the only difficul-  
ties encountered being the brittleness  
of the grass and its tendency to  
break into short pieces after it has  
dried. It is thought, however, that a  
"steeping" process may be adopted  
that will overcome these drawbacks  
and render the grass capable of be-  
ing converted into good salable paper,  
and that in the course of a few  
months a new and fairly important  
industry may be established on the  
banks of the Tay.

## A Generous Father.

Everywhere men who suddenly at-  
tain prosperity spend money foolishly.  
A story is told in *Comptroller and*  
*Finance* illustrating the point in the  
case of a southern dandy who had  
made money as a result of the high  
price of cotton. He went to buy a  
phonograph. "How many children  
have you?" asked the phonograph  
man during the transaction. "I have  
eight," was the answer. "One phono-  
graph for eight children!" exclaimed  
the salesman. "That will never do!  
You need two." And he sold them to  
his credulous customer.

## Women in Britain Cut Logs.

A quarter of a million women in  
England are now working more or  
less regularly on the land, says the  
London Observer. The great major-  
ity are village women who go out  
from their cottages and work for the  
farmers. Seven thousand are in the  
new Land army, which employs wom-  
en who are recruited for a certain  
term and sends them wherever they  
are required.

The women in the Land army en-  
list either for twelve or six months.  
In case of twelve months they receive  
two complete outfits free, consisting  
of a dress, corduroy breeches, strong  
boots, leggings, overalls and hat.  
They also get for the year one jer-  
sey and one mackintosh. They are  
given four or six weeks' free in-  
struction at a training center. Their  
pay on the farm ranges from \$2 to  
\$5 a week.

For a girl who joins the army  
for six months there is no training.  
She goes straight away to the land  
and begins on the work requiring  
less skill. Services of women en-  
rolled in the Land army are avail-  
able for timber cutting and hay bal-  
ling.

Whether the corn be of old or new  
growth, it must yield to Hollo-way's Corn  
Cure, the simplest and best cure offered  
to the public.

When you want something  
real nice and good in

ICE CREAM

and

REFRESHING

DRINKS

TRY

LOVELL'S

Canada Food Board  
License No. 5-1784.

BREAD, CAKES AND  
CONFECTIONERY—THE BEST.

## Killed by Poisons

All scientists agree that poisonous pro-  
ducts in the blood are eliminated by the  
kidneys and liver. The kidneys act as a  
kind of filter for these products. When  
the kidneys are changed or degenerated,  
by disease or old age, then these poisons  
are retained in the body. If we wish to  
prevent old age coming on too soon, or if  
we want to increase our chances for a  
long life, Dr. Pierce of Buffalo,  
N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily be-  
tween meals to flush the kidneys. Then  
procure Anuric at a drug store. This  
Anuric drives the uric acid out. Scien-  
tific men have learned that in gout,  
also rheumatism, poisonous uric acid  
crystals are deposited in or about the  
joints, in the muscles—where inflamma-  
tion is set up.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the  
best condition a diet of milk and vege-  
tables, with only a little meat once a day,  
is the most suitable. Drink plenty of  
pure water, take Anuric three times a  
day for a month.

You can obtain a trial pkg. of Anuric  
by writing Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo,  
N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., enclosing  
10c.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"For sixteen years  
I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble;  
my back has ached al-  
most continuously and  
I have had rheumatic  
pains in my arms,  
hands and lower limbs.  
I have doctored and  
tried every medicine  
recommended to me,  
but have never found  
the relief in anything  
(no matter how much  
I took) that I have  
found in one small  
package of Anuric. In  
one week the secretion  
cleared and my bladder  
was stronger than for  
years, so that I was  
not disturbed at night,  
where I always had to  
arise several times during the night. I only  
hope that many will read this and will try  
Anuric if they suffer with any sort of kidney  
trouble."—MRS. JACOB LONSBERT, 85 Al-  
bion St.

## MEN WHO ENLISTED IN

149 BATT. AT WATFORD

Lieut. W. H. Smyth, Headquarters  
Ottawa.  
Lieut. R. D. Swift, Scout Officer.  
Sergt. W. D. Lamb  
Sergt. M. W. Davies  
Sergt. S. H. Hawkins  
Sergt. E. A. Dadds  
Sergt. W. C. McKinnon  
Sergt. Geo. Gibbs  
Sergt. H. Murphy  
Sergt. C. F. Roche  
Corp. W. M. Bruce  
Corp. J. C. Anderson  
Corp. J. Menzies  
Corp. S. B. Dadds  
Corp. H. Cooper  
Corp. C. Skillen  
Corp. C. E. Sisson  
L. Corp. A. I. Small  
B. Q. S.—B. C. Culley  
C. Q. S.—C. McCormick  
Pte. Frank Wiley.  
Pte. A. Banks  
Pte. F. Collins  
Pte. A. Dempsey  
Pte. J. R. Garrett  
Pte. H. Jamieson  
Pte. G. Lawrence  
Pte. R. J. Lawrence  
Pte. C. F. Lang  
Pte. W. C. Pearce  
Pte. T. E. Stilwell  
Pte. A. H. Lewis, Band  
Pte. G. A. Parker  
Pte. A. W. Stilwell  
Pte. W. J. Saunders  
Pte. Bert Saunders  
Pte. A. Armond  
Pte. W. C. Aylesworth, Band  
Pte. R. Clark, Bugler  
Pte. S. L. McClung  
Pte. J. McClung  
Pte. C. Atchison  
Pte. H. J. McPeley  
Pte. H. B. Hubbard  
Pte. G. Young  
Pte. D. Bennett  
Pte. F. J. Russell  
Pte. E. Mayes  
Pte. C. Haskett  
Pte. S. Graham  
Pte. W. Palmer  
Pte. H. Thomas  
Pte. E. Thomas  
Pte. B. Trenouth  
Pte. E. A. Shaunessy  
Pte. W. Zavitz  
Pte. W. J. Sayers  
Pte. Lot Nicholls  
Pte. John Lamb  
Pte. Eston Fowler  
Pte. E. Cooper  
Pte. F. A. Connely.  
Pte. F. Whitman.  
Pte. Edgar Oke.  
Pte. White.  
Pte. McGarrity.  
Pte. Wilson.  
Pte. Richard Watson, Can. Engineer  
Pte. L. H. Aylesworth, Band.

## Made the Supreme Sacrifice

WATFORD AND VICINITY

Lt.-Col. R. G. Kelly  
Capt. Thos. L. Swift  
Sergt.-Major L. G. Newell  
Pte. Alfred Woodward  
Pte. Percy Mitchell  
Pte. R. Whalton  
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 Hagie  
Sergt. Clayton O. Fuller  
Gunner Russell Howard Trenouth.  
Pte. Nichol McLachlan.  
Corp. Clarence L. Gibson  
Signaller Roy E. Acton.  
Bandman A. I. Small