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The Overland Light Four is a light, snappy,
powerful motor car—economical in price and in gas-
oline consumption.

It's a perfect beauty.

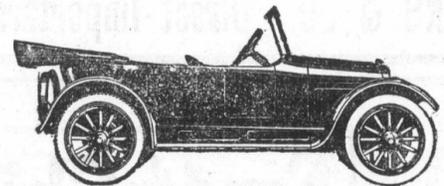
The body is a rich Brewster green with white ivory
striping set off by black wheels, fenders and trimmings.

Every convenience is provided.

Better come in, have a look at the car and try it out.

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Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars

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It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

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HAVE you tried our Bread lately? It is the cheapest and most nourishing food that you can use.

It is good from the outside crust to the inside last crumb. 10c per loaf.

A nice fresh stock of Cakes always on hand.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:

GOING WEST
Accommodation, 75..... 8 44 a.m.
Chicago Express, 13..... 12 31 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

Batter of all kinds requires one scant quart of milk to one quart of flour.
If children eat enough at meals they are less apt to nibble between them.
A bathroom rod put up near the kitchen range will be a handy place to dry dish towels in stormy weather.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY

SHADOW OF DEBT HANGS OVER CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Conditions in the Far East Have Changed Greatly Since League Was Formed for the Purpose of Exterminating the Foreigners—Nations May Decide to Remit Part of Enormous Fine.

THE Boxer indemnity is one of those things which the newspaper reader all over the world takes very much for granted. He has been accustomed to see articles, news items, and editorial comment upon it in his daily paper for fifteen years and more. He may not have made any study of it, or any inquiry as to how it came about; but from what he reads about it, plunging, every now and again, into the midst of things, he notes, with feelings of satisfaction or regret, or even of complete indifference, certain facts regarding its estate. He learns that the payments due to this country or that country are in arrears; that this country or that country is seriously contemplating the possibility of remitting a part or the whole of its share; that some part of it has been remitted; that the whole thing is fast coming to be regarded, in certain responsible quarters, as an anomaly, considering the changes that have, in recent times, taken place in China; and that the China on which this indemnity was imposed, as the due reward for the outrages of the Boxer rising of 1900, bears no resemblance, in status or intent, to the China of 1917, doing its best to put its own house in order, and succeeding quite creditably in achieving its purpose.

During the last few weeks the Boxer indemnity has, once again, found a place in the political sun. It was stated as being one of the inducements put forward to China by the Allies to break with Germany, that, if China would take such a course, the Allies' share of the Boxer indemnity would be remitted to her; whilst China's willingness to break with Germany was said to be considerably augmented by the fact that such a course would necessarily lead to her repudiation of her debt to Germany in this connection. After all, it is not difficult to understand that China would be glad to be well rid of the whole sorry business, for many other reasons besides the relief which it would afford her financially.

The existence of the obligation, stretching on as it does to the year 1941, is a constant reminder of a condition which all that is best in China would be glad to forget, and to see the whole country well beyond.

The rise of the Boxer movement, now more than twenty years ago, had for its object nothing less than the extirpation of the foreigner, and the rehabilitation of China in all the

dignity and splendor of that ancient isolation which she enjoyed before the coming of the "barbarian." When the prefect of Shantung, however, began to gather round him that curious crowd, inspired by motives, half religious, half political, which afterwards developed into a great movement, the rising was no doubt regarded as no more important than the many similar risings which had taken place, in different parts of China, during many years. But the I 'he ch'uan, that is, "the righteous league of fists," or the Boxers, as the Europeans came to call them, had a way of persisting and growing worse all the time. The small flame of 1896 was fanned by many winds. It was a time when the foreigner was making himself specially aggressive in China, demands for concessions were becoming insistent, and a lamentable tendency was being displayed amongst the Powers to wrangle amongst themselves over Chinese property. The righteous league grew and prospered, and outrages on the lives and property of westerners became more frequent, until, at last, in 1900, when the country was ravaged by famine and the troubles at the Court at Peking had reached an acute stage, an anti-missionary rising developed throughout the country. The Dowager Empress, who, all along, had given the movement her secret support, who had, indeed, with consummate statecraft, transformed what promised at one time to be a revolutionary movement into an anti-foreign movement, openly sided with the league. By her famous coup d'etat of September 20, 1898, she had succeeded in making the young Emperor a virtual prisoner, had compelled him to restore the regency and put an end to the reforms which, at that time, were everywhere pending. The reactionary tide continued to rise steadily throughout the year 1899, and the murder of a missionary in Shantung, early in 1900, clearly indicated the direction in which matters were moving. Four months, from January to April, were consumed in negotiations, and meanwhile the righteous leagues, displaying banners with the device, "Exterminate the foreigners and save the dynasty," set out on a grand march through China, pillaging in all directions, destroying railways, and murdering missionaries and native Christians. On the 20th of June, after many other outrages, the foreign legations at Peking were invested. The story of the two months' siege which they sustained, and of the relief which was ultimately brought by an allied force; of the siege of Peking, its capture, and the flight of the Court, is well known. As the result of the great settlement which ultimately followed, an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels was imposed on China, and payments were required to be completed within fifty years. It is this debt, the Boxer indemnity, which China is still paying.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

HUNGRY OUTLOOK FOR HUNS.

Germans Warned to Tighten Their Belts and Starve Gracefully.

A despatch from Geneva, Switzerland, via London, says that the food situation in Germany may grow worse, but it scarcely can become better. This is scarcely the outstanding feature of Germany's great problem.

The German people as yet are not starving, and they have yet provisions in adequate quantities to support life, while in the case of further decreases in available supplies there is still the institution of compulsory "soup kitchens," the most economical method of making all foodstuffs go as far as possible, to stand between Germany and any forced termination to the war through an absolute lack of food.

Life for the civilian population of Germany on the present scanty allowance of food, however, is far from pleasant, though the German newspapers are fond of referring to conditions last winter as exceptional. They also say that the short rations are due largely, to bad harvests and like to intimate that normal crops of grain and potatoes in the coming summer may end the principal food difficulties.

Very little help, Adolph von Batocki, president of the Food Regulation Board, stated in a recent address, can be expected from outside sources in the future. Neighboring countries, he said, being under the steadily increasing pressure of the British sea control, would have little or nothing available for export to Germany this year, and the Germans must pull in their belts a notch tighter and reconcile themselves to holding out on present allowances.

Bread From Unground Grain.

One reason advanced for the high cost of food abroad is the shortage in manual labor due to the war. An ingenious method of dispensing with a large part of this, hitherto considered necessary before the grain in the field can appear in the form of bread upon the table, has been invented in Italy.

According to Agricoltura Toscana, an excellent bread, not only highly nutritious, but delicious in flavor and appetizing of taste, is furnished by the municipal ovens of Bergame from wheat which has never been milled.

It is important that the grain should be of good quality and free from foreign material. It is first carefully washed and sifted and then placed in tepid water to soak for a period of from forty-eight to sixty hours, according to the degree of hardness. At the end of this time it has become "vitalized," i.e., it has begun to germinate, and has therefore become quite soft and tender and has undergone profound chemical modifications.

When the proper degree of vitalization has been attained the grain is fed directly into a kneading machine, where it is triturated and kneaded till it is ready to be molded into loaves. It is then allowed to ferment or "rise" for the proper length of time, whereupon it is placed in the baker's oven.

The bread is gray in color, and being made of the whole grain is much richer in food value than bread from flour, containing a high percentage of mineral salts, lecithin and vegetable pepsin. There is a saving not only in manual labor, but in wastage, so that a given weight of grain yields a considerable larger number of loaves when unground than when converted into flour. Another advantage is that there is less risk of adulteration than when flour is used.

German Peace Terms.

The New Republic vouches for the accuracy of the German peace terms as printed in the Journal de Geneve as follows: "Evacuation of France, except the mining district of Briey, in exchange for a channel port (Calais or Dunkirk) and an indemnity of 15,000,000 francs; restoration of Belgium except that Belgium is not to be allowed to have a national army, permanent German garrisons in Namur, Liege, and Antwerp, control of Belgian railways and ports, and favorable treatment in an economic treaty. We are able to say that the source of this information is reliable, and that the Journal de Geneve is substantially correct in its statements, though they are incomplete. The German Government is not yet prepared to renounce conquest, and the refusal to reveal her terms last January was due to knowledge on Germany's part that a statement of them would consolidate belligerent and neutral opinion against her. Her hope was to secure a conference, detach imperial Russia, and then extort these conquests from the isolated western powers. That is why the conference Germany proposed was impossible, and why President Wilson's request for an announcement of German policy was so gruffly rejected."

A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

Chatham, Ont.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription quite a lot. I always recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and she is doing fine since taking it. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the best medicine there is to-day for women who are ailing."

—Mrs. EDITH MOORE, 30 Degee St., Chatham, Ont.

THAT WEAK BACK

Accompanied by pain here and there—extreme nervousness—drowsiness—may be faint spells, chills or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering during middle life, which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nerve prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases from which women suffer.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases in the past 50 years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and, if not attended to, endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by the best worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.