The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXV LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5 1912. No. 50 NO. 50

Central Market!

I beg to inform my many customers that I have just bought 100 barrels of apples such as Fameuse, Baldwins, McIntosh, Russets, etc. Come and choose yours now, as the number in some kinds are limited.

Don't forget that this year, owing to your kind patronization, I will be able to handle a complete stock of fruits foreign and domestic, in season, for the Christmas trade. In vegetables we have a good assortment. Remember that our fish and oyster market is open with the cold weather. Our Solid Meat Oysters give the greatest satisfaction. Fresh, Smoked, Salt and Dried Fish always on hand.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Opposite J. D. Campbell's Store.

FOR SALE—A double stove in first class condition. Apply to,
W. McMANUS, Brownsburg.

DRESSMAKING.—by an experienced dressmaker. Dresses and costumes at moderate prices.
MISS M. ROGERS. Bethany Rd. Lachute.

XMAS CARDS,—A large and very choice selection of beautiful cards, are on Sale at the Watchman Office. Don't fail to see them before purchasing your supply.

FOR SALE—A quantity of good eggs at 30cts, a dozen. Secure your supply at once from
ROBT. HAMILTON.

We have a lot of boys Reefers that we offer you at extra low prices,
W. Banford & Son.

Christmas Presents in great variety. Useful Ornamental.
T. McOuat & Son.

Have you seen our fine Tweed Overcoat latest style at $12.00.
W. Banford & Son.

Ladie's Kid Gloves in Black, Tan and Navy. Just in a guaranteed line only $1.00 per pair.
W. Banford & Son.

An exceptionaly good entertainment will be given Thursday on Jan. 4th, 1912 in Victoria Hall, under the auspices of the Methodist Ladies Aid. Mrs. Jeannette Jewell Kellogg, of Buffalo, N. Y., Reader, comes to us with the highest testimonial of the press on both sides of the line. She will be assisted by Mr. H. Dumouchel violinest. Reserved seats 50 cts, General admission 35 cts.

BIRTHS.

RODGER,—At River Rouge, on Monday, Jan. 1st, 1912, twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. W. George Rodger.

KERR,—At Lachute, on December 28th 1911, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kerr, of Dunany.

Have you not gotten your Winter Jacket? We are very glad. We have more than we need still.
W. Banford & Son.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors
Enthusiastically Endoised
OPEN DAILY
Intelligent attention assured.
"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.
FRUIT.
GEO. H. CRESWELL.

Your Business is

Our Business.

And we want to know your needs so that we can supply them. We have our store always well stocked with a choice assortment of fine groceries, that cannot be excelled in price or quality.

Our phone is No. 2, so ring up your orders and see how quickly they will be responded to and care exercised in their delivery.

No order too small or none too large. All we ask of you is a trial order.

CARPENTER BROS.

The House of Fair Dealing.

The One-Priced Store Main St., Lachute

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Brunton spent the week in Ottawa.

Mr. James Hay left on Monday for a short visit to Ayr, Ont.

Mr. Wm. Doig and son Guy left for Toronto on Monday last.

Mr. Albert McKimmie, of Connecticut is the guest of his father.

Mr. J. C. Spence, of Ottawa, visited friends in town this week.

Rev. Mr. Mount, of St. Andrews spent the holidays with Mrs. Given.

Miss Roes of Ottawa is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Christie this week.

Mrs. Donaldson, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Bampton.

Miss Mildred Joss spent the New Years' with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson spent the New Year Holidays in Montreal.

Mr. Bert. McArthur, of Ottawa, was the guest of his parents this week.

Rev. Mr. McGregor, of Tuxford, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barron.

Mrs. J. W. Law, of Ormstown, was the guest of Mrs. Rice over the holidays.

Miss Sutherland, Milliner for the Elite, has returned to her home in Arnprior.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Falconner returned on Monday from a visit to Cornwall.

Miss Henrietta and Mr. Evan McCallum were guests of Mrs. Beers for New Year's.

Miss Naomi Ivall of Christieville, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Creswell on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Robt. McFaul entertained a few friends New Years in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Styan.

Dr. J. B. and Miss Lulu McConnel, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. McConnel over New Years.

Dr. Alex. and Mrs. Stewart of Montreal, spent New Years day the guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Miss Low and Mr. and Mrs. Boom, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. Riddell for New Years.

Miss Nettie Giles, who has been visiting her parents for the holidays, returned to Montreal on Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Cliff, of Harvard University, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday last.

Mr. Thos. McNaughton spent a few days in Sherbrooke this week attending the Boys' Work Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam McGillivray and Mrs. Sturgess and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Crozier.

The communion services will be held in St. Mungo's Church, Chatham, on Sunday, 7th January, 1912, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Chas. Calder and Mr. Archie Graham spent the early part of this week at Eastman, Que., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hackwell.

Mr. A. McMillan, Mr. Harold and Miss Small of Montreal, and Mr. R. J. Somerville of Quebec, were guests of Mrs. Hampton this week.

Mr. Albert Hills has severed his connection with Mr. J. D. Campbell and leaves on Saturday for Drummondville. His many friends wish him every success.

Mr. John Hope has entered upon his duties as Customs officer and is busily engaged in fitting up his offices in the Post Office, where the puplic will be able to secure their parcels without the miserable delay of having to pass them through Montreal.

The many friends of Mr. Allie Dixon, of Dalesville, will be sorry to learn that he met with a painful accident at his home on Saturday last. He was chopping wood when the axe slipped and cut his left foot severely. On Tuesday he went to Montreal for treatment.

The pumpkin seed contest at G. Y. Deacon's came to a close on the 31st, the successful winner being Mr. Agnace Dallaire who is now the proud possessor of the handsome clock. Mr. W. S. McBride gressed the same number but lost in the final toss-up. The evening number but lost in the final toss-up, and came in for second prize. The winning number was 542.

Strangers and visitors are made welcome at the following services next Sunday Jan. 7th in the Lachute Methodist Church. Class 9 45, Sermon by the pastor 10 30 a.m. and 7 p m., for Prayer, and Bible Study at 3 p m. in S.S. Hall, the S.S. at 11.30 a.m., the E. L. of C. E on Monday at 8 p m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesdays at 7 30 p m. The pastor will preach at East Settlement at 3 p.m. next Sunday.

Mrs. R. Isaacs (nee Murray), of Crenville, has returned from a trip through the Southern States with her husband, to spend the holidays the guest of her mother. Mrs. Isaacs has visited Dallas, Houston, Forth Worth, and Galvesters, all in the State of Texas, and has brought back many souvenirs of the different parts such as the Cotton Plant, rarely seen in our country. She will leave shortly to spend the remainder of the winter at Palm Beach, Florida.

An audience that comfortably filled the Methodist Church last Sunday Evening listened with profit and pleasure to the impressive farewell service to the old year conducted by the pastor and the Brownsburg Choir, which consisted of about 20 voices and who entered heartily into the spirit of their singing. Mr. John Beresford is to be commended for the efficiency to which his choristers have attained. The text of the address was, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me? I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people"—Ps. 116,

The Annual Tea-Meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Brownsburg, will be held on the evening of Wednesday, January 31st. The ladies ask you to bear in mind this date. The programme will be good, and the usual sumptuous repast will be served. Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

The members of Argenteuil Lodge A.F. & A.M. No. 67, Q.R., met on St. John's Night and R. W. Bro. H. Slater installed the following officers:—Wor. Bro. Geo. Rodger, I.P.M.; Wor. Bro. Walter Wert, W.M.; Bro. F. A. Brennan, S.W.; Bro. Wm Kenton, J.W.; Bro. Henry Hampton, Treas.; Bro. Sam. Graham, Secretary; Bro. H. Charters, Chaplain; Bro. J. S. Dixon, S.D.; Bro. Fred Robinson, J.D.; W. Bro. Arch. McFaul, D. of C.; Bro. Peter Cruise, Steward; Bro. H. M. Gall, Steward; Bro. W. J. Boyd, I.G.; Wor. Bro. J. D. Campbell, Organist; Bro. John McGillivray, Tyler. During the evening Bro. H. Slater performed another very pleasant duty in presenting the Past Masters Jewels to Wor. Bros. G. A. Clunie and W. George Rodger. A sumptuous repast was then served by Wor. Bro. John Hope and a happy hour spent around the festive board.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last there being present Mayor John A. McGibbon and Councillors Paquette, Raymond, Lafleur, McKimmie and McGibbon.

Reports of Road and Finance Committee were received and adopted.

A petition was received from Mr. McGillivray for an increase of salary from $37.50 to $45.00 per month. On motion of Councillor McKimmie seconded by Councillor Lafleur, it was agreed to increase salary to $500 per annum.

It was moved by Councillor Paquette, seconded by Councillor Raymond, that Mr. McArthur be given the sum of $3.50 per day for services as superintendent of waterworks from January 1st, until the laying of the eight inch pipe is completed and also that his services be retained by the town at the rate of 25 cents an hour for day work and time and a half for night work for the time his services are required by the town, and that he complete the collections of rates due to Nov. 1st, 1911.

Dr Clunie was appointed to audit the books of the Superintendent of the waterworks.

Councillor Paquette was appointed presiding officer at the pending elections for the new council.

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A letter was read from Mr. Laframboise with regard to the proposed automobile and carriage factory for Lachute, asking what the Council were prepared to offer by way of bonus. The matter was discussed at some length but action was deferred until later.

It was moved by Councillor Paquette, seconded by Councillor McKimmie, that a vote of thanks be tennered the retiring secretary, Dr. Clunie, for the efficient and painstaking manner in which he had conducted the secretarial work for the town during his term of office.

Don't spend your money foolishly, but come to D. Lapointe's where you can get double the value in splendid presents for this festive season. We have everything suitable for presents and in great variety, too, so that you can buy them at absolutely Cost Price. This is a genuine chance for all, so don't miss it. Keep the name in mind.
D. LAPOINTE, The Tailor.
Main Street

LAKEFIELD.

School No 1, Grade IV, No. of subjects 15,—Edna Peet 92, Grace Copeland 90, Gorden Arnott 66.

Grade III, No. of Subjects 14,—May Evans 82, Miles Copeland 71, Arthur Lowe 64, Lizzie Evans 92.

Grade II, No. of Subjects 5,—Susie Evans 74.

Grade I,—Garnet Rogers 83.

Primmer 1 & II,—Muril Peet 81, Ross Evans 82, Irene Garner 71.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A Happy New Year to all.

May the shadows and sorrows of the past year disappear in brightness of your New Year's morning. May you be filled with the happiness you wish for others, and may your gifts of good-will return to you in blessing and prosperity for the coming year.

We wish to all our customers throughout the country a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

J. A. BEDARD & SON

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE!

The Elite

are Showing a Grand Display of Christmas Presents.

Novelties of Every Description.

China, Cut-Glass, Gloves, Neckwear, Dolls, Games, Books, Leather Writing Cases, Music Rolls, Tie Cases, Comb and Brush Sets, Mirrors, Stationery Sets, Etc. Be sure and see our goods.

Great Reductions in Millinery.

H. E. BURWASH

Brooches! Lockets! Brooches

Brooches & Lockets at less than Wholesale Prices

WHY?

BECAUSE I have purchased all of the Sample lockets and brooches of one of the largest Jewellers in Montreal, at a substantial cut below wholesole cost price and am able to offer to my patrons the benefit of my experience in buying lockets and brooches from 75c. up. Call and see them.

W. H. GARRETSEE . Main Street

Watch Repairing a Specialty. **LACHUTE.**

Buy your Christmas and New Year Presents at T. JOUSSE'S, Main Street Lachute

We have on hand a fine assortment of Solid Gold, Gold-filled and Silver Jewellery, comprising Watches, Brooches, Lady's & Gent's chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Necklaces, Scarf pins, Also: Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Waterman Fountain Pens and Edison Phonographs.

SPECTACLES: Eyes tested by the latest methods. Repair of all kinds.

SEVEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

The nervous tension, that had been trained to its utmost limit in the crowded court during the whole of the day, was relaxed a little as the jury filed out to consider their verdict.

The most unconcerned person present appeared to be the prisoner in the dock. It was true that weariness showed upon his face, and the anguish of suspense could still be read there, but the lost, despairing expression that had once marked it had now vanished, and he bore the appearance of a man resigned to his fate, who sees the forces of destiny arrayed against him, and knows the battle to be an unequal one, in which he is bound to be vanquished.

He had made a brave fight to prove his assertions of innocence; had maintained throughout every detail of the conclusive evidence against him that some mysterious hand and not his own had robbed the man who employed him, Nathan Kerstein, known publicly as a financier but privately a moneylender as well, who had taken some famous jewels in pledge. These same jewels had been stolen from his possession, and were subsequently found secreted in his secretary's valise, although the suspected man had from the first disavowed all knowledge of them, declaring that he was absolutely unaware that his employer had undertaken this pawnbroking transaction.

Counsel had done his best for the young man—indeed, had believed in his innocence—but the facts against him were too strong, and the prosecution had found it easy to beat down the defence. It was proved up to the hilt that the accused had intended breaking away from all his present associations, that he had meant to throw up the remunerative position he had held as Kerstein's secretary; and his excuse that he had hated the work and longed to have done with it, desiring to start again in some more scrupulous occupation, and that this was the motive for those careful plans that had been revealed, was scoffed at by those who were asked to accept it. Of course, it was argued, there was something of truth in what he stated. Undoubtedly he had meant to leave his employer, who had treated him not unkindly, and displayed disappointment rather than animus at his apparent guilt, but not until he had achieved this robbery, not dreaming, as he made his plans, that suspicion would fall so early upon himself.

But the detective hurriedly engaged to investigate the case had assisted, rather against than with Mr. Kerstein's approval, upon searching Guy Wildair's belongings during his absence, and there, tucked away, snugly hidden beneath articles of wearing apparel, were found the whole of the missing jewels, absolutely intact in their cases as Nathan Kerstein had himself received them.

His secretary could offer no explanation beyond his complete ignorance as to how they had found their way into his possession.

Every chance had been given him by his employer, a man by no means hard-hearted, despite his usurious ways, and who had trusted and rather liked his secretary, and never until then had the least suspicion of his honesty.

Wildair had been asked if there was anyone, any enemy, he could have suspected of seeking to thrust guilt upon him, and the young man had been compelled to acknowledge that, so far as he knew, there was no one owing him any such sort of grudge that would secure such means of revenge.

This was during the first stage of proceedings; but afterwards, when other facts were divulged—those facts which proved the preparations he had made for changing his name, leaving his employer without warning, and taking ship to another land—Nathan Kerstein shrugged his shoulders, and metaphorically the world did the same, although the case excited keen interest, as the crowded court testified that day.

With the rising of the jury the judge had also retired to his room.

Mr. Justice Thorn sat back in his chair, a feeling of strange fatigue falling upon him. Something—he could not tell what—had touched old memories, reviving vanished years.

A cloudy figure, the ghost of a dead love, had seemed to hover near him all the time he had been in court that day; the sound of a voice, muted by Death's silencing fingers, had whispered words whose import he had been unable to grasp.

Why should the memory of his dead wife, cut off in the flower of her youth, return to him now and, with an agonizing touch, tear open the wound that time had all too slowly healed?

His loss had changed him, the loss of wife and child, who had both perished long years before in an earthquake that had devastated a South American city where both had been staying; and now a stern, harsh, unrelenting man, he resented this inrush of painful emotions.

He glanced up with a startled look upon his face, for an impatient rapping sounded at the door—an imperative summons. He opened the door and faced the intruder—a girl, tall and slight, with masses of pale hair—who pushed past him and, shutting the door swiftly after her, stood leaning with her back against it, panting and breathless.

"Ethel!" He stared at her with a surprise that was rapidly changing into sternness. His own niece should have known better than to be here at such a time, when, as he had so often repeated, he was, in the fullest sense of the word, a servant of the law, from whom all intrusions of the outer world were to be rigorously shut out.

This girl was his adopted child, herself orphaned years before, even as he had been bereft of wife and son; and whatever pride of race he possessed it was given to her, even if his nature, chilled by that bygone tragedy, had no affection to bestow.

The words of remonstrance he had been about to utter died away as he observed the wild light shining in her eyes, the trembling of her moving lips.

"Uncle, you must save him—you must save him!" The words came in a throbbing whisper, and she paused, placing her fingers to her throat, as if to tear away something that was choking her.

"Ethel, I thought you at home, ill. How is it you are here, and what do your words mean? Save him? Save whom?"

"The man now on trial before you, Guy Wildair," she cried. "Uncle, there is no time to explain or ask for pardon now, but this is the man I secretly love, whose wife I was to have become. You have been always harsh and stern with me, as with others. Had you been different, how glad I would have been to come to you, certain of your sympathy, and have told you everything; my first meeting with him, our ripening love. But—but I was afraid; only I do not fear you now; all that has gone, lost in a greater fear—fear for the man I love."

"Silence!" The judge thundered the word. "If this man is your lover, let shame keep you dumb."

She laughed, wildly, hysterically.

"Do you suppose I have any shame in acknowledging that?" she exclaimed, recklessly. "He is innocent, I tell you—innocent as you or I."

"His plans for changing his name and going abroad? All those preparations that spoke of premeditated crime! Can you account for them?"

"Quite well. It was for my sake he was making these plans. He was going to throw up his present life and employment that he hated, and a past that was bitter to recall, and—and strive to be a better man for my sake! I was going with him, to help him start afresh, his wife. He kept back nothing from me. I knew that he had been wild and foolish, but with me by his side he would have found redemption for his soul."

Mr. Justice Thorn found it hard to answer with any pretence of patience.

"If there was this latent nobility in him, why did he waste some of youth's best years in such a worthless set as evidence has proved him to have associated with? Bah! he has befooled you."

"It was his guardian, a man who has always been his evil genius, who early introduced him to reckless companions, when he was no more than a boy. This man was ever his tempter, and, instead of protecting, seemed bent on urging Guy on to his own ruin."

A flickering smile of contempt passed over the judge's face.

"Your infatuation has blinded you," he retorted. "This man is a wastrel, who has shown blackest ingratitude to his present employer by attempting to rob him. Ethel, never let me hear another word from your lips upon this subject."

"Uncle!" Her parted lips framed the word, her lovely eyes revealing a breaking heart. "You—you are merciless. But, oh, I beseech you, listen to me. My whole life is bound up in Guy Wildair's, and the power is yours to spare him."

"You talk nonsense. Are you such a baby in these matters as not to know that his fate rests with the jury?"

"But his sentence, whether it is a severe one or lenient, there your ruling is supreme. You must——"

"Hush!" A knock had sounded once more, and the judge understood what it meant. The jury had decided upon their verdict.

He threw a glance at Ethel, but she was leaning back, white and faint from weakness, her tall, slight form looking frail as a bent lily broken by the storm. She had been ill for weeks, confined to the house, and only that very day learnt of her lover's unhappy position—news that had given a spurt of energy that had triumphed over weakness of body and had brought her to the court at this eleventh hour.

The judge returned to the court. His mind was made up. For the first time in his judicial career private considerations were to influence his judgment.

He would be cruel to Ethel only to be kind. He would erect prison walls for a long spell of time between a foolish, love-sick girl and the object of her misplaced affections. He knew the power of time, and Ethel had always been gentle and yielding.

This man it was his duty to consign to prison she would forget. One day she would thank him for having saved her from shipwrecking her life.

A hush, a great silence, prevailed as the fateful question was put to the foreman of the jury. The answer came—the answer the judge had known was a foregone conclusion—"Guilty."

Mr. Justice Thorn addressed the prisoner gravely, solemnly—emphasizing the darker side of his theft, the betrayal of trust, the treachery to a man who had displayed some kindness towards his secretary, however hard his methods may have been towards the world at large.

"Seven years' penal servitude."

As he pronounced sentence the eyes of judge and prisoner met—the latter's with a look of despairing pain in them, and in the judge's there leapt a sudden, startled question that replaced the sternness of their gaze.

That sense, that eerie, elusive sense of an unseen presence close to him, came back again, and surely a moan—a moan of pain in a remembered voice—sounded to his hearing! A delusion—nothing more—that faded in a moment. Then the solemn drama of a man's trial and sentence was over.

* * *

Some hours later Mr. Justice Thorn sat in his study, his attitude one of profound thought.

Something about the man he had sentenced that day had left an ineffaceable impression upon his mind, like a haunting memory of something intangible that must yet have had some strong bearing upon his own past, if only the mists that half-concealed it would disperse and reveal it clearly.

He glanced up suddenly, starting a little, for a slight sound had fallen upon his ear. The hour was late: the household had long retired to rest. What or who could be stirring?

In answer to that silent question the door quietly opened, to disclose the figure of a tall, well-dressed man, whose dark, lined, sinister face, lit by sparkling, malevolent eyes, caused an ejaculation of surprise and startled recognition from the judge.

The latter rose, his austere face flushed with a touch of color, and both men were silent for a brief moment.

"I thought you might refuse to see me if I called in a more orthodox way," muttered the intruder, in a low, jarring voice that had a certain subtle note of triumph beneath its quietness "so I slipped in earlier in the evening when the front door was ajar for a moment, and have concealed myself until now."

"You need not have resorted to such a subterfuge," replied the judge, slowly, his own voice a little husky and unsteady. "I would have seen you. Why would I refuse?"

The other gave a harsh, grating laugh.

"You might have remembered my old vow of vengeance—that is all—and feared me."

The judge lifted his hand. Something of the customary coldness, driven away for a few seconds at this man's unexpected appearance, returned to his face.

"I am not a coward," he answered.

"No; only a thief, who robbed my life of its glory—that is all. Only a thief, who took from me the woman I loved—loved as women are rarely loved, with a love that you can never even dream about. She was the better part of my evil nature; she was the star that shines over storm-darkened waters, and would have proved my redeeming angel had she kept her vows and become my wife." He gave a low gasp, a sobbing cry, that he choked back with a great effort. "You wrecked my soul by that theft, and left me what, ever since then, I have been—only the husk of a man, dead but for one sustaining purpose—and that, revenge."

"It is late to talk of revenge," returned the judge, in an unusually mild tone. He could not survey this man without some strong emotion, for once—once in the buried years of boyhood—they had been friends.

He had done him an injury; he was too just a man to deny the fact to himself.

"Why not let the past be forgotten?" he continued. "Can't we both afford to do that after all this time? Remember, the woman we loved is in her grave, sleeping the long sleep. Do not grudge me the joy that was mine only for such a little while."

"And with her rests also your son—her son?"

The judge nodded gravely.

"Blossom and bud both snatched away by death."

The visitor uttered a harsh, mocking laugh that broke off with a snarl, then he glared at the judge, whose shocked face revealed his amazement.

"Listen!" He lifted a shaking hand, he was trembling all over, but his voice was steady. "The day of reckoning—oh, at last it has come—the day of reckoning between you and me. You imagine that your son was killed together with his mother, lost in the earthquake? You were deceived. I was in the city, one of the saved, able to save another, a helpless child, an infant, child of the woman you won away from me, your child. He did not die, he is living still."

The judge sank back into his chair, staring at him—staring.

"My child—my son!" He gasped forth the words. Then a strange light came into his face. He leant forward suddenly, a wave of passion engulfing him. Things seemed to swim before him in a mist of blood, and he dimly realized that he was holding and forcing backward upon the floor the form of this man who had once been his friend. "You have robbed me of him for more than twenty years. Where is he—this son of mine?" He hissed out the words, then recovered himself and fell, gasping, back into his chair once more.

The other had fallen, shaken but unhurt, and now he got up to his feet and made answer, mockingly, exultantly.

"That is the question I wanted you to ask. Your son—ah, fool, not to read the truth to-day! Your son was the lad you sentenced—Guy Wildair. He is a thief, he is dishonored; and it was I who trained him to this end, destined from the moment of his rescue. Was it pity, compassion, that moved me then? No; the desire for revenge that burnt its purpose upon my mind even in that first moment, with the horrors of the overwhelming catastrophe surrounding me on every side. A good judge, an upright judge, who gave his son a cruelly severe sentence—his own son, sentenced by a father's lips!"

"Enough!" The judge got slowly up to his feet. His face was grey in hue, his features fixed. "It is a lie!"

The other laughed. "Didn't you read the likeness in his face? He has her eyes, and didn't you hear her voice in his speech—he has that, too. I tried to spoil him, but there was something in him that was stronger than my power of evil suggestion. But at last—well—you tried him and sentenced him, so you know. He is done for—ruined. In seven years, what will he be? What of manhood will remain when the prisons have done their work?"

"Go!" The judge pointed a finger towards the door.

"Yes; I will go. There is nothing for me to wait for. My errand here is ended. My revenge is complete."

Like a figure of stone the judge watched him vanish; like a figure of sand he collapsed when the door had closed.

His wife's boy, his own son, a felon, a convict.

He bent down on to his knees, his proud heart humbled, its frozen waters melted at last into a well of human tears.

Broken words began to fall from his lips—pleading words. A judge was at the bar of Heaven, asking mercy from the Great Judge.

* * *

The night wore through and day came at last; but the judge remained locked in his study.

The world awoke once more, and presently a voice came to him, calling through the shut door.

"Uncle—open, I must speak to you. I have something to tell you, wonderful news."

It was the voice of Ethel. But how changed. It had lost its despairing ring; it quivered with ecstatic joy.

He unlocked the door, and she entered, gazing at his haggard, drawn face with a surprised glance.

"Uncle—the words I uttered yesterday have been proved, and I wanted you to know my faith was justified. My sweetheart is innocent. He will be liberated immediately."

He stared at her in a dazed manner.

"Mr. Kerstein's valet, a man long in his service, and entirely unsuspected, has admitted that he was the culprit who stole the jewels from his master's possession and placed them in Guy's valise, where they were found. He declares that he was bribed to do this terrible wrong by Guy's evil genius, his cruel guardian."

"Ethel—Ethel, is this true?" There was a sob in the judge's deep voice. She stared at him amazed at the transcendent relief that showed in his face.

"It is true," she said, gently, yet with a touch of pride. "This man, Nathan Kerstein's valet, was fatally injured last night in a motor accident; but before dying he made this confession, and so cleared Guy, my future husband," she added, firmly, "whom I am going to meet this very day, the first to greet him."

The judge's head was bent low.

"Child, may I come with you? A strange request? Perhaps. But—but you will understand when you and your sweetheart and I are together, for then I will explain all. It will be my turn to ask for mercy, and it is you who must be there to plead for me."—London Tit-Bits.

A QUEER HABIT.

"I'm sure that my husband doesn't drink," said the bride.

"That so?" asked the old-timer.

"Yes, but he has one very peculiar habit. He's terribly fond of cloves."

THE KAISER'S WAR-CHEST.

Where it is Kept and How the Fund Is Apportioned.

In the remarkable organization of the German army no details has been forgotten. As part of its almost perfect preparation for possible war there is the Reichskiegschatz—the Imperial War Fund, which is kept in the Julius Tower at Spandau. This fund, which was reserved from the French indemnity payment, and which, says the Belfast News, has lately been doubled in size, now amounts to sixty million dollars.

This sum is kept entirely out of circulation, and costs the community in lost interest alone at least six hundred thousand pounds a year. The war treasure is entirely in gold, silver and currency, and may be used only to pay the expenses of the army after war has broken out. It is truly blood-money.

The Julius Tower is the center of the Citadel of Spandau, the chief fortification of Berlin. Spandau has repeatedly fallen into the hands of an enemy. During the Seven Years' War it was taken by the Russians. From October 25, 1806, until April 26, 1813, the French under Napoleon held the fortress. Germans feel sure, however, that to-day their army is too powerful to make such a calamity possible.

The Julius Tower is built of solid blocks of basalt. Its foundations go ten feet lower than the bed of the river Spree. According to tradition, the tower was begun by Julius Caesar.

The money is kept in iron boxes, labeled with the names and addresses of commanders of army corps and admirals of fleets. These packages would be immediately despatched to the commanders named at the outbreak of war. Special sums are provided for commanders on the frontier where war has broken out. Sums are also provided for special purposes, such as secret services and the work of spies. The greater part of the treasure consists of German twenty-and ten-mark gold pieces. There are, however, quantities of coins of all the great powers of the world, but principally of France, England and Russia.

For use on the Russian frontier silver is provided.

All these parcels of money are opened, weighed and counted at irregular intervals, but at least five times every year, by army officers appointed by the Kaiser, and drawn from all parts of the country. These officers have to give their word of honor, when assembled, that they do not know each other. Although the Julius Tower funds are in charge of a special curator, that functionary is not always advised of the proceedings beforehand, and only when the Kaiser's special deputies have finished their work is he called in to check up the accounts.

The Fourth Guard Grenadier Regiment and a battery of the Third Guard Grenadiers look after the defense of the Julius Tower. The Third Train Battalion, stationed within the citadel, is ready at a moment's notice to conduct the war treasures to the various destinations. In the tower itself no gas or electric light is permitted. It is lighted entirely from the outside.

At irregular hours of the night the inside of the tower is searched for thieves or burglars by means of ladders brought from the citadel and manned by engineers, who use swinging lamps to light the interior. While the search is in progress, the regular lower garrisons and sentinels hold their rifles in readiness to shoot any suspected person. There is a guard-room at the very bottom, on the water-level, to prevent possible burglars from gaining entrance to the secret crypts by tunneling. A second guard-room is established behind the only entrance door. Its purpose is to defend the entrance and only staircase leading to the vaults.

Before each of the vaults sentinels are stationed, and sentinels are constantly passing up and down the staircase. A third guard-room is established under the roof, with lookouts in all directions.

MANUFACTURING DIAMONDS

Still Very Small, But the Size Will be Increased.

A German chemist, Dr. Werner von Bolton, has discovered a new process by which diamonds can be manufactured. But, as has been the case in previous discoveries, the stones are too small to be of any commercial value. Dr. von Bolton observed the ordinary illuminating gas decomposed when exposed to the vapor of mercury and that if the gas is allowed to work on metallic amalgams of mercury the carbon contained in the gas is liberated in a non-crystallized form and in crystals or diamonds.

As the diamonds obtained were infinitesimal in size diamond dust was placed in a tube, in which gas was dissolved, to act as so-called "mother crystals."

The newly formed crystals adhere to these, and the result is a larger, but still very small, stone.

The amalgam used is natrium.

It is placed in a glass tube containing a small quantity of diamond dust, and lighting gas is passed through the tube for four weeks.

The inventor is now engaged upon the problem of increasing the size of the stones.

VALUE OF WASTE MATTER

FORTUNES WERE FORMERLY THROWN AWAY.

Many Uses of Coal Tar—Grime Washed From Sheep's Fleece is Valuable.

One of the wonders of modern science is the manner in which products hitherto regarded as worthless have been turned to such good account that they have earned fortunes for manufacturers and provided employment for thousands of workers. It is not so many years ago that gas makers were glad to give away coal-tar in order to get rid of it. It was regarded merely as waste, and of no value. Then science discovered its use for making dyes, how it could be turned into a valuable antiseptic, such as carbolic acid, and ultimately it proved an important factor in the invention of the smokeless powders and powerful explosives which have made modern warfare so terrible.

About the same time that the value of coal-tar was discovered an effort was being made to utilize a thick, evil-smelling liquid, a by-product of the soap-boiling industry, which had been thrown away as useless. Ultimately this substance was collected and refined, the result being glycerine and a fortune.

VALUE OF GRIME.

Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries was that by which the grime washed from the sheep's fleece was made to yield many thousands of dollars yearly. Some observant individual discovered that a certain amount of potash was absorbed by sheep as they chewed the meadow grass. This potash circulates through the system, and eventually exudes through the skin and adheres to the wool. In cleaning the wool, this mixture of dirt and potash was recklessly washed away. Nowadays, however, wool-cleaning establishments retain the water and employ chemists to remove the potash for further chemical use. It is estimated that no fewer than 2,200,000 lb. of potassium carbonate is made from the potash thus saved in the mills and scouring establishments of France and Belgium.

Little is wasted nowadays in the cotton and silk industries, although at one time the outside and inside husks of cocoons were regarded as mere refuse. Now, however, working up of waste fibres has so perfected that very little of raw material is thrown away. vets and plushes are now made from short fibres, which were at one time regarded as mere waste.

ROMANCE OF ALPACA.

The same story could be told of cotton. Nearly all cotton rags, as well as linen rags, are respun. Although much cotton waste finds its way to the paper-maker, the time is not far distant when, like flock and shoddy, even short cotton fibres will be worked over again for textiles. As it is, the waste of cotton mills is employed for the making of matting and wadding and of carpet linings.

By the way, how many people are aware that it was quite by accident that the late Sir Titus Salt, who made an enormous fortune out of manufacturing alpaca, founded his wealth on waste! He bought up a lot of nonrescript hair-wool which was regarded as mere rubbish, for it was practically useless for spinning. Sir Titus bought the material for a mere song, and after numerous experiments produced alpaca from what had hitherto been regarded as waste material.

Talking of cotton-spinning, reminds one that at first the cotton masters used to fling away the steel spindles when they were worn out, afterwards selling them by the ton for old iron. One day, however, someone hit upon the idea of grinding one end down into a wedge, and thus it came about that the waste spindles, which used to be sold for next to nothing, now fetch a good price from manufacturers of tools, who make screw-drivers and other tools out of them.—London Tit-Bits.

86,934 MURDERERS IN 10 Y

Figures Bear Out Taft's Denunciation of U. S. Criminal Law.

"It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization," declares President Taft. The following figures seem to bear it out. Murders in the United States in the last ten years, 86,934, or a number equivalent to the total population of Springfield, Mass.; executions, 1,149—about one in seventy-five murderers suffering the death penalty, divided thus:

Murders.	Executions.
1901—7,852	118
1902—8,834	144
1903—8,976	123
1904—8,482	116
1905—8,698	118
1906—9,350	123
1907—8,712	104
1908—8,952	92
1909—8,103	107
1910—8,975	104

Murders in New York last year, 185; convictions, 45; in the last ten years, 1,161; convictions, 328.

In Alabama in two years, 630 murders.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Chorea, or as it is more generally known, St. Vitus dance, is a disease that usually attacks the young children, though older persons may be afflicted with it. Its most common symptoms are a twitching of the muscles of the face and limbs. As the disease progresses this twitching takes the form of spasms in which the jerking motion may be confined to the head, or all the limbs may be affected. The patient is frequently unable to hold anything in the hands or to walk steadily, and in severe cases even the speech is affected. The disease is due to debility of the nerves and is always cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood, tone and strengthen the nerves and thus restore the sufferer to good health. The following is a striking instance of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do in this trouble. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Pelee Island, Ont., says:—"At the age of fourteen my eldest daughter, Edith, became much run down, and the trouble developed into St. Vitus dance. First her left arm became affected, then the left leg and entire left side. She grew so bad that she actually could not hold anything in her hand, and could only go about with a sliding, jerking motion. Notwithstanding that we were giving her medicine, she seemed to be growing worse, and finally her speech became much affected. We became so much alarmed about her that finally her father got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we began giving her these. In the course of a few weeks she was much better, and before all the pills were gone she was again enjoying perfect health. This was in 1908, and as she has not had a symptom of the trouble since I feel justified in saying the cure is permanent."

Be sure you get the genuine pills which are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

YOUTH FOUND COMET.

Made Discovery With Home-Made Telescope.

To a young amateur astronomer in London, England, working with a telescope of his own making fell the honor of discovering, simultaneously with Prof. Quenisset, the new comet which was the other day for the first time observed in the heavens. This youth—he has just turned 21—communicated the news of his discovery to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich before Prof. Quenisset's observation became known, and had he communicated with the Kiel Observatory, as the more experienced astronomer did, it is probable that the new comet would have been registered under the double name of Quenisset-Brown, Francis Brown being the name of the Englishman.

Mr. Brown lives with his parents at Lee, where for five years he has been studying the stars as a hobby. Two years ago he constructed there a big reflecting telescope, with a twelve-inch aperture, which is rigged up in his father's back garden.

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMEN.

Marjorie.
Marge.
Margaret Smith.
Margaret Smith-Brown.
Margaret Smith-Brown-White.
Marguerite Smith.
Marguerita.

SKIN SUFFERERS

Do you realize that to go through life tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, scaly and crusted eczemas, or other skin and scalp humors is unnecessary? For more than a generation, warm baths with

Cuticura Soap

And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment have proved successful in the most distressing cases, of infants, children and adults, when all else had failed.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9M, Boston, U. S. A.

MEN OF GENIUS AT TABLE.

Tales of Great Men Who Were Great Eaters.

It would appear that the man of genius usually requires a large supply of substantial food. Intellectual work demands full nutrition to repair the waste of brain tissue. Scott was wont to attribute his extraordinary capacity for continuous work to his digestion and the wholesome restraints of his appetite in his youth. "I have as keen an appetite now as any man," he said, "but I know when to stop."

Mirabeau is stated to have been an enormous feeder, eating as much at a meal as would suffice three ordinary men. Talleyrand was also a noted eater. Goethe and Napoleon ate large quantities of food, but cared little for the quality. Bismarck was noted for his appetite, which was insatiable, but his food was of the simplest.

Many stories are told of the gross delight in eating evinced by the two Dumas, father and son, one of which is that the younger, being overtaken by a storm, took refuge in a hotel near Paris. Twenty-four turkeys were hanging upon the spit.

"And all for a single traveler," explained the host.

"C'est mon pere!" exclaimed Alexandre. He was right.

FACT AND FANCY.

Oats make the most fattening cereal.

The voice of winter is, perhaps, snow-balling.

In 1350 skilled labor was paid ten cents a day. Unskilled got only three cents. But half a dollar in 1350 would buy a sheep.

No consistent vegetarian has a right to wear mutton-chop whiskers.

A slight ligtning stroke has been known to cure neuritis.

Rich bachelors often make poor husbands.

Stubborn mules will work splendidly if a little wine or beer is mixed with their food.

Full dress in most regiments involves, oddly enough, bearskins.

Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley, the two English field marshals, are 79. The army is nowadays the safest and healthiest profession.

A Pill that Proves its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspeptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

Nearly every man has a fool theory that he believes the world will finally adopt.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Some men are born great and some others roll up their trousers and wade right into the midst of greatness.

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

"MONDAY MORNINGITIS."

Have you ever felt it—that queer lackadaisical, "don't care," "can't do" feeling? It wakes up with you on Monday mornings, and continues with ordinary, hard-working man or woman, subject to the ills and worries of everyday life. At a very early hour the Monday morning "old man of the sea" perches himself on his victims' shoulders, and the first spell cast is a haunting disinclination to rise. Nor does the fell influence stop at this. Work loses completely its usual savour. Strong and irresistible waxes the temptation to "slack" wholeheartedly. And the strange part of it is that members of every community are liable to attacks of this peculiarly paralysing form of Monday-phobia. Even kings and princes cannot escape it. And the one only cure for it is a little determination. Make an effort to get up quite to time. Arrive early at your work. Attack that work, whatever it be, immediately and with spirit. Do not dilly-dally, and thus give the "tired feeling" time to get a permanent grip.

SAWDUST AS BREAD.

Sawdust may not appeal to the palate as a digestible or appetizing substitute for flour in the making of bread, but all the same there is a large bakery in Berlin, Germany, turning out 20,000 loaves of sawdust bread daily. The sawdust is first subjected to a process of fermentation, and various chemical manipulations. Finally it is mixed with one-third part of rye flour, formed into loaves, and baked in ovens like any other bread. Although this new "pain de bois," as the French call it, is meant for consumption by horses only, claim is made by the manufacturers that in case of famine it would furnish a nutritious and highly satisfactory food for human beings.

NOTHING LIKE THEM FOR A SORE BACK

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS STILL DOING GREAT WORK.

Mrs. T. G. Alexander, of Hawthorne, after twelve years' suffering, tells the public what they are doing for her.

Hawthorne, Ont., Dec. 11 (Special).—"There is nothing like Dodd's Kidney Pills for a sore back." That is the statement of Mrs. T. G. Alexander of this place, and all her neighbors agree that she should know. "I suffered for twelve years from a pain in my back, Rheumatism and Heart Disease," Mrs. Alexander continues. "I was always tired and nervous and my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. Since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I am feeling so much better that I feel I must say a good word for them."

No matter how long you have suffered Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot fail to help you if your trouble is of the Kidneys. If you use Dodd's Kidney Pills early the cure will be quick. If your trouble is of long standing it will take them longer to cure you. But they always cure. People from all parts of Canada who have been cured are telling about it in the newspapers almost every day.

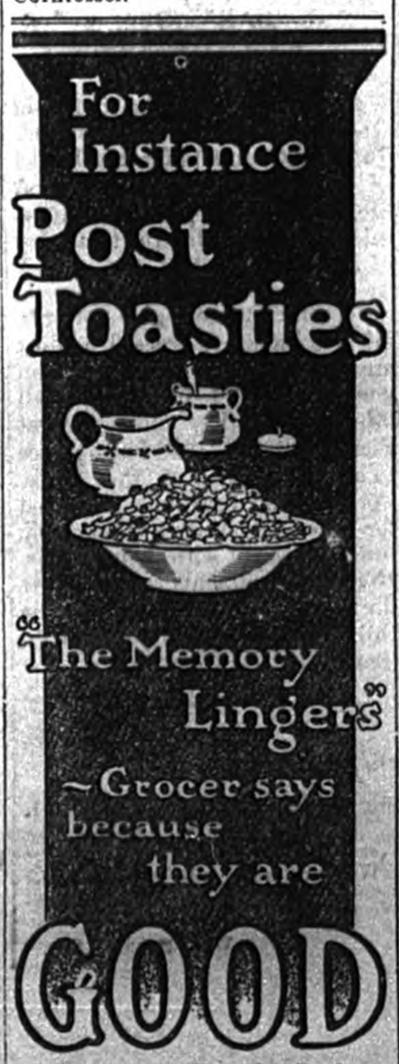
ALE TESTER HAD SINECURE.

Elaborate precautions were taken in the eighteenth century to insure the fitness of English ale. The official sugar seeker was an institution. His post, though no sinecure, required little brainwork. But leather breeches were indispensable. Here is his programme: "He would enter an inn unexpectedly, draw a glass of ale, pour it on a wooden bench and sit down in the little puddle he had made. Here he would sit for 30 minutes by the clock. He would converse, he would smoke and he would drink with all who asked him to, but he would be very careful not to change his position. At the end of the half hour he would make as if to rise, and this was the test of the ale; for if the ale was impure, if the ale had sugar in it, the tester's leather breeches would stick to the bench."

THE POPULAR PIANO.

It is just a little over two hundred years since the piano was first invented and used in Italy, and it was not till nearly sixty years later that England came to know the "new musical instrument called Piano-forte." Since that day the piano has progressed. And the majority of homes refard the piano as a necessity rather than a luxury. You can buy one for $75, or you may pay $75,000, as one millionaire did. For how many people the piano finds employment it would be difficult to estimate. Apart from the host of teachers, every piano manufactured passes through the hands of some fifty different people; while more than forty different materials are employed in the construction of the most ordinary instrument.

"What is the hardest thing to learn about farming?" inquired the visitor. "Gettin' up at five o'clock in the mornin'!" replied Farmer Corntossel.



Post Toasties are a Canadian Product, Made by
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Pure Food Factories
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

AIMOST INVISIBLE SCREWS.

Are Four One-thousandths of an Inch in Diameter.

The smallest screws in the world are made in a watch factory. They are cut from steel wire by a machine, but as the chips fall from the knife it seems as though the operator was simply cutting up the wire for this own amusement. No screws can be seen, and yet a screw is made at every third operation.

The fourth jewel screw is next to invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like a grain of dust. With a magnifying glass, however, it is seen to be a screw with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen plainly.

These little screws are four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. It is estimated that an ordinary thimble would hold 100,000 of them. About a million are made in a month but no attempt is ever made to count them.

In determining the number, 100 of them are placed on a very delicate balance, and the number of the whole amount is calculated from the weight. All the small parts of the watch are counted in this way, probably 50 out of the 120.

After being cut the screws are hardened and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, heads up. This is done very rapidly, but entirely by the sense of touch instead of by sight, so that a blind man could do it as well as the owner of the sharpest eye. The heads are then polished in an automatic machine, 10,000 at a time. The plate on which they are polished is covered with oil and a grinding compound, and on this the machine moves them very rapidly by a reversing motion until the polish is perfect.

COLD SORES AND ULCERS ARE HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

Cold sores, chapped hands, ulcers and winter eczema are common troubles just now, and for all these, Zam-Buk will be found the surest and quickest remedy. Sometimes cold sores arise from chilblains on the toes or fingers, and in the former case, where colored socks are worn, there is a danger of blood-poisoning from the dye. Zam-Buk being so powerfully antiseptic removes the danger as soon as applied.

Mr. W. J. Halliday, of Ash Grove, Ont., says: "I had my little finger frozen, and it cracked at the first joint, causing a bad sore, which discharged freely and would not heal. The pain was very bad, and the whole of my hand became swollen.

"A friend advised me to try Zam-Buk, and in a very short time it healed the sore."

Miss Lillie May, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "A few weeks since, several nasty, disfiguring cold sores suddenly broke out on my lips, which became much swollen. I tried Zam-Buk, and after a few applications of this balm, every sore was healed."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for eczema, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Refuse harmful imitations and substitutes.

Use also Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet. Best for baby's tender skin!

Any man can secure an appreciative audience by letting his money talk.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

A man's natural bent seems to be crooked.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The easiest way to acquire fortune is to inherit it from your father.

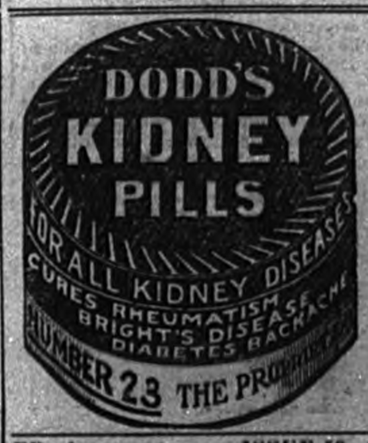
Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

A KNIGHT ERRANT.

Gwendoline—"If it were but possible, in these prosaic days, for you to do something brave and knightlike, in order to prove your love!"

George—"Well, ain't I going to marry you next month on a salary of $10 a week?"

Some people never appreciate a favor until they need another.



BONDS WILL INCREASE YOUR INCOME

¶ Your surplus money, your savings, float most of the big undertakings in Canada. The banks, loan and insurance companies, etc., use the money you deposit with them to buy bonds.

¶ The government charter under which these companies act, restricts them to certain kinds of investment. They cannot invest where their money is not quickly available when wanted. They can and do buy bonds.

¶ When you increase the yield of your money it is equivalent to increasing your principal. When you can do this without any sacrifice of security, as is the case when purchasing bonds, it is a matter which demands your close and immediate attention.

¶ Literature on the subject of bonds which we will send you on application, describes fully this premier form of investment.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
R. M. WHITE
Manager

YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS
TORONTO
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA
LONDON (ENG.)

RAW FURS

Collectors and shippers will find it to their advantage to get their names on our mailing list. This insures prompt receipt of our quotations and general information, which will be ready about the 15th of November. You can be sure of fair and liberal treatment when you ship your collections to Wagner, Brasler & Co 86 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

SHE LEFT THEM AT HOME.

"Have you any references?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, ma'am. A lot of 'em."

"Then why didn't you bring them with you?"

"They're just like my photographs, ma'am. None of 'em does me justice."

A Cure for Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

Bagpipes were used by the Assyrians, and were known all over Asia; the Chinese also had this musical instrument.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

If a woman is afraid of losing her hair she might lock it up in a safe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

As a general rule married men do not lie from choice. But their wives persist in asking such foolish questions.

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 25 cents.

"I don't understand this banking business at all," said Mrs. Hicks. "The cashier wouldn't give me any money on my check this morning because he said it was overdrawn." "Well, wasn't it?" asked Hicks. "Not that I know of," sighed Mrs. Hicks. "I filled it in just as you told me to, the date, amount, the person to whom paid and my signature. I didn't add a thing."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Britain's total expenditure in naval matters in 1910 was nearly three times that of France for the corresponding period.

Hamlins Wizard Oil is recommended by many physicians. It is used in many public and private hospitals. Why not keep a bottle on hand in your own home?

MAN AS MACHINE.

It is a little startling to learn that man is superior to all mechanisms. In the best artificial machines the efficiency is only fourteen per cent. The human machine gives a profit of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. on the fuel; in other words, on the food consumed. A man always wastes energy during the first five minutes of work Monday's labor in man is the worst, and Tuesday's the best in the week. That is, according to a large number of experiments made by a distinguished professor. Man, he considers, is more liable to make mistakes in the afternoon than in the morning. Is this the reason banks close early?

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS.
IF you want to sell a farm, consult me.
IF you want to buy a farm, consult me.
I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario and prices right.
H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply H. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN—$50 PER WEEK SELLING one hand Egg-Beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE RIGHT—The Moler Barber College is the original college, founded in 1895; graduates are now successful barbers all over the world; you get expert instruction; constant practice. Write for catalogue. Moler

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY and FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

6 TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.—A STUDY OF other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

SPECIALISTS ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measurement. Glasses fitted by age. Write to-day for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

DELHI TANNERY—CUSTOM ROBE and Fur tanning. Cattle and Horse Hides make best Robes and Coats when properly tanned. Send them to me and have them dressed right. You will be well satisfied. B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

CARPET DYEING and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the British American Dyeing Co' Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 158, Montreal.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

H. H. NIGHTINGALE
STOCK BROKER
Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
LISTED STOCKS CARRIED ON MARGIN
Correspondence Invited
33 MELINDA ST. TORONTO.



GIVE YOUR BUSH A CHANCE AND MAKE MONEY WITH IT.

You would not think of cutting down your hay or grain with hand scythes, and you should not use old pots and pans. Install a "Champion" and make more and better syrup with less time and fuel. More revenue at a reduced cost. Why not try this? We have one that will just suit you. You are sure to win. Write for free booklet. THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Upon an average, Scotsmen are the tallest men in the United Kingdom; Irishmen come second, Englishmen third, and Welshmen last.

One-fourth of the cane-sugar crop of the world is grown in the British Empire.

DR. DOW'S



STURGEON OIL LINIMENT

External application for man or beast. Everyone knows of the wonderful qualities in the oil of the STURGEON for sprains, lameness, etc.

Dr. Dow's formula has it in its best form. For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Swellings, etc., it cannot be equalled.

Try it once and you will be satisfied. Price 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER. HE SELLS IT.

The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., Sole Props. St. John, N. B.

The Watchman
AND
LAVTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1912.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Locals, constituting 5 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion.

Address all communications to The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE - QUE

AN IMMIGRATION COMPARISON.

Immigration into Canada, both from Europe and the United States, has shown steady increase in 1911, but, according to Ellis Island records, there has been a decided slump in European emigration to the United States. The statement for the eleven months to Dec. 1 shows that 300,000 fewer immigrants entered the United States in that period than in the year 1910. Moreover, the exodus from the United States to Europe in the same eleven months was exceeded only twice in late years. To troubled industrial conditions is attributed this decline of migration in favor of the United States, but the spreading fame of Canada as a land of "milk and "honey" has undoubtedly served to divert some of the better class of trans-Atlantic emigration Nor is the declension of immigration in the United States mesely a matter of numbers. There is a falling off in quality as well. Mr. Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, says, in his report for 1911, that the immigrant of to-day is inferior, morally and physically, to the immigrant of earlier years. He adds that the south-eastern Europeans, who now form over 80 per cent. of the European immigrants, have exceedingly low standards of living, their habits are filthy, and their ignorance so great that in his opinion they have no capacity for assimilation into the citizenship of the United States.

So far, Canada has been comparatively fortunate in the quality of her immigrants. In addition to drawing heavily on the very cream of the Anglo-Saxonfarmers of the United States, Canada has succeeded in attracting emigrants from north-western Europe, almost to the exclusion of southern Europe people. In the year ending June, 1910, half of the European immigration into Canada was English and Scotch, and not 15 per cent. of it was from southern and south-eastern Europe. The plans now being arranged for more progressive and aggressive immigration work by the Borden Government will further sift the quality, as well as increase the number, of the immigrants. One of its first steps, in taking up this matter, was the appointment of a commissioner to study and report on conditions in Canada and in Europe, particularly in Britain, and to suggest more effective means of securing desired classes, and placing them to them to the best advantage. The establishment of a system of Government supervision over the placing of immigrants has been badly needed, for much of the trouble attendant on profitable assimilation of the newcomers has been due to their ignorance of Canadian conditions. Such a system will give the intending emigrant courage to face, without [illegible] ordeal of setting [illegible] it will greatly stimulate immigration by the better class of agricultural workers. It will more equably settle and develop Canada, and restrain the further crowding of already congested cities by newcomers seeking a market for their labor. Both East and West will share in the influx according to the class of immigrant, and the work for which he is best adapted. "Foreiguization," such as has marred the development of American centres of population, will be restricted, and the evils that follow low class immigration will be at a minimum. The counting of immigrants two and three times, fictitiously swelling the statistics, will be stopped, and an accurate count of emigration will be kept, in order that immigration figures may truly reflect the real state of affairs.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

News of Brownsburg.

Mr. W. Davies has returned from Quebec, where he spent the holidays.

Mr. J. W. Graves has retuned from the West, and is visiting his relations in town.

Miss E. Denman and Mr. A. Kilgor, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Vary.

Mr. H. Pariseau returned on Tuesday last from a visit to his brother at Sarsfield Orlean, Ont.

Mrs. Feller has returned to Montreal after spending a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomson.

Mr. Bob White, formerly shot-shell manager for the D. C. Co., and now residing in Quedec, spent a short vacation with friends here.

Some of our local hunters are having good luck this year. Mr. Jackson has shot 2 deer, 19 partridges, 1 rabbit and 1 duck, while the other day Mr. F. Brunelle also got 2 deer.

Messrs A. Darling and C. Horner, (employed by Messrs Thompson & Co. of Montreal), who are installing the D. C. Co's new lighting plant, spent Christmas in Montreal.

The D. C. Co's power plant alterations are not yet complete, however, the factory is still running as usual, and the remainder of the work will be done without interfering with the working of the shop.

Keep your arms in your own seat, and not allow them to wander over the backs is a little bit of advice that our stage drivers can afford to give their patrons, as last Friday, while returning from Lachute, two parties of different religions persuasion had a little mix-up resulting from the unwise method of the above. Here again, adjectives were freely used, and it was some time before peace and order were restored.

At last the Brownsburg Skating Committee have got the rink a-going and on New Year's Day the news that it was ready spread with such rapidity that it was soon crowded with skaters. The ice was rather rough, but the energetic Committee should be heartily thanked by all skaters and snow shoers for the excellent way in which things were fixed up. They not only made ice for skating, but also left a nice patch of soft snow in the centre for snowshoeing. Their kindness in this respect however, was not appreciated, as everyone preferred skating, and so they have converted it to ice.

The trading habit seized two of our town celebrities, as they bargained for the exchange of their watches. It was not long before the bargain was rued, one of the parties feeling he had the wrong deal, and consequent argument grew to force, and force to a flow of obscenity that fairly knocked his opponant out. The use of bad language is becoming all to frequent, and we would remind those who indulge in it that there is a law forbidding extravagance of speech, which if put into effect, would fine many, who ignorantly are trespassing on other peoples rights, liable to a severe penalty.

SANTA CLAUS' SECOND PUBLIC VISIT.

On the morning of Christmas Day, Santa Claus drove through the village, in broad daylight. His purpose seems to have been a special one, and as he drove through the town, the dear old gentleman attracted quite a lot of attention. In his sleigh was a fine Christmas Tree loaded with presents. He stopped at Mr. J. R. Thomson's house after making one or two minor calls, and distributed the fruit of the tree to the pretty little Miss Thomsons, who could hardly carry their handsome presents. It is very seldom that Santa comes around in broad daylight, he is such a queer old fellow, but no doubt he has a special liking for those two little girls.

Mr. H. Gardiner, shot-shell manager for the D. C. Co., was presented, by the employes under his charge, with a gold medal and tie-pin, for Christmas. The medal bore the following inscription:—"Presented to H Gardiner by his co-workers, as a token of the esteem in which he is held as a foreman. Dec., 1911."

Mr. H. Gardiner desires to express his hearty thanks to all [illegible] for this very handsome gift, which was presented by F. Prosser. Mr. [illegible] good cause to regret [illegible] skell dept employees [illegible] no doubt they have good cause [illegible] him perhaps in more than one [illegible].

Among others Mr. [illegible] of the Packing [illegible] handsome wicker-work [illegible] and Mr. S. Wilson, [illegible] the Loading Dep'ts, was presented with a handsome [illegible] by the employees working under his direction

A Watchnight service was conducted by Mr. J. Beresford in the Methodist Church [illegible] on New Year's Eve [illegible] prayers led by Messrs. Donnelly and King and a very good address was given by Mr. Beresford, his text being taken from the Epistle of St. James. He said they had met at a very solemn time, when the old year passed away and gave place to the new, a time to make good resolutions. Many people would make resolutions to eat, drink and be merry, but let them ask, "How about God? What would He do?" It might be that they would be called away before another year had passed. No one knew when God would require them to leave this Earth, therefore all should resolve to prepare themselves, so that they would not fear to die. The service was then brought to a close by a hearty all-round hand shake.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1911, incorporating Messrs. Charles Edouard Marchand, advocate, Sincere Magnant, Joseph Bissette, bailiffs; Lucie Lalande, stenographer, and Edouard Marchand, clerk of the court, all of the town of Saint Jerome, county of Terrebonne, for the following purposes:

To carry on the lumber business in all its branches and the business of manufacturers and merchants of logs, wood, lumber, and any articles in the manufacture of which wood is employed, and any natural and indirect products of same;

To carry on business as lumber merchants, saw-mill owners and arboriculturists, and purchase, sell, cultivate, prepare for market, manipulate, export, import, and deal in wood and lumber of all kinds, and manufacture and sell articles of every kind in the manufacture of which lumber or wood is used:

To construct, erect or otherwise acquire, hold, operate, maintain and manage mills and shops for the manufacture and production of mechanically crushed wood, sulfite of pulp, paper, cardboard, materials for paper, and any and all the ingredients, products, or composites of same, and any and all the articles and substances derived from any of the aforesaid materials, or employed or used in connection with the same, and manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, deal in and sell the said articles and any other substances, indirect product or products of same and in general carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in wood, pulp, sulfite of pulp and paper in all its branches;

To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or leases, beach lots, water privileges and powers, rights and interests in connection therewith, and build thereon, develop, cultivate, exploit, establish, improve, utilize hypothecate, lease or otherwise deal in and dispose of same;

To carry on the business of real estate brokers and a land company, purchase, own, hold, lease, exchange develop and cultivate the soil and immoveable property of all kinds including standing timber and forestry concessions and deal in, and otherwise dispose of same.

To manufacture and produce electricity, steam and gas for heat light and power for the purpose of the Company, and sell surplus thereof in the counties of Terrebonne and Ottawa;

To issue, transfer, allot as paidup stock, shares of the capital stock of the company in payment for any businesses, franchises, undertakings, properties, rights and privileges, leases, hypothecs, licenses, patents, contracts, immovables, securities and other property that this company may lawfully acquire in virtue hereof;

To amalgamate with any other company having the same objects as those of this company;

To make use of any of its capital for the purchase of stock in any other company or corporation;

To take, accept and generally hold stock in other companies whose objects are in whole or in part similar to those of the company, in payment for anything due or the sale price of any of such properties or of a part of same;

To do all such things and exercise all the powers and carry on all the operations in connection with the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

The objects and powers in each of the aforesaid paragraphs are in no-wise limited or restricted by reference to or deduction from the terms of any other clause or any other paragraph, but the powers and objects specified in each of the clauses shall be considered as independent objects and powers, under the name of "The St. Jovitte Power and Electric Light Company," with a capital of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into four hundred (400) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be at Saint Jovite, united townships of Salaberry and of Grandison, county and district of Terrebonne

Dated from the office of the secretary of the province the twelfth day of December, 1911

JOS. DUMONT,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
PREVOST & MARCHAND,
Attorneys for said Company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EPIPHANY
JANUARY 6th, 1912.

Excursion tickets will be sold between Stations in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Hull, Ottawa (including Maniwaki, and Waltham Subdivisions), St. Polycarpe Jct, and East, at

Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare
January 5th and 6th 1912.
Good until January 8th, 1912.

The Quickest Night Train
BETWEEN
Montreal and Toronto
LEAVES AT
10.45 P.M. DAILY, FOR
Young St. Station Toronto

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
WEEK END HOLIDAY RESORT
Cheap Fares
Going Friday and Saturday.
Return until Monday.

J. S. GILES, Agent.
Watchman Office, Lachute.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Only double-track route between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

TORONTO
in 7½ HOURS via
"International Limited"
Finest and Fastest Train in Canada
Leaves Montreal 9 a.m. every day.

Four Express Trains Daily

EPIPHANY
JANUARY 5, 1912.

Round trip tickets will be issued to points in Ontario and Quebec, Ottawa and east thereof

SINGLE FARE.

Going January 5th, and 6th. Return Limit, January 8th, 1912.

J. M. DORION, Agent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A SESSION of the Court of Queen's Bench, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held at Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid, on Wednesday the tenth day of January, 1912 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common gaol of the said district and all others, that they must present then and there. And I also notice to all the Justices of the Peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents, in order to do the things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST
Sheriffs,

Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique, Dec. 14, 1911.

We have some nice fur coates for Ladies from 30 inches to 50 inches long. We don't need them.

W. BANFORD & SON.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE!

Fur Collars, Stoles, Ruffs and Muffs,
Ladies' Fur and Fur-lined Coats
Men's Fur and Fur-collared Coats
Ladies' Jackets, Black and Colors
Ladies' Jackets with Fur Collars
Misses and Children's Jackets
Men's, Boys and Youths Overcoats
Boy's and Youth's Reefers

We are overloaded with all the above lines and ask you to have a look for anything you need among them. The price need not worry you.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute.

Staniforth's is the Shop for Good Boots and Shoes

Skating Boots, Skates, Moccasins, and all Footwear greatly reduced in price.

Special reductions on Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats

Suits made to order in 4 days from any pattern of cloth at the Semi-ready shops, Montreal.

Don't forget that I am sole agent for the Slater Shoe and have the latest styles in stock.

Boots repaired neatly and promptly.

W. G. Staniforth, Main St.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street. Lachute.

Underwear! Underwear!

Children's, Misses and Women's Vest and Drawers, in . . . Heavy Cotton, Union and all Wool . . .

Boy's, Youth's and Men's shirts and drawers, in light, medium, and heavy make, at prices from . . . . . $1.00 per suit to $5.00. . . . . .

All Underwear made by Turnbull.

Bed Comforters, Bed spreads, White and Grey . . . Blankets, in Union and all Wool . . .

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CUSHING.

—: o :—

Mr and Mrs. John O. Noyes are away on a visit to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Molloy, of Stonefield, spent the New Year in Montreal.

Miss Grace Weir, of Whitby College, is spending the holidays at her home here.

Miss Annie McCoy, of Lachute, is a guest of the Misses Alberta and Dolly Nichol's this week.

Mr. Webster Watson, of Winnipeg, arrived on Monday on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs James Watson.

The Misses Helen and Edith Johnson, of Ottawa, spent Christmas with their friends at St. Mungo's Manse.

Miss Eva Whelen, of Montreal, visited her friends here Christmas in company with her cousin Miss Tessie Robert.

Miss Derrick, of Stonefield with her niece, Miss Mamie Derrick are spending the holidays with friends at Inkerman, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Whelehan, of Montreal, with their little son and daughter, spent the New Year with their friends in Cushing.

Montrealers who spent Christmas in Cushing, were Mr. and Mrs E. O. Keatley and children, Mr. W. J. Holiday, Mr. A. Dowd who were guests of Mr and Mrs J. Watson, and Mr G. Bromby who visited at Mr. T. Weir

The chicken pie social held at the residence of Mr John McMeekin, Stonefield on the evening of the 26th, was a great success, the house being filled to its capacity to accomodate the crowd. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the Ladies Aid, of the Methodist Church are to be congratulated. The sum of $35.00 was realized.

Tenders for Indian Supplies

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this department up to noon on Monday, 15th January, 1912, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1913, duty paid at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

J. D. McLEAN,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont. 15th December, 1911

FARM FOR SALE.

—: o :—

Two good farms, one containing 160 acres and the other 100 acres. Well built, good water, 1 mile to Post Office and school. Price made known on application to

GEO. C. McKENZIE,
North Nation Mills.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital Paid up, - - - - - $1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - $138,674 48

Savings Depar ment

THE BENEFIT OF SAVING.

1 It will make you independent.
2 It tides you over times of sickness.
3 It helps you when you are out of work.
4 It will help you when you get married.
5 It enables you to start in business.
6 It guards you against extravagance.
7 It provides for old age and hard times.

Get the Habit of Saving a Little.

$1 00 starts an account and your money can be withdrawn at any time during banking hours without giving notice. Every banking facility given to Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers & Workmen.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL - MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsbug.

Everything must be Sold!!

Having Sold Out my Property in St. Philippe, I have now decided to run out my entire stock of Goods at wonderful values.

$9,000 STOCK

Comprising Ready made Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, & Farming Implements of all kinds.

30 p.c. Discount. Terms Cash or Note.

Also 1 horse, weighing about 1350 lbs., Buggies, Harness etc.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

THIS IS THE JOY[illegible]
WHEN [illegible] MUST S HAP

And the way you will find the greatest happiness is by dealing with us. In our store you will find our shelves filled with choice lines of good that will be bound to satisfy and please you We have a splendid assortment of Glass-ware and Crocker suitable for Presents, also a nice assortment of Toys. Don't pass a good thing.

P.S.—We take produce in exchange for goods

E. LAVIG[illegible] E.

Foundry Street Lachut[illegible]

Don't Miss Seeing Ou[illegible]
25c. WINDOW

Every article a genuine bargain in Ag[illegible]
and En melware

G. Y. Deacon, - West End Lachut[illegible]

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Deposits Nov. 30, 1905 - - - $17,889,267
Deposits Nov. 30, 1910 - - - $32,418,445
Increase in Five Years - - - - $14,529,178

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

is an incentive to save. $1.00 or upward opens an Account, interest compounded half-yearly.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - W. H. Lamb, Manager.

MONALEA.

—: o :—

Mr. C. Mondon is visiting friends in St. Eustache.

Miss Minnie Fitzgerald spent a few days in the city recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Vinette spent New Years with Mr. Theoret, Pt. Fortune.

Mr. E. Brown, Chute-au-Biondeau called on friends here Friday evening.

Mr. Jack Madden, of Montreal, spent Xmas with his sister Mrs. J. Funchion.

Mrs. J. Funchion and little daughter Helena are visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. F. Fitzgerald and Miss L. Fitzgerald visited Miss Marjorie Higgins, Carillon on Monday evening.

Miss Bertha Barron accompanied by Mr. C. Laneson, of Montreal, spent the holidays with the formers father, Mr. E. Barron.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Montreal Transcontinental Railway," with power to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point in the City of Montreal thence northerly and north-westerly through the Counties of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Laval, Terrebonne, Argenteuil, Montcalm, Labelle, Wright or Pontiac, and to connect with The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at or near Lake Victoria, in the Province of Quebec, or at any other more suitable point, and for other purposes.

Dated at Montreal this 29th December 1911

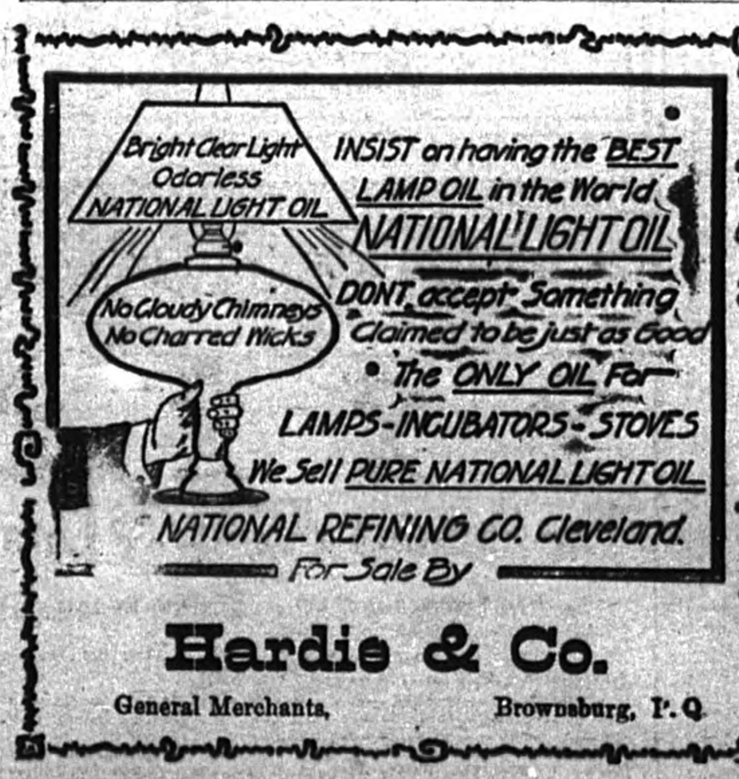
CAMILLE L. DE MARTIGNY,
2-2-12. Solicitor for the Applicants.

GENTLEMEN

I wish to call your attention to the fact that Christmas will now soon be on, and if you wish to have your suits and overcoats in time for the holidays please leave your orders early so as to avoid delay at the last moment.

You will please remember that as usual I keep the largest and most up-to-date stock of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Etc., that are to be had in town.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.



Hardie & Co.

General Merchants, Brownsburg, P.Q.

YOUR SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED

Flour Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Hay, Oats and all kinds of feed.

I am also agent for all kinds of Massey Harris farm implements. Give us a call and examine our goods, you will find our prices are right. Phone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Main St., Lachute.

FURNITURE REQUISITES

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our . . . goods is high . .

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, . . . windows, etc. . . .

Lachute Furniture Factory

O. S. LAVLEUR & Sons, Limited.

Vigilant Unceasing Cleanliness / at every individual stage of its preparation

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA, IT'S SO CLEAN, IT COULDN'T BE CLEANER

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN
SEALED PACKAGES ONLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. 62

FREE Sample mailed on enquiry—Address: 'SALADA', Toronto

DIAMONDS FOR THE BRIDE

Or, a Proposal by Proxy

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Cont'd)

The doctor was of opinion Annabel should take the boy into her husband's room; it was just possible Colonel Swayne might thus be made aware, though he could give no sign. His poor father was ill, they told the child; and he was quiet and awestruck when led in, and lifted on Annabel's knee beside the bed. Through this later afternoon Colonel Swayne had opened his eyes when approached, though he did not move or speak; he opened them now upon the child who was in his mother's arms, but there was no apparent recognition of him, or of the circumstances which accompanied his absence and return.

"Say, 'Good-night—dear papa,'" Annabel prompted in a whisper, and the words were repeated in Ernest's high, clear voice without result. The father's eyes fixed on him, but only for a moment; then these heavy lids closed again, and to all appearance he subsided into sleep.

"You can do no more," Dr. Gregson said; and Annabel drew the child away to his white cot in the nursery, taking herself for this night the bed beside him; worn out as she was, she could do and watch no more. Even May's story, that separate and fuller telling which was for her own ear, must wait until the morrow. The immediate danger had passed over, that was enough to know, and upon the temporary remission it was possible for her weariness to sleep.

CHAPTER XXV.

Hungerford came across from the Vicarage, having heard a rumor of Ernest's return; and indeed the village was soon alight with it from end to end, and there would have been a ringing of bells in the church tower but for the circumstance that Colonel Swayne was lying ill. And after the doctor's departure, finding himself alone with Lord Swinton, it occurred to him that now was a favorable time to deliver Gower's message. This uncle, the head of the family, stood in loco parentis to the daughters during Colonel Swayne's incapacity, and it was right he should be made aware that Gower was taking immediate action to provide for Margaret as his wife.

The child's arrival interrupted Lord Swinton's dinner; and now the excitement of it was over, he went back into the dining-room for dessert and coffee, bidding Hungerford sit down with him, as May was served elsewhere. There could not have been a better opportunity. Hungerford told how Gower came to him on leaving the Court, and how he was entrusted with the message, though Colonel Swayne's seizure of illness had prevented its delivery.

Lord Swinton heard him patiently to the end. "Very right," was his comment. "He could do no less, and I feel sure my brother will be satisfied—you may tell him so from me. As Gower does not mean to dispute the marriage, there can be no doubt at all that it took place?"

"No, he does not doubt. And, of course, Mrs. Gower ought to have her rightful position and provision as his wife. He suggests she should live at Grendon, and he pledges himself not to disturb her there. But she can make her residence where she pleases, if she does not care for this arrangement."

"She will do well to go to Grendon. I will see her before I leave, and find out her wishes. And—once the nine days' wonder is over—the sooner the young people agree to let bygones be bygones and make a real match of it, the better for them both."

"I hope it will be so in the future. If he can overcome his love for——"

Hungerford stopped abruptly with the name unsaid. He remembered how he had struggled to master his own passion, and how it had been too strong for him. Would Gower's case be the same? Lord Swinton supplied the blank.

"For Dulcie. I should not suppose that would be difficult. There is no comparison between the girls, to my thinking. Margaret is a handsome woman, straight and wholesome and as good as gold. I always liked her, though she managed to fall out with her father. As for the other——"

If disparagement of his idol was about to follow, Hungerford would not hear it. He made haste to interrupt.

"She has suffered a great misfortune. I have hardly heard of her since it happened. Lord Swinton, can you tell me how she is bearing it?"

"She is up in her room still, that is all I know; has not shown except once, when she was called to her father. Poor little thing, it is excusable that she should have a fit of the sulks. The best remedy in her case would be another love-affair, and I would apply it as quickly as possible."

"It would seem unfitting so to intrude on her grief. But if indeed it were possible, the suitor would not be far to seek."

Hungerford spoke with emotion, and Lord Swinton looked up at him with a twinkle in his eye.

"You tempt me to guess that the suitor might be yourself."

"You are right. It was a thing inevitable that I should love her, and I am not ashamed to avow it. I was delighted with her when first I came here, and she was only a schoolgirl. I do not know what Colonel Swayne would have said to my suit; I did not speak, for she seemed too young, too innocent. She liked me, or I thought she did, but it was just a child's liking. She met Gower, and then it was too late. But now, if it might be possible——"

"I don't see why it should be anything else. You have my good wishes. My advice to you is, be prompt with the young lady. Many a heart is caught at the rebound, and I don't think my brother Otho would refuse your father's son."

"The position I can offer is a very different one from that which she was lately about to occupy. A country clergyman's wife. And my private income is small."

"Dulcie has a few thousands from her mother's settlement, as I daresay you know. My brother will not be able to do much for her. Still, between you you will have enough."

"Dulcie would not be ambitious——"

"No, I suppose not," said the uncle; but he spoke doubtfully, for his private opinion of this young niece of his belied his words.

"She is far too innocent, too simple. The real question is, can she care for me?"

"And that is a problem nobody can solve but yourself. A man can make almost any woman care for him if he sets about it the right way; and in your place I should set about it immediately. You need not wait for Otho's recovery and consent; you may tell him you had my leave."

Lord Swinton looked at this not improbable nephew. A fine man, certainly, though he had the face of an ascetic; a man whose inches and carriage were (he thought) fitter for the sword-belt than the cassock. What could a girl want more?—and parsons were supposed to make good husbands. He was doing Otho a good turn in helping the girl off his hands. If Dulcie were consoled and provided for, Otho, on coming to himself, would find a difficulty the less. And if he could also settle this affair of Margaret, his journey down into the shires would not be wasted time.

The last-named affair lingered in his mind after Hungerford left him, and, following some further cogitation, he rang for the servant. It was growing late, but he had no time to lose. If Otho remained in the same state, he meant to go back to London the next day.

"Mrs. Swayne has gone to bed, I think?" he began by way of opening, when the man appeared with the soda-water.

"Yes, my lord. The mistress was quite tired out. Nurse is sitting up to-night."

"Ay! I thought so. And the young ladies are in their rooms?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Send the maid to see if Miss Swayne is still up. If so, I shall be obliged if she will step downstairs and speak to me."

Miss Swayne! He was aware that Margaret was still called so in the household, for she had not assumed the married style and title which were hers. She came at once on the summons.

"You have been left alone, Uncle Swinton! I am sorry, but I heard Mr. Hungerford was with you, and I have been putting my things together. If my father is no worse, I am leaving to-morrow."

"To-morrow?"

A faint color flushed her cheek at his surprise.

"Yes, it is better I should go. I have overstayed my invitation as it is, if not my welcome. Now Ernest is safely back again, and Dr. Gregson has sent in a nurse, Mrs. Swayne will not need help. It is not as if my father were likely to want me. They said he seemed uneasy if I stayed in the room."

"Sit down, my dear, for I have something to say to you. I thought you were with Dulcie." And then he added bluntly: "Dulcie wants you, doesn't she?"

Margaret's cheek changed again; there was some cause of pain behind its altered hue. "Poor child," she answered, "she is very sad; she hardly knows what she wants. I did help her at first, but now I think I do more harm than good. I am a perpetual reminder of what she has lost. So, for her sake as well as my own, I have made up my mind to go.'

"To go—where?"

little home at Barbizon. I could little home at Barbizon. I could find it in my heart to wish I had never left it, never brought trouble here.'

"The right thing, my dear, is for you to go to your husband, or at least to obey his wishes. You have not heard from him?"

Margaret's eyes fell, her hands clasped tightly together out of sight. "No," she said.

"Then I can tell you what he proposes, for I have just received his message brought by Hungerford. He suggests that you shall live at Grendon, going there, I suppose, as soon as the house can be made ready. You will have sufficient means."

George had thought of her! There was something in this discovery which moved her heart, though it might have been only the thought how best to dispose of an encumbrance. But Grendon, Dulcie's Grendon! She could not go there.

"Uncle Swinton, I have made up my mind. I am grateful to — to Mr. Gower for his kindness, but I have my cottage and my own means. I will not burden him in this way as well as in the other. I would rather be independent. The last thing I can accept from him is money."

She was gentle in her firmness, there was about her no touch of harsh self-assertion, but underneath the gentleness lay that obstinacy which, according to Lord Swinton, was ever in the Swayne family blood. Margaret and her father had split asunder on this same rock of her decided will, and here the fault of character was cropping up again, in another inconvenient place.

"My dear, when you married Gower you took the usual vow, did you not? You promised to obey him?"

"Yes, but——"

"I don't want buts, I want you to listen. I am thinking of his happiness now, more than yours; though, necessarily and inevitably, of yours also. For when people are married, whether they are drawn by affection or otherwise, true happiness must be the happiness of both; one cannot suffer without both suffering together. No man can be happy with a wife who holds aloof from him, whether her reason is selfish or selfless. Gower's only chance lies in a united future, and I want you to bear this in mind, and bend your pride to it, whatever you elect to do. You are too proud, my dear, and have been from the beginning. There is too much at stake now for you to think of pride. I say nothing of money and position, for I know you would not be moved by arguments such as these. It is the salvation or ruin of the man whom once you promised to love, and who has done you no conscious wrong. I ask you to think of him, and of him only, and to put yourself aside."

She was touched by his argument, different as it was from anything which had been in her thoughts. There was silence for a full minute while she sat considering, her eyes cast down.

"How do I—think of him—in consenting to take his money? How can I help him with this for the sole tie between us, that I live in his house and at his cost?"

"You obey his expressed wish. It is the first step. From that the rest will grow."

(To be continued.)

CUSTOMS FROM THE ARMY

When and Where Many Details of Dress Originated.

A public lecturer has been recently reminding us that modern clothing retains many features of great antiquity; and it is certainly a fact that the present-day hatband, for instance, can be traced back as far as the sixth dynesty in Egypt.

But how many know that we have borrowed many details of modern dress and deportment from old Army customs? For example, the buttons to be found on the back of a man's coat—though not so much in evidence to-day—are a survival of the period when they were indispensable as a support for the old sword-belt. Again, the twentieth-century gentleman offers his left arm, as a rule, to his wife or sweetheart, not necessarily that his right may be free for paying hard cash, but because the thirteenth-century man found the practice essential, so that he might have his sword-arm free to defend his "lady-love" if need arose; and the custom clings. And from this practice arose the fact that a man's outer garments have buttons on the right side, whilst women's buttons are on the left.

The ancient gentleman found that that buttons on the left side of a jacket cannot easily be fastened with the left hand; but, as that was the only hand available, the other being reserved for sword practice, he originated the present custom. On the other hand, the lady wished the left arm free, because, through her right arm being rather often engaged by a gentleman, her pocket was placed on the left side; and thus she has doomed untold generations of women both to left-hand pockets and left-side buttons.

WHAT CAUSES THUNDER.

Whenever there is a violent storm, many people make up their minds to look up the authorities and see what causes thunder. Then the storm passes, and they forget all about it. Thunder is the violent report which follows a flash of lightning. It commences at the same moment as the flash; but, as the sound travels only at the rate of about eleven hundred feet a second, while light does so at the rate of about 200,000 miles, the flash of the lightning is the first to be perceived.

The noise of the thunder arises from the disturbance produced in the air by the electric discharge, but why the sound should be so prolonged is differently explained. One hypothesis was that the sound is echoed from every precipice, from every building, and frome very cloud in the sky. Another is that the lightning itself is a series of discharges, each producing a particular sound according to the distance at which it commences, and the varying densities of the portions of air it traverses before reaching the ear. A third is that the noise arises from the zig-zag movement of the electric fluid.

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair, until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly, and still more so when they heard that Grape Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My four-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

A Matchless Christmas Gift

The GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

No Stropping! No Honing!



Standard Sets $5.00 with 12 double-edged blades

For the man who shaves, you couldn't select a more acceptable gift than this world-famous razor. Progressive men everywhere are using it.

The "No Honing—No Stropping" feature makes a hit with every shaving man. Few can strop a razor right. The Gillette does not need it.

The Gillette is absolutely safe. You can shave as fast as you like. Your shave is perfect—clean, quick, safe and economical. The Gillette is *adjustable*—for a light or a close shave.

Ask your dealer to show you the different styles of Gillettes. If he has not the goods or our catalogue, write us. We will see that you are supplied.

Pocket Editions, $5.00 to $6.00.
Combination Sets, $6.50 up.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory: 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal.

NO STROPPING - NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
315
King C. Gillette

PERFUME MORE COSTLY.

Prices of Essential Oils have Been Rising With This Result.

Many of the necessaries of life have been rising in price recently, says a despatch from London, England, and the result has been trouble in various countries. But it is not only the necessaries that are becoming more costly. The luxuries are also going up in price, and one of the luxuries that has recently exhibited the greatest activity in ascending is, to women, almost a necessity.

The price of perfumes has been increasing in a most alarming way, and from present indications is likely to continue to increase. There are various causes for this state of affairs. For years the prices of the essential oils out of which the costlier perfumes are made have been steadily rising, and now for various local reasons several have again taken a big jump forward. For example, bergamot, a base of many perfumes and scented hair-washes, is now quite costly, because of the Messina earthquake.

ROMANTIC.

"How romantic she is!"

"What do you mean?"

"She still thinks it possible to fall in love with a poor man."

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL

Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over TWICE AS MUCH LIGHT as the RAYO and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our BURNERS fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we give ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for catalogue M. Agents mail sold over 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Bruner sold over $800 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample Lamp Furnished. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 145 Aladdin Building, Montreal, Canada.

FREE REMEDY
To Color Gray Hair and Make it Grow.



Nothing Quite So Nice As a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Let us send you absolutely free one treatment of Ladurine, if it is only to prove to you that it colors gray hair and makes it grow, stops itching, removes dandruff and makes the hair of man or woman or child heavy and beautifully glossy. You have only to send us your address, with 10c enclosed for mailing and packing, and will send you anywhere our treatment, at our own expense. Write to-day. Address.

Dr. Prosse, Dept. 2, 203 Commissioners St., Montreal.

57 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The first and great essential of a food product, is Purity; the Purity and Quality of our Extra Granulated have never been questioned.

Once make a comparison with other Sugars and you will not be satisfied with any but Redpath.

Dainty Tea Tables are always served with PARIS LUMPS to be had in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Established in 1854 by John Redpath



The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find for any part of your home.

It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are new and entirely different from ordinary preparations. They accomplish their purpose without disturbing the rest of the system, and are therefore the ideal laxative for the nursing mother, as they do not affect the child.

Compounded, like all NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. If unsatisfactory we'll gladly return your money.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 24

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, - - - Montreal.

Honest tea is the best policy

LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

The Home

Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

SOME ORIENTAL RECIPES.

Arabian Boiled Rice.—Wash thoroughly one cupful of rice, place it in a bag made of muslin, or of three thicknesses of cheese-cloth, and immerse the bag in cold water. Boil about thirty minutes—until the rice is crisp and flake, never pasty. Change the water four or five times. Rice thus cooked needs no dressing.

Halwa.—In India the basis of this dish is sujee, a form of coarse wheat germ. Any granulated wheat food, however—one of the many breakfast cereals—will do as well. Brown a cupful of the cereal by cooking it in half a cupful of melted butter. Heat four cupfuls of milk and dissolve one cupful of sugar in it. Pour the sweetened milk over the cereal and butter and boil the mixture for a few minutes, stirring all the time. Add one-fourth cupful of raisins, and a dozen almonds, blanched and cut lengthwise, and continue cooking for perhaps fifteen minutes, or until the wheat is well cooked. It is done when it leaves the sides of the pan and forms a smooth round ball in the stirring.

Arabian Laban, or Curdled Milk—The Arab and the Syrian regard laban as the best of all foods. The c[illegible]used in making it may be ob[illegible]at any Syrian grocery, or Armenian curdled milk [illegible]s kept by many druggists, w[illegible]ake an excellent substitute. If neither of these can be obtained, use rennet. Place a quart of good unc[illegible]ed milk over the fire and watch it until it begins to rise, just before it boils. Take it off and set it aside. After forty-five minutes make a hole in the center of the thick cream crust that has formed, and into this drop two teaspoonfuls of the curd which has been mixed previously with an equal quantity of warm milk, until it has become almost the consistency of milk. Stretch the spoon into the hole very carefully and stir the milk round the pan two or three times, taking care not to break the crust. Then cover it,—in winter with a piece of flannel or wool so that the heat will not radiate too rapidly—and let it stand for about six or eight hours. It is advisable to curdle the milk in the same vessel in which it is boiled, and not to shake it all from the time it is taken off the fire until you serve it. After you have once made the laban, save a little every day to use as a curd, and you may have fresh laban indefinitely. The curd lasts a long time if kept in an ice-box.

"Laban shadeed."—This is a favorite among Syrians as a breakfast food. They put olive-oil on it and eat it with Syrian bread. Drop whatever is left over of your laban into a small white calico bag, salt it well, and hang it on a peg until all the water has evaporated. This generally takes a day or more. The residue is "laban shadeed."

MEATS.

Economical Roast.—Put meat in [illegible]roaster with water in the pan; [illegible]mmer on top of stove until tender, then put in the oven for a half hour or three-quarters to brown. Just as good as cooking in the oven all the time.

To Cook Steak.—Beefsteak should not be salted till done and when ready to take from the skillet. It never should be pounded nor prodded with a fork in turning, as that allows the juices to escape. A round steak, spread over with a dressing the same as used to stuff a fowl, then rolled and tied with a cord and baked for an hour is a nice meat service.

French Meat Rolls.—Take a choice round of beefsteak cut thin. Cut in six inch squares. Place a slice of bacon on each square, add one slice of onion, salt, and pepper. Roll and tie or sew them up. Lay them in flat bottomed kettle, add half a cup of water, butter the size of an egg, two bay leaves, and four cloves. Simmer slowly for one [illegible]

Smoke Meat.—Ham or other [illegible]treated according to the following will be perfectly cured [illegible] without first having [illegible]kling fluid or brine. Take ten quarts of salt, one pound of pepper, one pound of saltpetre, and three pounds of sugar. Dissolve saltpetre in a little hot water, and then mix all the ingredients thoroughly together and rub this mixture into the meat or hams with the hand, until every part is well covered. The mixture must be worked in around and under the centre bone, pushing well in with a knife. Then lay in a cool place for about two weeks, but do not let it freeze. The meat then is ready to smoke, and will prove of excellent quality.

SOME DAINTY DISHES.

When a savory stew is made and there are bits of bread to dispose of, let the housewife try the rich effect of sippets in the stew. First she should take her bits of stale bread and cut them into small pieces, which are fried in butter, then slipped into the stew. They mingle with the gravy richly and are delicious to eat.

Scalloped Beef Pudding.—The remains of a boiled beefsteak pudding can be made into a very appetizing dish by following this recipe: Cut the remains of the pudding into small neat pieces and lay them in a pie-dish. Cover with tomatoes cut in thick slices and pour a little good gravy over. Sprinkle thickly with breadcrumbs, put a few bits of butter on the top, and bake till quite hot, and the top is a golden brown.

Economical Way of Cooking Rabbit.—Take a rabbit, clean it, and cut it in pieces. Place it in a deep basin with half an ounce of dripping cut in pieces, pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of flour. Cut up an onion very finely, mix it with half a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, and sprinkle over the meat. Add half a teacupful of stock and water, cover with a light suet crust, and bake slowly for one and a half hours.

Chelmsford Pudding.—Cook a tablespoonful of sago in water till it is tender and nearly dry. Beat two eggs thoroughly and pour on them, while stirring, half a teacupful of milk; add a large spoonful of sugar, and a teacupful of breadcrumbs. Mix together two ounces of suet, a dessertspoonful of sugar, and the boiled sago, then stir all the ingredients together. Butter a basin, line it in a pattern with stoned and split raisins, and fill with the batter so as not to disturb the raisins. Boil for an hour, and serve hot with sweet sauce.

Saffron Buns.—Work six ounces of butter and lard in equal quantities into one pound of well-dried flour; add four ounces of sugar, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Tie a few flakes of saffron in a piece of muslin, and soak in a little very hot milk. When it cools, remove the saffron, add a well beaten egg, and mix with the dry ingredients. Beat well for five minutes, divide into small buns, and bake in a moderate oven. If you like fruit buns, add six ounces of well cleaned sultanas and half an ounce of candied peel.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

There is no better pudding cloth than a piece of cheese cloth.

Raisins cooked with cranberries in the proportion of one cupful to a quart add to flavor and save sugar.

Snuff is being recommended by physicians for clearing the nasal passages and destroying influenza germs.

After doing washing of any kind rub the hands with a little dry salt before wiping them. This softens and improves them.

To remove the smell of onions from the hands after peeling them, rub a stick of celery, and the smell will entirely disappear.

Large sheets that have become worn in the middle should be torn in half, and what were the two outer edges joined together.

If boiled water is poured several times from one jug to another after it has cooled it will not have that flat taste that it usually possesses.

In making an apple sandwich take apples, the juice of half a lemon, a little sugar and water; stew till tender, then turn out on a plate to cool.

Palms should be occasionally sponged with equal quantities of milk and water. The water should be hot enough to make the whole lukewarm.

To restore linoleum and oilcloth that has become somewhat dull, wash with milk, let dry and then polish with beeswax and turpentine. You will be delighted with the result.

Biscuits that have become soft through being kept should be spread on a tin, and put into a moderate oven for a few minutes. When cold they will be as crisp as ever.

To freshen the atmosphere of a room that has become somewhat stuffy, place a few drops of oil of lavender in an ornamental bowl half filled with boiling water, and open the window.

Milk should never be kept in leaden vessels; the acid of the milk dissolves a portion of the lead, which is thus converted into a dangerous substance.

Slightly dampen the edge of new table linen with soapy water after the hem has been turned, and when dry the cloth will be like soft linen to sew through.

A dirty coffee pot makes bad coffee, so next time the coffee is complained of do not at once blame the grocer, but instead examine the pot and see if it is as bright and clean as it should be.

It is often very difficult to get new boots to polish brightly, but if rubbed over with half a lemon and left till dry, they will generally clean very easily. The process should be repeated if necessary.

EXCLUSIVE POOR FARM.

Providence, R.I., Has One Which is Valued at $1,000,000.

Providence, Rhode Island, enjoys the use of the most valuable poor farm owned by any municipality in the world, all because Ebenezer Knight Dexter in 1824 made a bequest leaving a big, stone-strewn meadow and several parcels of land for that purpose. To-day the property is valued at no less than $1,000,000, and is in the centre of one of the most fashionable residence districts of Providence. But while this is a poor farm, it is a very exclusive one, to say the least. By the terms of a very rigid and iron-clad will, none can be admitted or assisted except those who once owned and paid taxes upon real estate in Providence or whose father or mother was a real estate taxpayer in that city. No other Rhode Islanders and no person from any other part of the United States or from any foreign country may knock at the portal to obtain admittance and secure shelter and food.

The Dexter Asylum is more than self-supporting. With a limited attendance, so to speak, it is said that the interest on investment or income is enough to furnish every inmate a trip to Europe each winter, with accommodations at the best summer hotels in the summer. During the hard times in Providence, when there was a great need of work for poor people, an old clause in the Dexter will providing for a stone wall built around the place was taken advantage of, and many poor people were given work.

MILD CORRECTION.

Old Gentleman—"Do you mean to say that your teachers never thrash you?"

Little Boy—"Never. We have moral suasion at our school."

O. G.—"What's that?"

L. B.—"Oh, we get kep' in and stood up in corners and locked in and made to write one word a thousand times and scolded at and jawed at, and that's all."

The first trial for breach of promise was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A woman may not be able to reform the man she marries, but she is reasonably sure to inform him.

The Quickest Cough Cure—Cheap, But Unequaled

Sixteen Ounces of It for 50c. Saves You $2. Does the Work Quickly or Money Refunded.

For quick, positive results the 16 ounces of cough syrup that you make with a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, cannot be equaled. It takes hold instantly and will usually stop the most obstinate deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Even croup and whooping cough yield to it quickly.

The user of Pinex mixes it with home-made sugar syrup. This gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of better cough remedy than you could buy ready mixed for $2.50. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and tastes good—children like it. Excellent for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, and has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.



THE NEW UNIONIST LEODER

BONAR LAW, the successor of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour as Opposition leader in the British Commons. This is his latest picture.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Ninety-fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Bank of Montreal has just completed 94 years of business in Canada, which in the history of a young country is no inconsiderable period. The 94th annual meeting was held on December 4th with President R. B. Angus in the chair. In many ways the meeting was one of the most memorable in the history of the bank owing to the fact that the net profits for the year were the largest on record, and that the retirement of Sir Edward Clouston as general manager was announced. Another feature of more than ordinary interest was the re-adjustment of the values of the bank premises. For years these were valued at $600,000, but a recent appraisal increased this to $4,000,000. The $3,400,000 thus secured was partly used in increasing the rest account, which now stands at a sum equal to the paid up capital, while the balance was carried to the profit and loss account.

The total assets of the bank now stand at $230,000,000, making it one of the strongest financial institutions on the continent. A more detailed examination of the report shows that the net profits for the year amounted to $2,276,518, as compared with $1,797,992 for the previous year. The balance of profit and loss carried forward for the present year was $1,855,185, or practically double the figures for 1910, which amounted to $961,789. Premiums on new bank stock issued by the bank during the year amounted to $365,677, while the re-adjustment of the bank premises account brought in an additional $3,400,000. Thus a total of slightly over $7,000,000 was made available for distribution this year, of which $1,440,000 was expended in dividends, $3,000,000 credited to the rest account and $708,000 to new premises account, leaving a balance of $1,855,000 to be carried forward as balance of profit and loss. A further examination of the report shows that the bank has deposits bearing interest of nearly $136,000,000, while its deposits not bearing interest amount to over $46,000,000. The amount of call and short loans in Great Britain and the United States consists of over $42,600,000, while the current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere amount to over $121,000,000. The latter shows an increase of over $9,000,000, which indicates that the bank continues to do its full share in furthering the development of the country, and that it continues to grow with the country. To call and short loans, which the bank keep in New York and London, while returning only a small rate of interest, is found to be a wise provision. The call of these loans placed in London and New York is far less disturbing to Canadian business than if they were on call in Canada.

Altogether the showing made by the Bank of Montreal is a very satisfactory one, and reflects the highest credit upon the directors and upon the general manager, who is now relinquishing the position, which he has held for so many years. His successor will be Mr. H. V. Meredith, who has been associated all his life with the bank whose affairs he will in future direct.

The address of President R. B. Angus was as usual a careful resume of the financial, commercial and industrial expansion of the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal, with its many branches scattered throughout the country and its intimate relationship with every phase of our national life, is able to present authoritative reports regarding the country's growth and development. Without exception, this year's report by the president was full of optimism. That this was not unfounded is shown by the bank's record for 1911, which was the most successful in the 94 years of its history.

REMARKABLE SLEEPERS.

Laborer's Seventeen Week Nap—Man Who Preached in His Sleep.

The counterpart of Mr. Wardle's fat boy has just been charged at Willesden police court with sleeping out, says the London Daily News. The missionary said the boy was born tired, and when before the magistrate he appeared to be dozing and only replied to the questions put to him by a suspicious nod and with closed eyes. He was remanded in order that a ship might be found for him presumably in the hope that a life on the ocean wave might succeed in waking him up. It may be that the boy will develop into one of the remarkable sleepers of whom many records remain.

Margaret Lyall of Denniland, in the parish of Maryton, three miles from Montrose, went to sleep on Wednesday, June 12, 1812, and did not wake up for two days. She went to sleep again on July 1 and slept until August 8. When fully awake she complained of giddiness, but had no recollection of having been blistered, bled and immersed in cold water. She merely thought she had a long night.

There is also the French case of Elizabeth Arten of St. Guillain, near Mons, who in 1738, when 36 years of age, fell asleep for four days and shortly after waking went off to sleep again for eighteen hours. For the succeeding five years she slept regularly every day from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. In 1748 she was prevented by the ague from sleeping for three weeks. In one of her periodical fits of sleeping needles were thrust into her flesh, pieces of burning rag applied to her nose and pins placed under her fingernails; she was even whipped, but nothing could awaken her.

Samuel Chilton of Tinsbury, near Bath, a robust, stout laboring man, 25 years of age, fell into a profound sleep on May 13, 1694, from which he could not be awakened for a month, when he suddenly arose and went on with his work. He did not, however, regain the power of speech until another month had passed. On April 19, 1696, he had another sleeping fit. An apothecary bled, blistered and applied a number of external irritants, but to no purpose.

He was artificially fed for ten weeks when his jaws became set, and could not be opened even with instruments. He slept for seventeen weeks; then he suddenly awoke, dressed and walked about the room under the impression that he had only slept for one night. His next attack lasted from August 17 to November 19, 1697. He went off to sleep again almost immediately after waking, and did not wake up again until the beginning of the following February.

Very curious was the case of Simeon Watson, a hard working, industrious man, aged about 30, of athletic habits and active temperament, who about 1826 began preaching in his sleep. His trance or sleeping fit invariably lasted as long as the ordinary Nonconformist service, which he was in the habit of attending. The attacks became more frequent as time went on, and he would go through the whole of the ordinary chapel service, praying, reading the Bible, and preaching.

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

Archdeacon Cody Head of the Stamp Campaigning Committee.



At a meeting of the committee in Toronto, Archdeacon Cody was elected Chairman, and the work on behalf of the Free Hospital for Consumptives in Muskoka was commenced at once.

$11,000 was realized last year—a sufficient sum to care for forty free patients. It is hoped to largely increase the amount for this life-saving work.

The cut above is the design of the 1911 stamps, though the original is in three colors.

The stamp does not carry any mail—that is, it does not pay postage—but if you place it on your letter with the regular stamp it conveys the message of your good will and assistance.

Buy these stamps and help. They are one cent each. Write for them to Secretary-Treasurer Muskoka Free Hospital, 347 King St. W., Toronto.



MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

"NET QUICK ASSETS" A MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF A BALANCE SHEET.

What Is Shown by a Critical Examination of an Industrial Company's Balance Sheet—What Constitute Quick Assets and Current Liabilities—Care Needed in Taking These Into Account—An Example.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By Investor.)

When, as we noted last week, an industrial bond has behind it security in the form of land valuated at the amount of the mortgage, the bond has all the good points and practically none of the drawbacks of a sound real estate mortgage. Few bonds, however, attain this high rank as investments, and so it is necessary to consider other points before being able to pass upon the safety of the large majority of industrial issues.

Glance at the balance sheet of any industrial company—you will, of course, inspect this very important document before investing. You will see under the head of assets—usually in the following general order—accounts for "real estate and buildings," "machinery, tools, patterns, furniture, etc.," "patents, trademarks, good will, etc.," and, perhaps, some other similar accounts. You will also notice that usually these accounts are summed up and under liabilities in an opposite column. You will find accounts for "Capital stock, common and preferred;" "bonds," "mortgages," etc. The first are the fixed assets, the liabilities are usually known as capital liabilities. Below these accounts and usually separately summed up are what are known as the current assets which include accounts for such property as "stock on hand," "raw materials," "cash on hand and in banks," "accounts and bills receivable," etc., everything in short which can be quickly converted into cash. On the opposite side of the balance sheet may be seen "current liabilities," which comprise, "bills and accounts payable," including borrowed money, pay-rolls, interest and taxes accrued, but not due.

As one authority puts it, "The real strength of every industrial concern is to be learned from the figures relating to its current accounts. Property assets and capital liabilities are not of the same significance. If the cost of the plant and equipment, as shown by the books, exceeds its real value, the market usually makes the necessary adjustment by putting a price less than par on the company's bonds and stocks." No such process is possible in the case of the current accounts." Says the same authority: "If the current liabilities exceed the current assets the company shows a deficit, whatever its surplus may show on the books." On the other hand, should the company possess current assets—often called quick assets (i.e., readily convertible into cash)—in excess of its current liabilities, it possesses working capital equal to the difference between the two usual called "net quick assets."

Now these net quick assets are a most important feature of the balance sheet of an industrial company, for no matter how great its quick assets, if they are exceeded by the company's current liabilities, the company is in daily danger of being forced into liquidation. But one must be sure that what are taken in the balance sheet are really "quick" assets. Usually, this is a simple matter. Take again, for example, the unfortunate Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation. In its balance sheet, soon to be forthcoming, there will no doubt be shown "inventories and refined asbestos on hand" to a very considerable sum; but the fact that the market for asbestos is highly congested and, therefore, this asset could not be readily converted into cash, renders it no longer "quick." This fact could be readily ascertained by a prospective purchaser of asbestos bonds, were anyone so hardy as to consider them at present. So, leaving this account out of the comparison of current assets and current liabilities, it will be seen, when the balance sheet comes to light, that there is an excess of liabilities over assets—so much so that the bond interest due on December first has of necessity been defaulted.

Space forbids further consideration of this important question this week, and other significant points of net quick assets will be taken up next week.

Vigil... at every individ...

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held on Wednesday, the 20th day of December 1911, the Vice-President, the Hon. George Bryson, in the chair.

Report of the Directors

The Directors beg to present the Thirty-seventh Annual Report, showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 30th ultimo.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th November, 1910, was	$117,938.85	
Net profits for the year ended 30th November, 1911, after deducting expenses of management, and making necessary provision for interest due to depositors, unearned interest on current loans and for all bad and doubtful debts, and contingencies	595,228.59	$713,167.44
Appropriated as follows:—		
Dividend No. 78, Two and three-quarters per cent, paid 1st March, 1911	$ 96,250.00	
Dividend No. 79, Two and three-quarters per cent, paid 1st June, 1911	96,250.00	
Dividend No. 80, Two and three-quarters per cent, paid 1st Sept., 1911	96,250.00	
Dividend No. 81, Two and three-quarters per cent, payable 1st Dec., 1911	96,250.00	
Applied in reduction of Bank Premises and Furniture	100,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00	
Carried to Rest Account	100,000.00	
		$595,000.00
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account		$118,167.44
The Rest Account on 30th November, 1910, was		$3,900,000.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account		100,000.00
		$4,000,000.00

Your Directors have pleasure in reporting that, as will be seen from the increased figures in the Balance Sheet, and in the Profit and Loss Statement, the Bank has shared substantially in the growth which has characterized the business of the country during the past year.

Branches have been opened since the last Annual Meeting at Eastview, Ottawa South, Ottawa East, Avonlea, Sask., Star City, Sask., Grenville, Que., Sudbury, Ont., Timmins, Ont., and St. James, Winnipeg, and it is the intention of the Directors to open additional offices in the near future in the Westerly and South-westerly parts of the City of Ottawa, and in Westboro.

Premises for the use of the Bank have been secured at Fourth Avenue, Ottawa, Fairmount Avenue, Montreal, Virden, Man., and Kinistino, Sask. Your Directors have also purchased the premises on Sparks Street immediately behind the present Head Office Building—for the purpose of enlarging the present Head Office building.

The usual inspections have been made of the Head Office and Branches, and your Directors have thought it advisable to anticipate the requirements of the proposed amendments to the Bank Act (a draft revision of which was made public some months ago), by having an independent audit made prior to this meeting, by a well-known and highly regarded firm of Chartered Accountants, whose certificate will be found appended to the General Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The Directors desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which the Officers of the Bank have devoted themselves to the various duties assigned to them during the year.

GEORGE BRYSON,
Vice-President.

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets
AS ON 30th NOVEMBER

LIABILITIES.

	1910		1911	
Notes in circulation		$3,472,460.00		$3,743,306.00
Deposits bearing interest	$27,992,685.62		29,398,282.01	
Deposits not bearing interest	4,485,759.70		5,465,864.49	
		32,418,445.32		34,864,146.50
Deposits made by, and balances due to, other Banks in Canada		1,096.19		337.24
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies, in the United Kingdom		7,417.19		3,678.88
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank or to other Banks or Agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom		37,747.42		28,749.37
		$35,937,166.12		$38,640,306.99
Capital (paid up)	$3,500,000.00		3,500,000.00	
Rest	3,900,000 00		4,000,000.00	
Dividends unpaid	96,185.39		96,914.75	
Reserved for interest and exchange	14,068.63		4,023.80	
Rebate on current discounts	89,580.00		99,125.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	117,938.85		118,167.44	
		$7,717,772.87		$7,818,230.99
		$43,654,938.99		$46,458,537.98

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 854,461.34		$1,005,178.64	
Dominion Notes	2,811,248.25		3,218,468.00	
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	175,000.00		175,000.00	
Notes of, and Cheques on, other Banks	1,324,511.46		1,256,476.90	
Deposits made with, and Balances due from, other Banks in Canada	1,989,808.54		2,202,920.89	
Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	735,986.33		855,499.62	
Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom	214,651.20		63,615.75	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	1,405,416.80		1,346,566.25	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	1,428,512.04		1,403,115.31	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and stocks	839,332.46		797,775.33	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada	1,606,419.19		1,068,340.15	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds elsewhere than in Canada	452,035.00			
		$13,927,382.70		$13,392,956.84
Current Loans in Canada		28,421,278.64		31,582,328.81
Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada		278,766.63		
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)		84,561.27		95,018.48
Real Estate other than Bank premises		53,979.27		76,885.50
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		42,516.32		62,561.52
Bank Premises		815,454.16		1,247,786.83
Other Assets not specified under the foregoing heads		1,000.00		1,000.00
		$43,654,938.99		$46,458,537.98

GEORGE BURN, *General Manager.*

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Ottawa, at its Head Office and at its four principal Branches, and have been duly furnished with certified returns from the remaining Branches, and with all information and explanations required by us. The Bank's Investments and the Securities and Cash on hand at the Branches visited were verified by us as at the close of business, November 30, 1911, and were found to be in accordance with the Books. And we certify that the foregoing General Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at November 30, 1911, is in agreement with the Books, and is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his office every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store

DR. G. CHRISTIE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE, P.Q

DR. J. H. MASON,
Physician & Surgeon.
Main St., Lachute,
Office hours;—8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

DR. HUGH B. FRASER, B.
Physician & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne. } No. 171

IN THE MATTER OF
JOSEPH N. BIGRAS, Merchant, of the town of Lachute, District of Terrebonne.

Debtor Insolvent.

&

ARTHUR BIGRAS, of the same place.

Creditor Petitioner.

The said Joseph N. Bigras, having made an abandonment of his property for the benefit of his creditors the 2nd of January, 1912, notice is hereby given the said creditors to attend at the office of the undersigned prothonotary the 15th January, 1912, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon to give their advice on the nomination of a curator and inspectors.

Ste. Scholastique, 2nd January, 1912.

GRENON & FORTIER.
Prothonotary, S.C.

J. PALLISER,
Attorney for Petitioner.

I have received instructions from
ROBERT W. JONES,
To sell by Public Auction at Jones Island in the Bay, Five miles East of St. Andrews.

Tuesday, January 23rd, 1911

The following effects:—12 milch cows, 4 two year old heifers, 8 one year old heifers, 1 bull 1½ years old, 8 spring calves, 45 first-class sheep, 2 work horses, 1 mare in foal rising 5 years bred to (Camelton Performer), 1 colt 1½ years old, 2 spring fillies, Moody reaper (new), Massey Harris mower, 2 seeders, Vilas gang plow, 2 walking plows, tumbril cart (new), pair sloop sleighs, 1 two seated express, spring cart, pair bob-sleighs, set of iron harrows, set spring tooth harows, heering rake, set of heavy double harness (complete), set of cart harness, set of light double harness, set of plow harness, threshing mill (complete) a quantity of hay and straw, 1 two seated buggy, sideboard, wardrobe, double stove, Raymond cream separator 350 lbs., capacity, barrel churn (No. 4), corn seller, 2 fanning mills, cultivator, 2 French collars cheese press, cutter, 3 sugar coolers, water cart, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, shovels, forks, chains, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve as the proprietor has sold his property

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

Terms: $10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

P. Cruise, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JOHN MACRIFF, Chatham Street,
Opposite McFaul's Siding.

Saturday, January 6th, 1912.

The following effects:—1 heavy work mare, 1 fillie rising 3 years old, 1 set of single light harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 1 express, 1 set of bob-sleighs (new), pole and shafts, 1 buffalo, 1 wood pump (new), 1 cross-cut saw, axes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve as the proprietor is going West.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Terms: $10 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

P. Cruise, Licensed Auctioneer.

Our Ladie's Jackets at $10.00 are a marvel of perfection in quality and fit.

W. BANFORD & SON.



What nicer gift could you secure for Christmas than to buy one of the beautiful "Layton" Pianos, Pianolas or a nice organ. Something that will beautify your home and make it bright and attractive. Our prices and terms will sure to suit, so call on us and we will serve you well.

WM. BERRY
MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

DR. H. P. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON
Will be in Lachute every Saturday, on and after the 16th December.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

January and February Clearing Sale

500 yds. of Overalling to clear at 40c. per lb., much cheaper than by the yard.

300 yards of Carpet to clear at less than 25 p.c.

Men's and Boys odd sizes in Heavy Wool Underwear to clear at cost.

Big reduction in certain lines of Dress Good from 25cts. to $1.50.

Fur Ruffs and Collars at a great reduction.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

That is the reason to which we attribute our ever increasing trade. Because in the manufacture of our bread and confectionery we use nothing but the best. We make it our duty to fill every order promptly, and make a specialty of any cakes you may wish. No order too large or too small. Try us, and that will be the test.

☞ Just received, a splendid assortment of choice candies in bulk and in fancy boxes, that will appeal to your taste, for the Christmas trade.

We also have a very pretty assortment of choice Xmas Cards, Picture post-cards, etc. at most reasonable rates.

Always on hand a large quantity of fruit and

R. HAMILTON, - Lachute.

January CLEARING Sale!

Wishing to reduce our Stock several Thousand Dollars before Stock-taking, and in order to do this we will offer big reductions in many lines for CASH.



You need not send your money away. Our prices will compare favorably with the January Sales of the large Catalogue houses. Space will not permit us to give you a list of the prices and goods we have to offer you, but a call will convince you that we say is correct.

We also wish to thank our many customers for the last years business which has broken all previous records.

McFAUL BROS., West End

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.
P.O. Box 10. Lachute, Que
For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English. Bell Telephone.

PETER CRUISE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Lachute Mills. - Que.
Sales conducted in both French and English.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXV LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1912. NO. 51

Central Market!

The Central Market is now recognized in a popular way because it means that you get just what you want and when you want it and that is what pleases at all times isn't it?

We always keep on hand a large supply of vegetables and fruits in season. Also Fish and Oysters in bulk. Don't forget that our goods are always Fresh and of the best, and our prices are right.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Opposite J. D. Campbell's Store.

THE LATE ROBT. GILMOUR.

Mr. Robert Gilmour sr., an old resident of Mount Maple died January 1st 1912, at the age of 76, the deceased was three weeks ill. He leaves to mourn his loss, a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Jos. Thompson, of Montreal, Mrs. [illegible] McLeod, of Brownsburg, two sons, William of Brownsburg and Patrick on the homestead. His funeral took place from Mr. William Gilmour's residence in Brownsburg, the service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. White, of Dalesville. The pall-bearers were Messrs. G. Murdock, W. Murdock, B. Polson, J. Tomalty J. Stewart and W. Warwick. The remains were interred in Dalesville Cemetery.

We have a lot of boys Reefers that we offer you at extra low prices,

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE—A double stove in first class condition. Apply to,

W. McMANUS, Brownsburg.

Have you seen our fine Tweed Overcoat latest style at $12.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Leap Year Carnival.

Mr. Wm. McKimmie, the genial proprietor of the Skating Rink is announcing a Leap Year Masquerade Carnival on Friday next. Now is your chance boys.

Private Sale of Furniture.

Mrs. D. Lapointe is selling out by private sale, all her household effects, including a handsome piano. Everything to be sold without reserve.

The Town Council Elections.

Last Monday was nomination day the usual amount of interest was manifested on the part of the citizens generally. Mayor John McGibbon and Councillors McKimmie and A. D. McGibbon were re-elected and Mr. Wm. Miller was replaced by Mr. W. M. Scott in the East Ward. Papers were in for Mr. Jno. Hope, retiring Councillor and J. S. Giles, the latter was brought out by the temperance party. A contest was then declared.

FOR SALE,—I have on hand a car of oats which I will sell at reasonable prices for cash.

H. FILION, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

Your Business is Our Business.

And we want to know your needs so that we can supply them. We have our store always well stocked with a choice assortment of fine groceries, that cannot be excelled in price or quality.

Our phone is No. 2, so ring up your orders and see how quickly they will be responded to and care exercised in their delivery.

No order too small or none too large. All we ask of you is a trial order.

CARPENTER BROS.

The House of Fair Dealing.

The One-Priced Store Main St., Lachute

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Eugene Jousse spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Thos. McOuat is visiting friends in Ottawa this week.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending a few days in Ottawa this week.

Miss Fairbanks, of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Monette.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bedard spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Jessie McArthur returned to Ottawa on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, of Cornwall, are guests at Mrs. Dr. Alexander.

Messrs. W. McKimmie and E. Carpenter spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mrs. W. Heatlie, of Ogdensburg, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Calder this week.

Mrs. Paquette and Miss Lavigne were in Montreal the early part of this week.

Miss Parrie, of Ottawa, is the guest of her brother Mr J. R. Parris for a couple of weeks.

Rev. W. Windsor, of Bedford Que., is spending a few days the guest of Rev. Mr. Charters.

Mr. John Hay, M. P. P., left for Quebec to resume his Parliamentary duties on Tuesday last.

Mr. John Calder, who spent the holidays with his parents, returned to Rawdon on Saturday last.

Miss Katie and Mr. Alex Smith, of Indian Head Sask., returned home on Wednesday evening last.

The Rev. B. B. Brown, is in Ottawa for the week-end preaching the Educational Anniversary sermon for the Western Methodist Church.

75 only, Ladies' and children's Jackets, the clean-up of our stock. Regular price from $2.00 to $14.00 for $1.00 each. Anyone who cannot afford the price, can have one for nothing.

McFAUL & BROS.

Mrs. McGregor and four children, who have been spending the past six months with her parents Mr and Mrs. Barron, returned home to Moose Jaw on Tuesday last accompanied by Her husband, Rev. A. E. McGregor.

At a meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, which met in Knox Church on Tuesday, a committee reported in favor of permitting the regular Minister at Lachute to have an ordained Minister as assistant.

The marriage of Miss Florence Dunlop McOuat, daughter of the late James McOuat, Brownsburg, Que., to Mr. Gavin Meikle Walker, of Lachute, Que., son of Mr. Gavin J. Walker is announced to take place very quietly on Jan 17.

Mrs. J. R. Parris was the hostess at an "At Home," on Tuesday afternoon last. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Given and Mrs. Slater and the young ladies assisting were, Mrs. Brunton, Miss Gladys McOuat, Miss Norah DeLisle, Miss Bessie McOuat, Miss Marion Slater, and Miss Norah Christie.

The Annual Tea-Meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Brownsburg, will be held on the evening of Wednesday, January 31st. The ladies ask you to bear in mind this date. The programme will be good, and the usual sumptuous repast will be served. Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

The regular meetings of the Independent Order of Good Templars are held every Thursday evening in the Methodist Sunday School Hall at 8 p.m. An invitation is extended to those interested in temperance work, to join with them in their endeavors to work for the suppression of the drink traffic of the town.

The Baptist Church held their Annual Meeting on Wednesday evening last when the reports of the Church were read showing a small balance in the Treasury and the church free of debt. The advisability of building a manse was freely discussed and a committee appointed to look into the matter and report. Refreshments were served at the close.

The entertainment given in the Victoria Hall on Thursday evening last by Mrs. Kellogg was of a most interesting character, her selections being given with marked ability and great taste. The attendance was not quite as large as anticipated owing to the many attractions during the festive season. Should Mr. Kellogg return at some future date we bespeak for her a larger audience.

Principal Chas. W. Ford M.A., of St. Lambert Academy, formerly a townsman of Lachute will, in the absence of the pastor, preach next Sunday in the Methodist Church here at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m. In the afternoon at 3 p.m. in S. S. Room a service of Praise and Prayer will be conducted by Mr E. Darlington. The public are cordially invited to all services.

Mr. H. A. Blair, of Stettler, Alta., returned home on Wednesday last after having spent a most pleasant visit with his many friends in town who are pleased to hear of his success in that thriving town of the West where he is now in business and rushing the sales of Agricultural Machinery, having taken the laurels for the most active agent in the Great West.

The Chance of a Lifetime

Every Lady in Lachute, and surrounding County, and the Men also are invited to visit Mr. James Campbells Store any night next week, and see the most wonderful Aladdin lamp in the world, giving a light equal to the sun at mid day. It is a free exhibition, and a full description will be given.

Hockey League Formed.

Those interested in hockey will be pleased to learn that a league has been formed in town comprising teams to be known as the Bankers, Merchants Independents, Paper Mill and Brownsburg. There is to be a series of twenty games played and it is expected there will be considerable rivalry before the completion of the schededule. The officers of the league are as follows:—President, J. S. Giles; Vice-Presidents, Wyman McGibbon; Secretary-Treas. H. M. Gall; Hon. President, Hon Geo. H. Perley, Hon. Vice-President.—John Hay M.P.P., H. Slater, E. H. Wilson, J. R. Parris, H. Dumouchel, E. J. Johnston, Mayor J. A. McGibbon, T. Dallaire and A. Larocque; Executive.—C. Brunton, A. Dallaire, F. A. Brennan, H. Banford, Geo. Scott, W. McKimmie.

The first game of the series was played on Thursday evening between the Bankers and the Merchants and resulted in a hard fought win for the latter of one solitary goal which was rung in during the second half by the inimitable "Jimmy." The play was considerably grouped, the boys not holding down their positions which doubtless was due to lack of training, but when they settle down to business, we may look for more brilliant playing. Considering it was the first game both teams made a good shewing and worked very hard, and there was little to choose in preference. Mr. J. H. Dumouchel made a very efficient referee.

—:o:—

On Thursday the Paper Mill and the Independents played the second game of the series. There was a strenuous sixty minutes work in which the Independents proved successful by scoring four goals to two of the Mill. The play was very fast and quite spectacular and was handled by Referee H. M. Gall who gave perfect satisfaction in his rulings.

—:o:—

The next game will be played on Tuesday, Jan 16th, between the Brownsburg Team and the Merchants. Don't miss it.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. SYDNEY BOYD.

The sting of death has caused a deep shadow of gloom to pass over this community and has taken as its victim on Friday evening, Dec. 29th 1911, a dearly loved husband and father in the person of Mr. Sydney Boyd, son of the late Jno Boyd, of Louisa, Que. Mr. Boyd has been a patient sufferer from rheumatism for over three years, and for the past two years has been confined almost motionless to his bed. No words could ever express the sufferings he endured, yet he bore his afflictions patiently remembering that "There remaineth therefore a rest unto the people of God." And when the time came to go, he looked up and said, "Jesus meet me," then he closed his eyes as in sleep to awake when the trump shall sound and the dead in Christ shall rise to meet the Lord in the air. The thread of life was broken at the age of forty-two, but we know our loss is his eternal gain. He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife and five small children also three brothers and four sisters. We can let our tears fall with the bereaved ones and point them to the promise, "At eventide it shall be light."

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. H. Charters who spoke in words of tenderest sympathy and comfort of deepest christian hope and promise from Job. XIX 25. 26. Many friends and relatives followed the remains to its last resting place in Louisa cemetery. The pall-bearers were. Messrs Joseph Boyd, Henry Morrison, Thomas Morrison, Thomas Seale, Albert Tomalty, and A. Tomalty.

THE LATE MISS ELIZA McDONALD.

The death message again visited the home of Mr. Henry McDonald, Lakefield on Wednesday, January 3rd 1912, when his sisted Miss Eliza J. McDonald aged 42 years, passed away to join her father and sister Maggie, who both had predeceased her during the past five months. Three deaths in so short a time made the funeral service on Friday last at her late residence very sad and tearful. Many friends from the Gore and other parts attended. Too high a compliment to genuine godliness and the christian character of the deceased cannot be paid her. Her reputation for goodness and religious zeal was widely known. Her testimony and life evidenced that her experience was that of the New Birth. After suffering intense pain as she neared the end, she repeated "There is a wideness in God's mercy," and another favorite hymn. Weakened and exhausted with the last struggles, she bid all good bye asking them all to meet her in Heaven and bring others with them. She crossed the bar with this expression of ecstacy upon her lips. "Oh it is glorious." She was an earnest and loyal member of the Lakefield Methodist Church. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. B. B. Brown of Lachute. Great sympathy is felt for the lonely and aged widowed mother, Mrs. Jas. McDonald and the brother Henry who are the only survivors of the family.

The New Williams Sewing Machine



Made in Canada, with Canadian capital and by Canadian expert mechanics. Come and see our recently adopted belt throw off and replacer, and automatic brake which prevents the machine running the wrong way. The New Williams is always a leader. These improvements are well worth your inspection. Write for catalogue and prices

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The Elite are Showing a Grand Display of Beautiful Presents.

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China, Cut-Glass, Gloves, Neckwear, Dolls, Games, Books, Leather Writing Cases. Music Rolls, Tie Cases, Comb and Brush Sets, Mirrors, Stationery Sets, Etc. Be sure and see our goods.

Great Reductions in Millinery.

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BECAUSE I have purchased all of the Sample lockets and brooches of one of the largest Jewellers in Montreal, at a substantial cut below wholesale cost price and am able to offer to my patrons the benefit of my experience in buying lockets and brooches from 75c. up. Call and see them.

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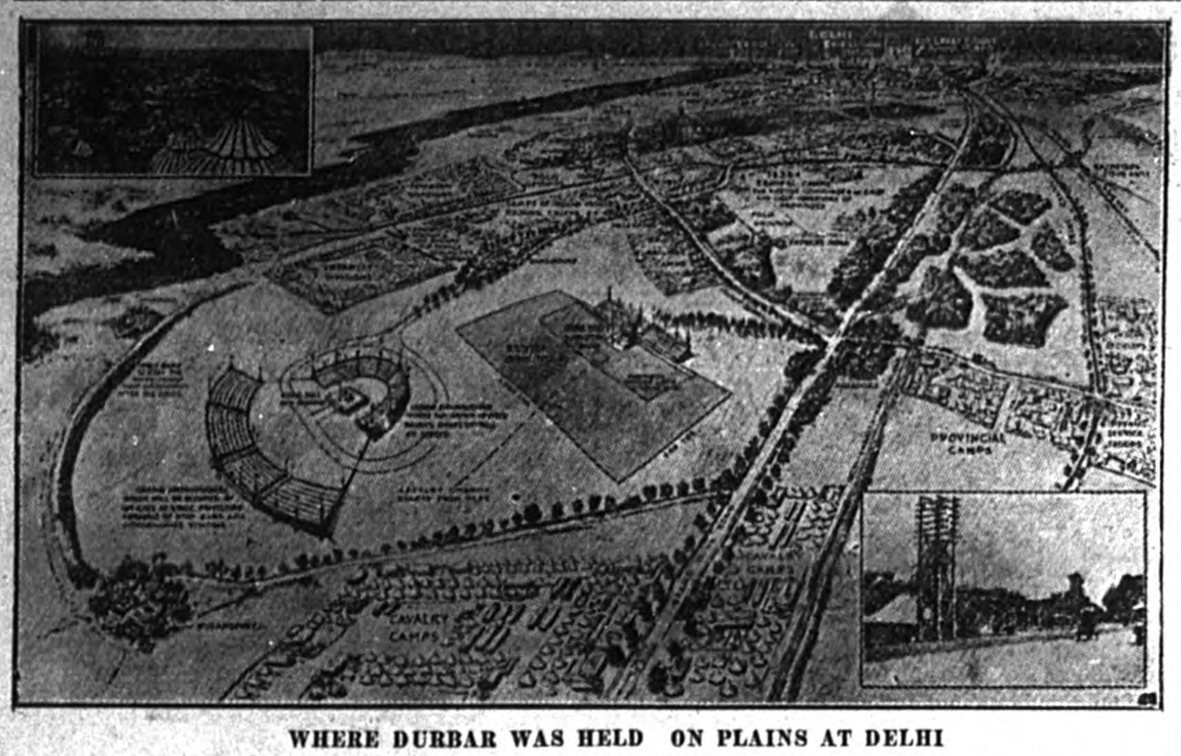
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SPECTACLES: Eyes tested by the latest methods. Repairs of all kinds.

T. JOUSSE, - Main Street

Lachute



WHERE DURBAR WAS HELD ON PLAINS AT DELHI

This view is taken from the north looking southward towards the city of Delhi. In the foreground are the cavalry camps. On the right are the Provincial camps, the camp of the Imperial Service troops, and the camp of the Indian chiefs, both the latter being situated on the further side of the Delhi Canal. In the centre of the picture is shown the review ground, with the Royal Standard saluting base. The grand amphitheatre, in which the actual Durbar ceremony took place, is shown to the left.

The Home

Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

TESTED RECIPES.

Fish Garnish.—When fish is served and one wishes that course to look nice, place lettuce leaves seasoned with salt and pepper, on individual dishes; place fish in centre of dish and garnish with a ring of fresh buttered popcorn.

Egg in Nest.—Cut a slice from stem end of each tomato and after scooping out the centre slightly bake in the usual way. Remove from the oven and before quite done mound a whipped white of egg over each one, and drop the yolk, of which the skin has not been broken, in the centre of each mound; replace in oven until all the little pieces are slightly browner; serve at once, generally with toast and parsley. In place of the tomatoes green or red peppers may be used.

Smooth Mush.—When thickened take crank egg beater and beat it well. You will have no lumps.

Ham Omelet.—Use two eggs well beaten, one-half cup of milk, one cup of ham cut in small pieces. Stir this mixture together, place in omelet pan, and cook until it becomes the thickness of poached eggs. Serve on toast.

Delicious Choca.—One pint milk, one pint water, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two tablespoonfuls cocoa, a pinch of salt; dissolve chocolate and cocoa with hot water and stir into hot milk and water; let cook slowly five or ten minutes and add one-third the quantity of hot coffee; sweeten and cover with whipped cream.

Have Toast Bread Ready.—If you have left from a meal a half or a quarter loaf of bread that is too dry to be eaten at the next meal, it is a good idea at once to cut it into thin slices for toasting. These slices can be kept for a day or two and not lose their value, but if allowed to remain in the whole piece becomes too hard to slice nicely. The thin slices, when quite dry, are also easily crumbled with a rolling pin.

Breakfast Popcorn.—Pop several poppers full of corn. Then grind the popped corn through the coffee-mill, quite fine; serve with powdered sugar and cream.

Creamed Tomatoes.—One can of tomatoes; put on stove to heat; put in pepper, salt, and sugar to suit the taste; beat one tablespoon flour and a little butter and cream; let tomatoes come to boiling point, put in cream and butter and stir. Let it cook for two minutes. Serve with any kind of meat.

Tomato Sauce.—Take two cupfuls of canned tomatoes or four ripe ones, press through a strainer to remove the seeds. Put the liquid in a saucepan and let it boil. Add a teaspoonful of butter, a pinch of pepper and salt, and a teaspoon of flour to thicken. Let this boil for ten minutes. Then remove from fire and add a tablespoon of cream.

To Soften Cake Frosting.—If the icing should harden before putting it on the cake add a teaspoonful of cream and stir quickly for a few seconds. This will soften the icing long enough to enable it to be put on the cake smoothly.

DESSERTS.

Orange Pudding.—Cut the crust from a small stale loaf of baker's bread, crumble, and pour over one quart butter and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. When cold add the grated rind of one and the juice of two large, sweet oranges and three eggs beaten light. Bake in moderate oven one hour. Serve with hard sauce: One cup white sugar, one half cup butter beaten creamy and light and flavored with orange juice. Press in one-half of orange shell set on ice.

Orange Cups.—Cut top of orange off about half inch from top, remove the orange juice with teaspoon, leaving as you wish, slice bananas into the orange juice, and sweeten; fill the orange shells with the mixture, and place on lettuce leaf on small plate. This makes a dainty, attractive dessert.

Apple Pudding.—Add to one and a half cupfuls of strained stewed apples the juice of an orange, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, three tablespoonfuls of sherry, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of gelatin soaked in cold water and then dissolved in hot water. Stir this mixture until it thickens a little, then fold in the whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth or a half pint of whipped cream. Turn into a mold, and when cold serve with whipped cream.

Breakfast Oranges.—Peel an orange, separate the sections, lay flat in form of spokes on a wheel in a saucer; sprinkle powdered sugar over them, and place a red candy or drop of jelly in the middle and on each section. Stick in a toothpick or two and serve.

CAKES.

Ginger Sponge.—Use three eggs, one cup brown sugar, one cup New Orleans molasses, one cup melted cups flour, one tablespoonful of ginbutter or lard, three and a half ger, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of soda. Last of all one cup boiling water. This sponge can be kept for weeks in a cool place and a portion baked fresh for any meal.

Fried Cakes.—Break two eggs in a bowl and beat thoroughly; add one and one-half cups of sugar and beat again. Now add one cup of sour milk, two teaspoons of butter, one teaspoon of soda, spices if desired; flour enough to make soft dough. Roll out and cut in rings. Have lard hot in large kettle. Drop in one cake and if just right it will turn itself over. Then drop in others until kettle is nearly full. By the time the last ones are in the first ones are nearly ready to come out. Roll in powdered sugar afterward and fill the holes with the little ones that were cut from the center.

Breakfast Cakes.—Take one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, beat in two eggs, one at a time, then add one-half cup molasses, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one cup strong cold coffee, one teaspoon soda mixed in one-half of the coffee and added after part of the flour is stirred in, one cup raisins rolled in flour, one cup hickory nuts, flour three and one-half cups.

Buttermilk Cookies.—Two cups light brown sugar, one cup butter, one cup buttermilk, two eggs, one cup chopped raisins, one-third teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful baking powder, flour to mix, soft. The cookies should be light and soft, and will keep for weeks. The secret is in using the soft sugar.

Keep Fruit Cake Fresh. — Wrap fruit cake in towel and put into flour bin; cover with flour and it will keep moist and fresh for weeks.

SHORT CUTS IN BAKING.

A pie can be baked while the stove is being used to get the dinner. Start the fire briskly only after the pie has been made. Then, as soon as the lids are hissing hot, take off one of them, put it on the upper rack of the oven, and put the pie on it. An extra lid, or one from the back of the stove, will be necessary to fill the place of the one removed from the front. With the additional heat under it, the pie should bake quickly, with a crisp, flaky crust. When the pie is done, set it to cool on something that will let the air circulate freely underneath it—the perforated part of a potato-ricer has been used successfully for the purpose. A pie cooled in this way does not have a soggy under crust, as pies set on a cold surface, and thus made to steam, are likely to have. Never cut a pie until you are ready to serve it. The juice runs out, and the pie is spoiled.

ECONOMIES.

Use Soap when Sewing.—Save small bits of white soap, let them dry, and you will find them a good substitute for tailor's chalk.

Preserve Steel Pens.—Steel pens are destroyed by corrosion from acid in the ink. Put in the ink some nails or old steel pens, and the acid will exhaust itself on them, and the pens in use will not corrode.

Use faded lawn waists and dresses. Boil the pieces white, press them smooth, use them to make corset covers, waists, aprons, or children's clothes, and with the expense of a few cents for lace there will be garments like new and which will wear as well.

If you are short a bread tin take an old tomato can and cut one end off evenly. This will bake a nice round loaf of bread. A cake also can be baked in it.

SALT AS A CLEANSER.

As a kitchen disinfectant salt is invaluable. A lump of it should be kept in the kitchen sink, where it will dissolve slowly and keep the drain pipe pure and wholesome. Flush it freely with a strong solution of boiling hot salt water. For removing egg stains from silver, salt applied with a soft cloth will act like magic. A pinch of salt added to ground coffee just before cooking will accentuate the natural flavor of the berry and give body to the drink. Greens used for salads should be thoroughly rinsed in salt water to dislodge possible insects. Sprinkle salt on a dingy carpet before sweeping and the transformation wrought will convince the most skeptical of the value of salt as a cleanser along this line.

ARTIFICIAL WOOD.

Louis Carre, in England, has invented a process for the artificial production of wood from straw or dried grass. It is proposed to use the wood only in the manufacture of matches, for which purpose it is stated to be cheaper than natural wood. The straw is passed through crushing rolls and then through cylindrical cutters, which divide it into strips. Afterward, supplied with an adhesive, the strips, inclosed on top and bottom with layers of paper, are passed through linked molds in the form of a chain, where they are subjected to pressure and heat, from which they issue in the form of round splints, which are then cut into the proper lengths for matches. It is hoped the process may be applied to the manufacture of wood for other purposes.

A CHANGE.

"They used to advise a boy to lay a solid foundation."

"And nowadays?"

"Nowadays, the thing is to put up a good front."

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

ON RELATIVE AMOUNT OF NET QUICK ASSETS DEPENDS SAFETY OF MOST INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

In Canada where Banking System is Superior Current Assets Need Not Exceed Current Liabilities by so Great Proportion as in States—Bond Issue to be Safe Should Not Exceed Amount of Net Quick Assets Unless Real Estate is Considerable.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

The importance of current assets having a substantial margin in excess of current liabilities is, of course, apparent when considering the accounts of an industrial company with a view to investing in its bonds. We read last week that this excess is called "net quick assets," and saw that it had an important bearing on the value of the bonds of any company whose land holdings had a less value than the amount of bonds outstanding.

For an industrial bond to be safe net quick assets, however, should do more than merely exist. They must be examined with reference to their relation to several other items to which they should bear a definite proportion.

The following is a balance sheet of an industrial company whose bonds are considered a sound investment and is chosen as an illustration chiefly because of the simplicity of its arrangement. It has added interest by being the statement of an operating company and not merely a form got up for purpose of illustration. If the inexperienced reader will follow the explanations carefully the next balance sheet he examines in connection with a bond offering will doubtless have added interest.

ASSETS.

Property:—	
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, etc.	$1,994,803
Patents, Trademarks and Goodwill	182,485
Investments	11,421
CURRENT ASSETS.	
Accounts and Bills Receivable	$724,046
Inventory Stock-in-Trade	961,856
Inventory Supplies	81,435
Cash on Hand and in Bank	53,782
	$1,811,119
	$3,999,828

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000
Bonds	1,051,200
CURRENT LIABILITIES.	
Interest accrued	$ 31,536
Accounts and Bills Payable	109,670
Bank Advances	905,930
	1,047,136
Surplus	401,492
	$3,999,828

In this case current assets amount to $1,811,119 and current liabilities to $1,047,136, leaving a balance—net quick assets—to the amount of $763,983. Now in the United States where, owing to the defects of the banking system, it is dangerous to owe the banks much, it is a rule that to put a company in good shape its current assets should amount to at least double its current liabilities. In Canada the banker of such a company would be deeply concerned in its welfare. He would be anxious for the company to do well and therefore there would be a very remote possibility of the company having to pay off its advances when they matured, if that were at an inconvenient time. There is, as a result, no danger of inability to renew maturing notes such as occurred in the United States in 1907, and which caused most of the industrial failures of that year there. So in Canada, unless bank advances form an inconsiderable part of the total liabilities, the proportion between current assets and current liabilities need not be so great as two to one, although, of course, the greater the proportion is the better. Where bank loans are secured by such stable commodities as grain, iron, steel, etc, and form a substantial part of the current liabilities, the proportion of current loans to current liabilities may fall to one and a half to one without misgiving. In the above instance the proportion is one and three-quarters to one.

The proportion between net quick assets and bonded debt is a most important consideration. Where a company has no real estate the bonded debt of a company should never exceed the net quick assets. Where there is real estate of value the bonded debt should not exceed two-thirds the value of the real estate plus the net quick assets, and here again the greater the excess of these two over bonded debt the better. In the case of the balance sheet given above, real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., amount to $1,994,803, of which—owing to the nature of this particular business — the greater proportion is of value in case of forced liquidation. Ordinarily, however, probably under 25 per cent. of the real estate, buildings and machinery account represents the value of the land. Taking arbetrarily only 20 per cent. in this case, we have net quick assets of $763,983 plus value of land $398,960, or $1,162,943 behind the $1,051,200 of bonds outstanding, leaving a margin of over 10 per cent. Some companies do better than this, however. A recent issue of bonds, in addition to real estate of considerably greater value than the bond issue had net quick assets over ten per cent in excess of the amount of bonds.



GERMAN SCIENTIST SAYS NO.

Human Hair Cannot Turn White In a Single Night.

A cherished popular belief is that of the sudden blanching of the hair from fright, worry or other severe mental strain. It plays its part in the drama and in fiction, while history records its famous instances. Who has not heard that Marie Antoinette's hair turned white during the night before her execution, or that the deeds and terrors of Saint Bartholomew's night blanched the hair of Henry the Fourth? Most of us have wondered how the change could come about as rapidly as tradition relates; and yet so universal is the belief in this phenomenon that few have the hardihood to doubt it. And now Stieda, a hard-headed German scientist, boldly says that it isn't so at all. This refractory German first proves that such a thing couldn't possibly happen, and then, not satisfied, declares that it never did happen. With equal disregard of folklore, history and medical literature, he points the finger of doubt, and challenges many long-deceased historians and physicians to arise and prove their stories.

He claims that when the hair turns white under ordinary conditions it does so in one of two ways. Either the pigmented hairs fall out and are replaced by unpigmented hairs, or, less commonly, pigment-production stops in a growing hair and the colorless portion gradually replaces the darker outer segment. As the growing of a new crop of hair in a single night is beyond possibility. Stieda must needs discredit all tales of such miraculous transformation, says the Journal of the Medical Association. This he does in extenso, taking up the best-known instances of such supposed blanching of hair, and finding them all lacking in support sufficient to meet critical consideration, much less such control as to establish an acceptable scientific demonstration. For example, he doubts the story of Marie Antoinette's sudden loss of hair pigment, stating, that although the queen certainly was gray at the time of her execution, yet this was no novelty, for she was also gray nine months before, at the time the king met his sudden end at the hands of the revolutionists.

As for the rest of the reputed cases, many are nothing better than old-wives' tales, while others are examples of credulity substituted for healthy skepticism and careful investigation. The explanation for many is unkind, being simply that the keeper for the jail or dungeon in which the unhappy heroine or hero was confined neglected to furnish his guest's dressing-table with the hair-dye to which the letter had been accustomed at home, and that Nature asserted herself and that Nature asserted herself before release or execution. Verily the even the gray hairs of royalty.

RACES IN CHINA.

Never be a United People Until They Have Common Language.

Ethnologists divide the Chinese into from three to ten different races, as varying from one another as the Europeans from the Jews or Turks. Most of them have the Mongolian type; that is, yellowish skin, lank, coarse, black hair, scanty beard and whiskers, prominent cheek bones, black, rather lusterless eyes, set obliquely, and a low nose with little or no bridge. This generality of features is about the same as is found in European Nations, and does not interfere with the division into separate races. The average height is five feet four inches, and the average cranial capacity about 1,200 cubic centimeters, or about 100 cubic centimeters below the European average. In the northern Provinces the people are somewhat taller, lighter skinned and longer headed, which seems to imply a strong Aryan mixture. In the central Provinces the people are more distinctly "Chinese," while in the south they are shorter, darker skinned and seem to have a decided infusion of Malay blood. There is also a race which seems to be that of the original inhabitants of country who were overrun and partially assimilated by the Chinese coming from central Asia and descending into the valleys of the great rivers. These people seem to be most nearly akin to the Hindus. Over all are the Manchus, who are thought to represent about 20,000,000 people, or one in 20 of the entire population.

The greatest difficulty in the unification of the people and their progress is the lack of a common language. Instead of having a phonetic alphabet and written words, such as civilized peoples do, they have a picture alphabet which represents things. The alphabet belongs to what is called the ideographic and not the phonetic class. It is something like the hieroglyphs of Old Egypt and Assyria. The Manchus have words for all these pictures, and these are learned by the official class, but each of the Provinces and many divisions of Provinces have thier own words for these pictures and pronounce them in a way unintelligible to the people across a river or on the other side of a mountain. There can be no real progress in China until they have a really written language which is spoken the same in all parts of the great Empire.

DO FISHES TALK?

In any other land than that from which the sun refuses to retire at midnight accounts of boatloads of men listening to the private conversations of fishes under water would smack too much of the adventures of "Alice in Wonderland" to be taken seriously. Nevertheless, the fishermen along the Norwegian coasts are just such eavesdroppers. Every fishing vessel is now equipped with a telephone, to which it attached a microphone designed to augment submarine sounds. These sounds, collected by an electrical apparatus, communicate by means of a copper wire with the receiver of the telephone installed on the boat. By listening in the ordinary way, receiver at ear, the fisherman can tell precisely the moment when the fish began to collect. It is said that there is a considerable difference in the sounds made by the various fish as they congregate. The cod utters a guttural grunt and the herring has a whistling intonation which is said to be rather musical.

NO CHANCE.

"Don't you ever get homesick?" asked the domestic man.

"No," replied the traveler. "I'm never home long enough."

RASH MAN.

Mrs. Newlywed—I can hire a good cook for $20 a month, dear. That's not so much!

Mr. Newlywed—No, dear, but just think how much more we would eat.

She was a lady visitor to the prison, kindly and well meaning, and as she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment she thought she detected signs of reform in him. "And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future on the expiration of your sentence?" "Oh, yes, ma'am," he said, hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a postoffice."

And one touch of fashion makes a lot of women look like freaks.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR YOUR MONEY IS BONDS

¶ There are, broadly speaking, two classes of investments: speculative investments, which may or may not pay interest and may appreciate or depreciate in value.

¶ And there are Bonds—Bonds are mortgages split up into denominations of $100 or upwards. We continually have Bonds, the security of which is beyond question, which pay as high as 6 per cent. interest. They are the standard form of investment. They are purchased by Banks, Insurance Companies and chartered Institutions, because the Government recognizes that they offer the maximum of safety with a profitable rate of interest.

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PROOF FOR WOMEN WHO STILL SUFFER

THAT THEY CAN FIND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. Lois McKay suffered from Pains in the Back, Side and in the region of the Heart — Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S., Dec. 18 (Special).—Every day seems to bring a message of cheer for the weak, run-down women of Canada. To-day's message comes from Mrs. Lois McKay, a well-known resident of this place. She, like others, has found new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Before I used Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. McKay states, "I suffered with a bad pain in my back and side, pains in my bowels, and sharp, cutting pains around the heart.

"I was always tired. Sometimes when I sat down I could hardly get up out of the chair. But thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, my pain is all gone and my back is well. I have proven for myself that Dodd's Kidney Pills are good." Female trouble is nearly always caused by diseased Kidneys. The position of the female organs and the Kidneys shows how one is dependent on the other. That's why weak women find new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure diseased Kidneys.

A CLEVER WOMAN.

How Prophetess Olga Fooled the Czar's Advisers.

Every six months Russia discovers a new inspired priest, mad monk, faith-healer, medium, or simply rogue. Most of them have been in direct or indirect touch with Nicholas II., who has a congenital weakness for being fooled.

Prophetress Olga Batyrieff, after doing many simple and some very complex people out of their money, has just made an abortive bid for reception at Russia's Court. Dressed in picturesque gypsy rags, with her naturally sensual grin subdued into a look of early-Christian humility, she soon made the acquaintance of the man who has the most evil influence at Russia's Court. This is the good-looking, stupid guardsman Putiatin, secretary, factotum, and upsetter of Ministers. Putiatin won his influence with Nicholas by discovering the French medium, Phillippe; and he has since been always on the look-out for some new prodigy in the spiritual world. Olga pleased him, and he decided that if she were only washed for a fortnight, she would make a very presentable acquaintance for pining Nicholas. But having once been let down by a planchette-writer who turned out to be a Social-Revolutionary, he wisely decided to make tests. Olga bore them well; especially gratified Putiatin by "prophesying," the end of the Duma and the restoration of the Autocracy. Olga also showed miraculous skill in finding hidden things. She rose rapidly in Putiatin's favor, and her exalted destiny seemed at last on the point of fulfillment.

Unfortunately, as the ethnologist Michalloff says, "the Russian Tartar will never resist the temptation of a slight immediate profit in order to gain a great future benefit." Olga could not resist the temptation of Putiatin's diamond studded watch. During elabroate "tests" which lasted throughout the night, the unwise courtier stopped his watch and hid it in a book-case. Olga sought long, failed to find it, and saying that her reputation for finding things was gone, went home in tears.

Putiatin went to the bookcase, and discovered to his surprise that Olga's reputation for finding things was greater than ever—it was the watch which was gone. That same morning Olga also got a move on. A zealous policeman arrested her at Moscow on the way back to her "cell," and everyone heard the tale and laughed. Then frantic orders came from Peterhof to let her go, and Olga, still in possession of the watch, got home to Zvenigorod. There she is to-day receiving wealthy Moscow residents whose faith in her prophesies remains undimmed.

Baby's Rash Became a Mass of Humor

Parents Decided He Could Not Be Cured. "Cuticura" Soon Made His Skin Perfectly Clear.

A Toronto man, Mr. Robert Mann, of 758½ Queen St. East, says: "Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. We did not know what to do for him and tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the —— Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital.



He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

"We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. The Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease." (Signed) Robert Mann, May 3, 1910.

In another letter, dated June 29, 1911, he adds: "My boy has never had any more trouble since using Cuticura."

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the most successful treatment for skin and scalp troubles of infants, children and adults. A single set is often sufficient. Although sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin, will be sent free, on application to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 38 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

OLD LONDON CUSTOMS.

Winding of the Horn for Lawyers of Middle Temple.

Nowhere do old customs cling more firmly than in the ancient seat of legal learning, the Middle Temple, which still jealously guards the traditions it has inherited.

To the present day, benchers, barristers, and students are summoned to dinner each evening during termtime by the winding of a horn—a custom which has survived on this spot since the romantic days of the Crusaders. Every evening at half-past five, during the three weeks of the legal terms, a warder, in gold-braded uniform, procures the ox-horn from the strong room of the Middle Temple, and proceeding to the famous fountain in Fountain Court, summons the members to dinner by blowing a blast on this primitive instrument.

He then visits each court in turn, according to ancient custom, and many a bencher throws up his window to listen to the sound of the winding horn, which has been heard continuously in these precincts since the time when the Knights Templars established themselves there in 1184.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Allen Mason, Carleton, N. B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets ever since I have had children and that is going on fifteen years. I have always found them entirely satisfactory for all the ailments of little ones and feel that I cannot praise them too highly." Mrs. Mason's praise is just that of thousands of mothers who consider Baby's Own Tablets the only safe and sure remedy to keep in the house for their little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN ANTARCTIC HOLIDAY.

Celebrating Shrove Tuesday in a Cold Latitude.

The holiday-making spirit will often carry its possessors over difficult places. Dr. Jean Charcot, in "The Voyage of the Why Not," says that his men and officers, even in the most strenuous weather and when harassed by many difficulties, were always ready to make merry. They had been in winter quarters a month, and extreme cold, wind and snow had been continuous. The men had been hard at work, but at lunch-time on Shrove Tuesday there was to be a celebration.

Liouville appeared with his beard shaved off, wearing Austrian whiskers, with his nose painted red and his head covered with a tropical helmet. Then Gourdon and Gain disguise themselves in their turn, showing a strong preference for white clothes and tropical headgear.

The mess steward turns out in a most extraordinary garb, and the cook is disguised as the chef in a big hotel.

This is the signal for a general masquerade, very merry, though simple. The crew are content with turning up their trousers legs and displaying superb red underclothing, which, with their blue knitted vests and sealers' boots and caps, makes a lovely uniform.

Bongrain adds to his already respectable height by adorning his head-dress with the only feather on board, and carries in his hand an enormous pole. Then every one gets hold of a gun, and the troop goes through evolutions on the island, while Liouville uses a clarinet as a bugle and Levebourg accompanies him on a tin box as a drum, and Gourdon, harnessed to a sledge, represents the ambulance service.

The greatest merriment prevails, and the rest of the day is treated as a holiday. In spite of the north-east wind, we have had no snow during the afternoon, but in the evening it begins to fall again, so that we do not lack confetti.

Dinner includes pancakes, and Gourdon brings out of the hold a tin box, labeled "For Shrove Tuesday," containing some excellent honey, which a member of his family kindly presented before we started from home.

A NICE PLACE.

Mrs. Howard—"And so two of your sons are Boy Scouts? Where do they do most of their reconnoitering?"

Mrs. Coward—"In our refrigerator."

Pay as you go and the journey may be safe—and shorter.

XMAS STAMPS SELLING FAST

The letters and returns that are coming into the office of the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, tell of an active Christmas Stamp Campaign in all parts of the country. People of every class and creed appear to be interesting themselves in doing their part to secure the Twenty-Five Thousand ($25,000) Dollars that is the objective of the Christmas Stamp Committee. The first issue of stamps was three millions. The distribution has become so wide that an additional two millions have been printed. Orders are coming from the far west to the extreme east. A manufacturer in St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, contributes his quota, and another manufacturer in Montreal sends his order.



The effort has been to place the stamps in different hands in practically every community. If our readers do not find the stamps for sale in their Drug Store, Book Store, or through some individual worker, write the Secretary of the National Sanitarium Office, 347 King Street West, Toronto, for a supply and all particulars.

AILING CLOCKS.

More of Them in the Fall Than at Any Other Season.

Two or three times in the course of a month this man's clock had stopped with no apparent reason, for when he swung the pendulum it would start off again and run all right. But it also now began to display another eccentricity; occasionally it would strike once about fifteen minutes before the hour and then strike the rest of the strokes for that hour at the regular time. So he thought he had better take it to the clockmaker.

"There on a shelf behind the counter he saw ranged along a dozen or more clocks of almost as many styles.

"All patients," said the clockmaker, "and most of them with slight ailments like yours. We always have many clocks brought in at this season, not with colds but affected by the cold weather. They run along all right through the summer and then when cold weather comes the oil on the bearings gets hard and gummy and then the clock liable to stop. It needs cleaning and reoiling.

"It is always so; we have more clocks brought in to us in the fall than at any other season."

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

"What has your boy learned at school this season?" "He has learned that he'll have to be vaccinated, that his eyes are not mates and that his method of breathing is entirely obsolete."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

HE KNEW.

"What is the price of peace they talk so much about?"

"Just now it is a set of furs."

Household troubles: Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomach ache. Hamlins Wizard Oil cures these aches and pains so why don't you keep a bottle in the house.

Doctor—I must forbid all brain work. Poet—May I not write some verses? Doctor—Oh, certainly!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

NOT MUCH OF A BANQUET.

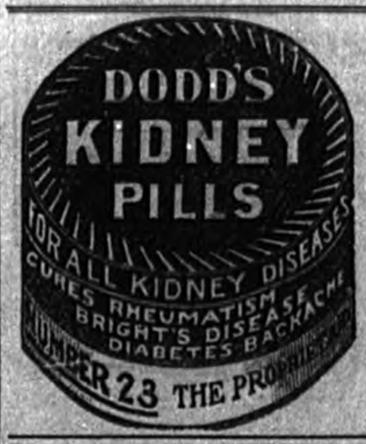
"Was it much of a banquet?"

"Not much. They didn't serve a single thing that I don't get at home."

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.

The following official notice posted on the wall of the municipal electric power plant of a town in the south of Germany is being widely reproduced in the press. "To touch these wires means instant death. Any one failing to respect this warning will be prosecuted and fined."



LARGEST ANIMAL KNOWN.

As far as known, the blue or sulphur bottom whale is the largest animal which has ever existed on the earth. Specimens have been found that measured nearly 8 feet and must have weighed as many tons. It has a mouth in wh ch ten or twelve men could stand upright. In diameter its throat measures but nine inches. The finback whale is slender shaped and has great speed in the water. It can travel along with the fastest boat plying the ocean's waters at this time. The hump-back is the giant of the whale family. The fin-back has been timed in its submarine plunges and has been known to remain under the water for 27 minutes, but it is thought that it can exceed this. As much as 20 barrels of oil have been taken from the head of a sperm whale.

ANOTHER GOOD REASON.

Miss De Mure—"Mr. Nicely is so thoughtful. Did you see him get up and give that old lady his seat?"

Miss Pert—"Yes, and I've heard him say that sitting down in a crowded car makes his trousers bag at the knees."

It will Prevent Ulcerated Throat.—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who are periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

A PERFECT TOUCH.

Young Wife—"I want to thank you, dear, for that lovely hat you got me for a birthday present."

Young Hubby—"I didn't get you a hat."

Young Wife—"Of course I got it, but you have to pay for it, don't you?"

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A Yankee clinched his argument with an Englishman as to the relative size of the Thames and Mississippi by saying: "Why, look here, mister, there ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi."

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgment, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting development and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

Some brands of goodness are more unpopular than others.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

LESS CRIME IN BRITAIN.

In spite of the prophecy expressed in the judicial statistics of 1909 and the assertion that crime was on the increase in England, the annual return of the Prison Commissioners for the year ending March 31, 1911, which the Government recently issued, shows a satisfactory state of affairs. There is a decline in the actual number of convictions and in the proportion of prisoners under sentence to the whole population. The recorded actual number of those "doing time" is 167,695, a decline of 12,000 since the previous year, and of 30,000 since 1904-6.



Government Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Correspondence Invited.

CANADA SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., President.

Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Vice-President.

Geo. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., Vice-President.

HEAD OFFICE: 179 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

Here's Wishing You the Best of Christmas Joy

Thomas J. Lipton

H. H. NIGHTINGALE

STOCK BROKER

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LISTED STOCKS DEALT IN ON MARGIN

Correspondence Invited

33 MELINDA ST. TORONTO.

"The Most Beautiful Location in New York City."

HOTEL SAVOY

Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Street

Overlooking Central Park

Affording a delightful residence, from which all the principal centres of the city are readily accessible.

Beautiful rooms: Single $2, with bathroom $3 and upward—double $3, with bathroom $4 and upwards; large parlor, alcove bedroom and bathroom $6.50, or larger suites upon application. Spacious restaurant, palm garden, billiard room, etc.

Send for Booklet. JOHN F. RIES, Manager

PURSE WITH MONEY IN A COD.

A housekeeper at Queenstown, Ireland, constabulary barracks while cleaning a codfish about thirty pounds in weight discovered inside the fish a purse containing a number of silver coins of the reign of Queen Victoria. The purse was of leather, steel bound and in good preservation. It also contained some inscribed paper, which was reduced almost to pulp.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

SOME TAKE LONGER.

"There goes our oldest inhabitant," said the native, "and he never did a stroke of work in his life. He doesn't look to be ninety-six, does he?"

"Well, some people are so lazy it takes them a long time to grow old," remarked the stranger.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULLIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Jones—Do you think the horse will survive the automobile? Brown—Not if it gets in its way.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

Are you there when it comes to making the best of the worst of it?

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

SIAM'S AMAZON GUARD.

Siam is one of the few countries which boast of a corps of women police, says the London Chronicle. The members of this Amazon Guard are all old and ugly. They wear uniform though they are not armed. Their chief duty is to act as gate keepers of the Inner, or Women's Palace at Bangkok. They follow any stranger who enters the palace and remain with him until he takes his departure. They see that there is no mischief made and that no one makes love to the royal wives and concubines. Men who have business inside the palace — doctors, architects, carpenters, electric light fitters, etc., enter the palace freely, but are always accompanied by some of the Amazon Guard. The palace has some difficulty in recruiting these guards, as the work is hard and the pay poor, and the qualification—uncomplimentary.

TOO COLD.

"How's the weather, nurse?"

"It turned baby blue, ma'am."

"Then don't take Fido out."

Sue—"You said you were going to marry an artist, and now you're engaged to a dentist." Flo—"Well, isn't he an artist? He draws from real life!"

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

H. W. DAWSON, 90 COLBORNE ST., Toronto.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES — GOOD Buildings; near Brampton.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRE FRUIT FARM—Brick House and Good Buildings; St. Catharines.

A NUMBER OF GOOD STOCK, GRAIN and Dairy Farms in Halton, Peel, York, Ontario and Prince Edward Counties.

SEVERAL GOOD FRUIT FARMS IN the Niagara Fruit Belt.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, Alberta and British Columbia Lands, in small or large blocks.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Farm, consult H. W. Dawson, Ninety Colborne St., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED. — A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN—$50 PER WEEK SELLING one hand Egg-Beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

AT ONCE—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN Barber Trade. Demand for barbers every day; cannot supply demands. Let us teach you trade. Write for particulars. Moler Barber College, 221 Queen East, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY and FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

6 TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED. — A STUDY OF other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

SPECIALISTS ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measurement. Glasses fitted by age. Write to-day for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

Your Overcoats

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct to Montreal, Box 156.

British American Dyeing Co.

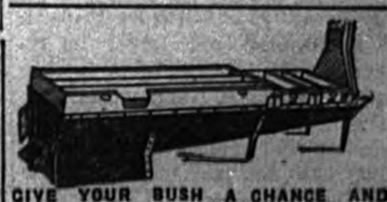
RAW FURS

Collectors and shippers will find it to their advantage to get their names on our mailing list. This insures prompt receipt of our quotations and general information, which will be ready about the 15th of November. You can be sure of fair and liberal treatment when you ship your collections to Wagner, Brasier & Co 86 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

FURS

Trappers, Hunters and Dealers in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without obtaining our quotations, which we cheerfully furnish upon request. We specialize in the following:—RIGHT PRICES. LIBERAL ASSORTMENT. And remittance forwarded same days goods received, express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us, no shipment too large or too small. Canada's Largest Fur Operator. "There's a Reason." Your business and correspondence solicited. DEPT. E

John Hallam - TORONTO



GIVE YOUR BUSH A CHANCE AND MAKE MONEY WITH IT.

You would not think of cutting down your hay or grain with hand scythes, and you should not use old pots and pans. Install a "Champion" and make more and better syrup with less time and fuel. More revenue at a reduced cost. Why not try this? We have one that will just suit you. You are sure to win. Write for free booklet. THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED, 55 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

DR. DOW'S



STURGEON OIL LINIMENT

External application for man or beast. Everyone knows of the wonderful qualities in the oil of the STURGEON for sprains, lameness, etc.

Dr. Dow's formula has it in its best form. For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Swellings, etc., it cannot be equalled.

Try it once and you will be satisfied. Price 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER. HE SELLS IT.

The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., Sole Props. St. John, N. B.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1912.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Locals, constituting 5 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. - QUE

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

When the permanent Tariff Commission is established, it will be found that its constitution and powers are such as Mr. Borden's campaign speeches on the subject prepared the people to expect. It was never represented, and was never intended that the commission should have absolute and final authority over the tariff. Tariff changes will be brought into effect, exactly as they have been in the past, namely, by budget announcement and by Act of Parliament.

No one was ever led to believe that Parliament's power over the tariff would or could be limited in consequence of a permanent Tariff Commission, and no one could possibly understand that the Government's responsibility for tariff changes would or could be lessened in the smallest degree. No matter what powers might be conferred on the commission, the Government could not divest itself of the responsibility for tariff revision. The Government has to answer for everything done in the work of administering the country's affairs. Neither the tariff nor any other public business of the Dominion can be taken out of politices. But the tariff can and will be taken out of party traffic. The Tariff Commissioners will do their work in a purely judicial temper, keeping in mind the requirements of revenue, and the general policy of encouraging nome industries, and ascertaining the facts in every case coming up for their consideration. Their recommendations to the Government will be based on the most careful inquiry, and will be submitted to Parliament with such changes as the Government thinks it advisable to make.

That a scheme of revision will come out of the House in exactly the form in which it was introduced cannot be taken for granted, as Parliament can never be reduced to the position of a merely assenting body. But after the extremely careful work of the commission to decide the merits of every case, the task of the House will be greatly reduced, and less time should be spent there in threshing out schedules than was so spent in former revisions.

The Court of Appeals at Albany N.Y., has decided that "The footman is not required, as a matter of law, to look both ways and listen before attempting to cross a street at a street crossing." Still the pedestrian will do well to look while crossing a busy thoroughfare. It is small satisfaction when knocked down to know that you are legally in the right.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

News of Brownsburg.

—:o:—

Mr. H. Gardiner, of the shot-shell dep't, was in Montreal last week, on business for his employees.

A lantern lecture was given in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, an account of which will be given in next week's issue.

Messrs McFaul and Lepine are to be congratulated on their election to the district council. This will make things better for Brownsburg.

Mr. Walker, Chief Electrical Engineer for Messrs Thompson & Co., of Montreal, was here Wednesday last, on business with the D. C. Co.

Mr. C. W. Ford, principal of St. Lambert's School, will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. All are invited to attend.

Messrs C. Horner and A. Darling, having completed their work of installing the D. C. Co's New Electric Plant, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Campbell is organizing a band of Hope in connection with the Methodist Church. The first meeting was held in McFaul's Hall on Wednesday night and it is hoped that she will meet with success, that her work will be blessed and de a blessing to those connected with it.

The Rev. H. Charters will preach his farewell sermon to the Brownsburg Anglican Congregation in the Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 14th. It is hoped that all Anglicans will attend. The services held by the Rev. Gentleman in Brownsburg, have not been attended as they should have been heretofore.

It is now quite fashionable for ladies to play cricket, and it has been said that in some countries they play football. Anyway two pretty young ladies were trying their hand at hockey with the boys the other day and they can show them a trick or two. If they can't play, they can use a hockey stick. They hit the puck many times and occasionally they struck a boy or two, accidentally on purpose. Never mind! With a little experience they will become experts at the game but it won't do to be too hard on the boys.

The Brownsburg Debating Team, in connection with the Methodist Church, has challenged Lachute to a Debate — "Resolved that environment is a greater factor in man's life than Heredity," to take place in the Methodist Church on Friday the 19th of this month, Brownsburg taking the affirmative. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance, as a good program is assured. We do not get nearly enough of debates and concerts here so let everybody turn out. The money will be devoted to some worthy object in connection with the church. Doors open 7 p.m.

A Hockey Meeting was held in the Skating Rink Pavilion for the purpose of forming a club, electing officials etc. As is usual with things here the meeting collided with something else. The skating rink authorities had arranged to sell their tickets just at the time of the meeting. There was a sort of race in which the skating committee was victorious and so the hockey meeting had to be postponed. After much delay, the all important business began. Mr. McManus took the chair or rather the position of chairman as there was no chair to take. What would such meetings do without that worthy gentleman? His greatest hardship consisted in keeping order, although there was no difficulty with the men in this respect. The pavilion is divided off for the use of the ladies, but in the partition there is a hole for the purpose of heating. A large number of the fair sex arrived, pretending that they were going to skate. Perhaps they really intended to do so but anyhow when they heard about the hockey meeting, they decided that it was too cold outside and so they stayed within, and subsequently held a talking meeting, as they always do when not wanted to. In vain did the chairless chairman call for order, but the ladies' feet got cold and they had to stamp them as well as chatter. A young boy amused himself by poking a stick through a small hole and making a young lady squeal. Of course she blamed her fellow for it, but notwithstanding all this, a hockey club was formed and the following officers elected,—Hon. President, Mr. H. B. Brainerd; Pres. Mr. E. J. Johnson; Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. H. Perley, Mr. Dumouchel and I believe one or two others. Mr. Geo. Scott was elected Sec-Treas. and delegate to the Lachute and district hockey league meeting held on Tuesday night of Jan. 9th. Mr. W. P. Davies was elected Manager and Messrs J. R. Thompson, W. McManus, Wm, Deacon and W. McGibbon, Committee Men. It was decided that in the event of there being a tie, the Pres. Mr. E. J. Johnson should give the deciding vote. Mr. Geo. Scott was the first of last year's officials to be re-elected and the chairman called upon him for a speech. The worthy gentleman responded by saying that he felt highly honored at being re-elected and hoped he would lead to victory, for which he was loudly applauded. Mr. W. P. Davies is a popular man in the sporting circle, and although not here long, he was made Sec-Treas. of the Skating Committee and now Manager of the Hockey Team. Arrangements were made for the rink, and much other important business was transacted.

Mr. McManus did not wish to take office again, but he was practically forced to, as it was the desire of all that he should fill the position.

A series of evangelistic services are announced to start in the Methodist Church on Sunday Jan. 21st., Mr. and Mrs. I. Collins, of Montreal, assisting the pastor. A feature of these meetings will be hearty singing led by the popular choir. Cottage prayer meetings are being held next week in the village preparatoy to these services. Mr. Chas. Ford M. A. is to preach next Sunday at 3 p.m. Services of this church are open to all.

Mr. H. Gardiner, shot-shell manager for the D. C. Co., was recently presented by the employees under his charge, with a medal and tie pin for Christmas. The medal bore the following inscription,—"Presented to H. Gardiner by his co-workers as a token of the esteem in which he is held as a foreman. Dec, 1911."

Mr. Gardner desires to express his hearty thanks to all those responsible for this very handsome and valuable gift, which was presented by Miss F. Prosser. Mr. Gardiner will have good cause to remember the shot-shell dep't., employees and no doubt they have good cause to remember him, perhaps in more ways than one.

BIRTHS.

BOYD,—At Lachute, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J Boyd.

DEATHS.

McOUAT,—At the residence of his son-in-law, William H Hume, Hill Head, Que., on Jan. 8, 1912, William D. McOuat, in his 87th year.

GILMOUR,—On Jan. 1st, 1912, Robert Gilmour sr., aged 76 years and 23 days.

CHAMBERS,—At Pontypool, Ont., Sunday Oct. 1st, 1911, James Chambers in his 80th, year, brother of the late John Chambers, Shrewsbury.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1911, incorporating Messrs. Charles Edouard Marchand, advocate, Sincere Magnant, Joseph Bissette, bailiffs; Lucie Lalande, stenographer, and Edouard Marchand, clerk of the court, all of the town of Saint Jerome, county of Terrebonne, for the following purposes:

To carry on the lumber business in all its branches and the business of manufacturers and merchants of logs, wood, lumber, and any articles in the manufacture of which wood is employed, and any natural and indirect products of same;

To carry on business as lumber merchants, saw-mill owners and arboriculturists, and purchase, sell, cultivate, prepare for market, manipulate, export, import, and deal in wood and lumber of all kinds, and manufacture and sell articles of every kind in the manufacture of which lumber or wood is used;

To construct, erect or otherwise acquire hold, operate, maintain and manage mills and shops for the manufacture and production of mechanically crushed wood, sulfite of pulp, paper, cardboard, materials for paper, and any and all the ingredients, products, or composites of same, and any and all the articles and substances derived from any of the aforesaid materials, or employed or used in connection with the same, and manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, deal in and sell the said articles and any other substances, indirect product or products of same and in general carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in wood, pulp, sulfite of pulp and paper in all its branches;

To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or leases, beach lots, water privileges and powers, rights and interests in connection therewith, and build thereon, develop, cultivate, exploit, establish, improve, utilize hypothecate, lease or otherwise deal in and dispose of same;

To carry on the business of real estate brokers and a land company, purchase, own, hold, lease, exchange develop and cultivate the soil and immoveable property of all kinds including standing timber and forestry concessions and deal in, and otherwise dispose of same.

To manufacture and produce electricity, steam and gas for heat light and power for the purpose of the Company, and sell surplus thereof in the counties of Terrebonne and Ottawa;

To issue, transfer, allot as paidup stock, shares of the capital stock of the company in payment for any businesses, franchises, undertakings, properties, rights and privileges, leases, hypothecs, licenses, patents, contracts, immovables, securities and other property that this company may lawfully acquire in virtue hereof;

To amalgamate with any other company having the same objects as those of this company;

To make use of any of its capital for the purchase of stock in any other company or corporation;

To take, accept and generally hold stock in other companies whose objects are in whole or in part similar to those of the company, in payment for anything due or the sale price of any of such properties or of a part of same;

To do all such things and exercise all the powers and carry on all the operations in connection with the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

The objects and powers in each of the aforesaid paragraphs are in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or deduction from the terms of any other clause or any other paragraph, but the powers and objects specified in each of the clauses shall be considered as independent objects and powers, under the name of "The St. Jovitte Power and Electric Light Company," with a capital of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into four hundred (400) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be at Saint Jovite, united townships of Salaberry and of Grandison, county and district of Terrebonne.

Dated from the office of the secretary of the province the twelfth day of December, 1911.

JOS. DUMONT,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
PREVOST & MARCHAND,
Attorneys for said Company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The high quality of equipment on C.P.R. trains is appreciated by the travelling public.

The only line running Compartment Cars between

Montreal and Toronto

Train leaves Montreal at 10 45 p.m. for Yonng Street Station.

Trains to Union Station leave at 9.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
THE GREAT WEEK-END RESORT
where the celebrated Magi Water is obtained
Week-End Excursions—CCheap Fares.
J. S. GILES, Agent.
Watchman Office, Lachute,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Only double-track route between Mantreal, Toronto, Hamilton Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

TORONTO
in 7½ HOURS via
"International Limited"
Finest and Fastest Train in Canada
Leaves Montreal 9 a.m. every day.
Four Express Trains Daily

MONTREAL, TORONTO and WEST.
9 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, including Reading Lamps in berths on night trains.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK, via D. & H. Co. *8.45 a.m., †3.00 p.m. *7.00 p.m. *8.10 p.m.

MONTREAL BOSTON SPRINGFIELD—*3.31 a.m., *3.30 p.m.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA—*8.30 a.m., †3.55 p.m., *8.00 p.m.

MONTREAL SHERBROOKE LENNOXVILLE—*3.00 a.m., †4.16 p.m., *8.15 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent.
Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Have you not gotten your Winter Jacket? We are very glad. We have more than we need still.
W. BANFORD & SON.

DR. G. CHRISTIE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE, P.Q

We have some nice fur coates for Ladies from 30 inches to 50 inches long. We don't need them.
W BANFORD & SON.

CARD OF THANKS.

—:o:—

Mrs. Sydney Boyd and family desire to express their heart-felt thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted them in their sad bereavement.

Ladie's Kid Gloves in Black, Tan and Navy. Just in a guaranteed line only $1.00 per pair.
W. BANFORD & SON.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE!

Fur Collars, Stoles, Ruffs and Muffs,
Ladies' Fur and Fur-lined Coats
Men's Fur and Fur-collared Coats
Ladies' Jackets, Black and Colors
Ladies' Jackets with Fur Collars
Misses and Children's Jackets
Men's, Boys and Youths Overcoats
Boy's and Youth's Reefers

We are overloaded with all the above lines and ask you to have a look for anything you need among them. The price need not worry you.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute.

Staniforth's is the Shop for Good Boots and Shoes

Skating Boots, Skates, Moccasins, and all Footwear greatly reduced in price.

Special reductions on Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats

Suits made to order in 4 days from any pattern of cloth at the Semi-ready shops, Montreal.

Don't forget that I am sole agent for the Slater Shoe and have the latest styles in stock.

Boots repaired neatly and promptly.

W. G. Staniforth, Main St.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street. Lachute.

Underwear! Underwear!

Children's, Misses and Women's Vest and Drawers, in . . . Heavy Cotton, Union and all Wool . . .

Boy's, Youth's and Men's shirts and drawers, in light, medium, and heavy make, at prices from . . . . . $1.00 per suit to $5.00. . . . . .

All Underwear made by Turnbull.

Bed Comforters, Bed spreads, White and Grey . . . Blankets, in Union and all Wool . . .

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE LATE ROBERT FORRESTER.

—:o:—

The sudden death of the late Mr. Robert Forrester, occured at his home on Sunday, December 31st, at six o'clock in the morning and was a surpise to his many friends in the County, who regret his death.

He was born Dumblane, Perthshire, Scotland, on December 25th, 1845. He leaves a wife, five sons and one daughter to mourn his loss.

He was out on active service at the time of the Fenian Raid 1870, holding a medal and clasp for services.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Montreal Transcontinental Railway," with power to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point in the City of Montreal thence northerly and north-westerly through the Counties of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Laval, Terrebonne, Argenteuil, Montcalm, Labelle, Wright or Pontiac, and to connect with The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at or near Lake Victoria, in the Province of Quebec, or at any other more suitable point, and for other purposes.

Dated at Montreal this 29th December 1911

CAMILLE L. DE MARTIGNY,
2-2-12. Solicitor for the Applicants.

GENTLEMEN

I wish to call your attention to the fact that Christmas will now soon be on, and it you wish to have your suits and overcoats in time for the holidays please leave your orders early so as to avoid delay at the last moment.

You will please remember that as usual I keep the largest and most up-to-date stock of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Etc., that are to be had in town.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.



Hardie & Co.

General Merchants, Brownsburg, P. Q.

A STORY OF HEROISM

Sixteen Hours On a Partially Submerged Boat

At an inquest at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on the body of Frank Russel, pawnbroker, one of the four victims of the Bournemouth boating disaster, a thrilling story of heroism was told by Mr. Edwin Sidney Cassel, the sole survivor of the accident, who was rescued after clinging to the partially submerged sailing boat for sixteen hours. He said that when about three and a half miles from shore the boat was overturned, being struck both by a heavy squall and a heavy sea. The occupants were thrown into the water, but all managed to regain the boat within a few minutes, only to be washed out again, and Davis, the boatman, disappeared. Russel and Gough, two of the party who were not good swimmers, were brought back to the boat by the witness and Mr. Barnett. They were washed out of the boat several times, and at length Gough and Russel disappeared, the latter sinking just before the witness could reach him. Barnett, who was exhausted by his efforts to save Gough, also dropped off.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST

Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.

Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store

Tenders for Indian Supplies

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this department up to noon on Monday, 15th January, 1912, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1913, duty paid at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

J. D. McLEAN,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Oct. 15th December, 1911

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

Two good farms, one containing 160 acres and the other 100 acres. Well built, good water, 1 mile to Post Office and school. Price made known on application to

GEO. C. McKENZIE,
North Nation Mills.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital Paid up,	$1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	$138,674 48

Savings Department

THE BENEFIT OF SAVING.

1 It will make you independent.
2 It tides you over times of sickness.
3 It helps you when you are out of work.
4 It will help you when you get married.
5 It enables you to start in business.
6 It guards you against extravagance.
7 It provides for old age and hard times.

Get the Habit of Saving a Little.

$1 00 starts an account and your money can be withdrawn at any time during banking hours without giving notice. Every banking facility given to Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers & Workmen.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL - MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsbug.

Everything must be Sold!!

Having Sold Out my Property in St. Philippe, I have now decided to run out my entire stock of Goods at wonderful values.

$9,000 STOCK

Comprising Ready made Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, & Farming Implements of all kinds.

30 p.c. Discount. Terms Cash or Note.

Also 1 horse, weighing about 1350 lbs., Buggies, Harness etc.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

THIS IS THE JOYOUS TI WHEN ALL MUST BE HAP

And the way you will find the greatest happiness is by dealing with us. In our store you will find our shelves filled with choice lines of goods that will be bound to satisfy and please you. We have a splendid assortment of Glass-ware and Crockery suitable for Presents, also a nice assortment of Toys. Don't pass a good thing.

P.S.—We take produce in exchange for goods.

E. LAVIGNE.
Foundry Street, Lachut

Don't Miss Seeing Ou 25c. WINDOW

Every article a genuine bargain in Ag and Enamelware

G. Y. Deacon, - West End Lachu

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000
Capital Paid Up	$3,500,000
Rest	$3,900,000

HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Agents in every Banking Town.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manage
Grenville Branch, - W. H. Lamb, Manager.

YOUR SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEE

Flour Bran, Shorts, Middlings. Cornmea Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flou Hay. Oats and all kinds of feed.

I am also agent for all kinds of Mass Harris farm implements. Give us a call an examine our goods, you will find our prices a right. Phone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Main St., Lachut

FURNITURE REQUISITES

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our . . . goods is high . .

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, . . . windows, etc. . . .

Lachute Furniture Factory
O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

CURIOUS ANCIENT WILLS

THE OLDEST MADE IN EGYPT 4,500 YEARS AGO.

It Antedates All Other Known Written Wills by Nearly 2,000 Years.

The Mussulman claims that our forefather, Adam, left a will, and that 70 legions of angels brought him sheets of paper and quill pens, nicely nibbed, all the way from Paradise, and that the Archangel Gabriel set his seal as a witness.

It may be added, however, that the authenticity of this will has not been established.

There exists a very curious and ancient testament of Job, which was discovered and published by many details which we may look for in vain in the canonical book. In it Job's faithful wife, when reduced to the utmost poverty, sold the hair of her head to procure bread for her husband.

To Lucian we are indebted for the noble, touching and certainly eccentric will of Eudamidas of Corinth.

This philosophical individual, who was extremely poor, was on terms of close and intimate friendship—friendship in the full and true acceptation of the term—with Arethaeus and Charixenes of Sycion. Finding himself on his deathbed, he made a will, which, while exciting only the ridicule of the thoughtless or

THE WORLDLY-WISE,

calls for respect and admiration in the breasts of those who know the value of real cordiality and can appreciate his simple confidence inits sincerity.

"I bequeath to Arethaeus my mother to support; and I pray him to have a tender care of her declining years.

"I bequeath to Charixenes my daughter to marry, and to give her to that end the best portion he can afford.

"Should either happen to die I beg the other to undertake both charges."

Charixenes, however, only survived Eudamidas five days; and then Arethaeus, acting in exact conformity with the will he had undertaken to excute, assumed the share bequeathed to his co-executor. He supported the mother of Eudamidas and in due time found a suitable husband for his daughter. Of five talents of which his fortune consisted, he gave her two, and two other to his own daughter, and celebrated the two marriages on the same day.

William Matthew Flinders Petrie, the famous English Egyptologist, continues the Docket, unearthed not many years ago at Kahun a will which was 4,500 years old. There seems no reason to question either the authenticity or antiquity of the document. The will therefore antedates all other known written wills by nearly 2,000 years. That excellent authority, the Irish Law Times, speaks of the will so entertainingly that its comments are here reproduced:

"The document is so curiously modern in form that it might almost be granted probate to-day. But, in any case, it may be assumed that it marks one of the earliest epochs of

LEGAL HISTORY

and curiously illustrates the continuity of legal methods. The value, socially, legally and historically, of a will that dates back to patriarchal times is evident.

"It consists of a settlement made by one Sekhenren in the year 44, second month of Pert, day nineteen—that is, it is estimated, the 44th of Ammenemhat III, or 2560 B.C.—in favor of his brother, a priest of Osiris, of all his property and goods; and of another document, which bears date from the time of Amenemhat IV, or 2548 B. C. The latter instrument is, in form nothing more nor less than a will, by which in phraseology that might well be used to-day, the testator settles upon his wife Teta all the property given him by his brother, for life, but forbids in categorical terms to pull down the houses which 'my brother built for me,' although it empowers her to give them to any of her children that she pleases.

"We give this will, handed down to us by Diogenes Laertius, being of interest, not from anything it contains, but curious, whether from its antiquity or as an illustration by the Greeks 350 years before the Christain era. Of its intrinsic value as coming from the mind and the hand of Plato we need say nothing.

"These things hath Plato left and bequeathed: The farm of Hephaestiades bounded, etc. It is forbidden to sell or alienate it; but it shall belong to my son Adiamantes, who shall enjoy the

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP

thereof. I give him likewise the farm of Hereusiades, situated, etc. It is the one I acquired by purchase.

"Further, I give to my son Adimantes three mines in cash, a silver vase weighing 165 drachmae, a cup of the same metal weighing 65, a ring and pendant in gold weighing together four drachmae, with three mines due to me from Euclid the gem engraver.

"I free from slavery, Dianna; but for Tychon Bietas, Dionysius and Apolloniades, I will they continue the slaves of my son Adimante, to whom I bequeath also all my chattles as specified in an inventory held and possessed by Demetrius.

"I have no debts; and I appoint as executors and administrators of these bequests Speusippus, Demetrius, Hegias, Eurymedon, Callimachus and Thrasippus."

Such is the will of the grand old philosopher, and we say suppose that by those simpler minds even the date was considered unnecessary, as we find none appended to this document.

TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN

Why They Put a Cover on the Tank on the Horse Stock House.

"On top of a one story building in our winter quarters that we kept horse stock in," said the old circus man, "we had a water tank the rim of which was about sixteen feet above the ground. We kept that tank filled with water for fire protection for that and a group of other buildings around it; we had attached to it hose enough to go around.

"We had with us at that time, as I've often told you, the greatest of all giants; and we had also, as I have sometimes mentioned to you, the tallest of all giraffes, each a wonder in his way. The giant of course was the greatest attraction, because he was human; but the giraffe was intelligent. You don't often try to teach giraffes anything because they are attraction enough in themselves, but we had taught this giraffe quite a number of things. For instance, we'd have the great giant sort of casually, incidentally, accidentally drop his hat, and then we'd have the giraffe crane his long neck over down to the ground and pick it up and hand it up to the giant, and a few little things like that; and when we worked the greatest of all giants and the tallest of all giraffes together in that way, why, it used to carry the people right off their feet. But what I set out to tell you about was that water tank.

"After we'd come off the road in the early fall when the days were mild we used to let the giraffe out of his building there in our winter quarters and let him roam round quarters and let him roam around the grounds. He liked to get out and the exercise did him good and he didn't do any harm. He used to browse on the branches of the trees some, but we didn't mind that, we had plenty of trees, and so we used to let him run; but one day when he was thirsty he discovered that tank on the horse stock house and took a drink out of it, and that's what he always did after that whenever he came out.

"Still we never thought anything particular about that at first except that really we did like to see him go there to drink. We knew the giraffe very well, we saw him and looked after him all the time, and big as he was we had become of course very familiar with him, but still it did make even us smile to see him calmly walk up and drink out of a tank on the top of a building, but that's all we thought about it, till one day when the old man came back from the city and saw him drinking there.

" 'Heavens!' he says. 'Don't you know any better than to let that giraffe drink there!'

"And then we realized it, even before he told us. You see that tank was built for fire purposes only, and so naturally was left open at the top. Why should we cover it? But now we realized that an open tank like that would collect twigs and splinters and various things blown into it, and here we were now letting the giraffe drink out of it, and he was liable to drink in anything; and a splinter down a giraffe's throat is a very different proposition from one down a human.

"So we had to put a roof on that tank after all."

OWNER WANTED.

Romantic Story of a Fortune for Scottish Claimants.

A fortune estimated at five millions sterling awaits the next of kin of Peter Taylor, an Amsterdam millionaire, formerly a native of Falkirk. A firm of Scottish lawyers is now busily engaged sifting the credentials of several hundred applicants. Peter had a brother William and Peter emigrated to Holland and became a grain merchant.

A lucky mariage to a Danish woman placed him in easy circumstances, and, with Scottish shrewdness and business acumen, he embarked in larger commercial transactions, eventually amassing a huge fortune. The feud between the two brothers continued, and the millionaire, having no family himself, left his money to his nephew upon condition that if the later died childless, the fortune should lapse for 100 years, and then pass to the next of kin. By this means William was prevented from ever touching a penny of his brother's millions.

The nephew died without leaving an heir. A century has now passed and since the news about Peter Taylor and his heirless fortunes leaked out, claimants have been multiplying daily. Falkirk's parish records are being carefully examined for traces of the millionaire's nearest collateral relatives, and the task of working out the Taylor genealogical tree is likely to prove perplexing for some time to come.

WAR WITH THE ABOR TRIBES

THE BRITISH ARE NOW ATTACKING THEIR JUNGLES.

No White Has Ever Penetrated Into the Country—A "No Man's Land."

The various sects comprising the Abor tribe may be said to occupy the slopes of the Himalayan range in the vicinity of the Dibong and Dihang Rivers, tributaries of the great Brahmaputra as it debouches from the watershed which divides our territory in Assam from the regions of Tibet. Although Abors may at times be seen in the bazaars of Sadiya, our advanced frontier post, no white man has as yet penetrated into the Abor country, the policy of the Government of India being the rigid exclusion of one and all form this "no man's land" except the lawful owners. There are kindred tribes, viz., the Mishmi Abors, to the east, and the Daphla Abors, to the west, which are more or less of a peaceful character; but the Bor Abors are of a very different nature, says the Westminster Gazette.

NO ROADS, FEW PATHWAYS.

In 1874 an expedition against the Daphla Abors was made to recover some Indian native children who had been taken away from one of the frontier tea gardens, and some years ago the Mishmi Abors became aggressive and it became necessary to organize a military expedition to quell the lawlessness of its members. Speaking generally, this vast extent of mountainous country is not only particularly steep and rugged, but is completely covered with gigantic tree forest containing tangled masses of undergrowth consisting of giant ferns, malacca cane, bamboo and various other tropical plants. There are no pretensions to roads, and such pathways as do exist are mere animal tracks and are scarcely distinguishable even as such.

The Daphla Abors are of somewhat small stature, but are very lithe and active, with very symmetrically shaped limbs. They are very scantily clad—in fact, their chief clothing consists of a neat wicker or bamboo worked cap, something the shape of a jockey cap, which is worn on the back of the head with the peak slanting down behind. The cap is generally adorned with a "bheemraj," or king crow's feather. Their loins are covered with coils of thin bamboo strips, and their hair is usually worn either plaited in knots or is festooned with cocks' feathers or yak's tail, hanging over the forehead, with an arrow passed through the same at right angles. Their mode of crossing the swift mountain streams is crude in the extreme; the bridge for so doing is made by fastening the end of a malacca cane round the trunk of a tree on one side of the river and stretching it across to a tree on the other side at some considerable height above the stream. A small bamboo basket is suspended by handles on to this cane, and the Abor pulls himself across hand over hand like a monkey. Rivers of fifty or sixty yards are crossed in this way. The length to which a malacca cane grows is quite beyond one's imagination—tradition says some hundreds of yards!

VILLAGE OF BAMBOO.

The Abor villages are built entirely of bamboo, and this most useful plant is also brought into use as a means of protection. Pieces of solid (male) bamboo are hardened to almost the density of steel by being placed in hot ashes; they are then sharpened at one end and stuck into the ground at an angle so as to wound the foot of an enemy daring to approach. These art called panjees, and are placed by thousands all round the village and are generally concealed under leaves. These panjees are so strong and sharp that they will easily penetrate a soft boot or gaiter. The paths leading to the villages are also guarded by similar pieces of bamboo placed horizontally some two or three feet from the ground.

The narrow defiles or gorges leading to the villages are also guarded by huge boulders of stone, which are so placed that they can be dropped on the enemy at any moment as he advances. The villages are very strongly posted in inaccessible places, and are surrounded by stockades—these are further protected also by panjees projecting through the interstices. Large hollow bamboos are utilized within the posts for storing drinking water.

The Abors are chiefly armed with bows and poisoned arrows (but nowadays it is said that many even have rifles or guns.) Each man is also armed with a dhao, or long sharp knife, and carries on his back a flat basket for provisions.

Their mode of living is primitive in the extreme. Clearances are made in the dense forests by cutting down the trees, the ground between the fallen logs is scratched up and planted with Indian corn and melons. They are great hunters and live on the animals slain, together with Indian corn.

An Abor's chief wealth consists in the "Mythun," a species of gaur which is peculiar to that locality and is held in great veneration by the natives.

DAMP AND UNHEALTHY.

Owing to the dense nature of the forest the climate is very damp and unhealthy, especially during the rainy season, when the streams and mountain torrents are much swollen and quite impassable. For this reason no expedition could be sent earlier than the cold season to punish the Abors for their cruel and treacherous massacre of Noel Williamson and Dr. Gregorson, with their party of thirty-five natives, which took place in the Summer. A force of some 2,500 men under the command of Major-General Bower, commanding the Assam brigade was, however, to advance into the country about the middle of October, and it is said that the Abors are preparing to make a stout resistance and have entered into coalition with the upper hill Abors for this purpose. The country being dense jungle, no tents or camps equipment can be taken by the force, and the only transport possible in such a country must be carried by coolies, whose load will be twenty seers, or about forty pounds, each man. Some 2,500 coolies are to be employed for the purpose. In the Daphla campaign of 1874 "Musbie Sikhs" were brought all the way from the Punjab to perform the work and proved a great success, being strong, healthy and most willing workers. Much geographical and scientific knowledge may be expected as a re-expedition.

NO HANDCUFFS IN FRANCE.

Some of the Devices Used to Prevent the Escape of Prisoners.

Scarcely a day passes without a picture appearing in the French press of a prisoner being led off to the station by a policeman and the description, "The Apache being taken away handcuffed by the agents." As a matter of fact handcuffs are altogether out of date in France and are never used, says the London Standard.

Instead of the bracelets every policeman carries a "cabriolet," which is a very rough and massively made article resembling a huge watch chain some ten inches long with a stout wooden crossbar at either end. An expert can slip this over the wrist of an offender in a twinkling and with both the crossbars in his hand has only to give it a twist to inflict the most excruciating pain and compel instant and lamblike submission.

Another common method of preventing escape is to make the prisoner place both his hands in his side trouser pockets and then pass a string round his wrists and round his waist and bid him march. He can walk at a very smart pace, but any attempt to run out of a shambling trot immediately brings him down, nose to the pavment.

If no string is handy all the brace buttons of the trousers are cut off and the culprit is made again to put his hands in his pockets. As in the former case, he can only walk, since so soon as he frees his hands his nether garments fall about his legs and he is "entrave" in the latest fashion.

Few of these devices are apparent to the casual passerby, who often wonders at the passive docility with which some villainous looking individual under arrest follows his captor to the station. Some times on a country road one may meet a couple of gendarmes on foot or on horseback, leading a prisoner between them.

This is in obedience to a quaint regulation whereby prisoners are never sent by train from place to place, as there are no funds set apart for railway fares. Consequently four or five times as much is spent in food, drink and lodging for the escort as would be for the ticket; but the regulations are observed. In such cases the police often use the "poucettes," though strictly speaking this instrument is not legal.

It is a sort of loose thumbscrew which is fixed so as to keep the two thumbs comfortably together so long as the man does not struggle, but a twist of the string held by one of the police is enough to destroy any wish to escape.

SIX MILLION MINERS.

Coal Output in 1909 Valued at Nearly $2,000,000,000.

A report recently made by the chief inspector of mines to the British government, states that the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying throughout the world in 1909 was considerably over six millions. Of this total nearly one-fifth were employed in the United Kingdom, and more than one-third in the British Empire. More than half were employed in getting coal alone. Great Britain employing over 997,000, the United States 666,000, Germany 688,000, France 190,000, Russia 174,000, Belgium 143,000, Austria nearly 134,000 and India over 119,000. The world's total output of coal was 1,113,000,000 tons, the value of which is estimated at nearly $2,000,000,000. As compared with 1908, these figures show an increase of 45,000,000 tons in the output, but a decrease of $47,500,000 in the value.

HAD HER THERE.

She—"I want you to understand before I marry you that I believe in equal privileges and responsibilities."

He—"All right, dear; I was intending to give the minister $10, so you'd better hand over five."

TRIPOLI AFTER CONQUEST.

A Newspaper Correspondent Writes of Its Appearance.

Only merest shreds of news have reached the outside world from the captured city of Tripoli since the Italian occupation. Especially interesting, therefore, is this picutre of the town a few days after its surrender, sent to the London Times by one of its correspondents:

The first we knew of our destination was the heavy smoke-bank from the funnels of the Italian men-of-war. There were nine of them, great buoyant batteries of from eight to thirteen thousand tons, stripped for the business of war. As we drew nearer the warships, and a fluttering group of signal-flags summarily ordered us to anchor, we could discern the league of palm-trees and the medley of whitewashed houses that is Tripoli.

It was evident that Italy was in possession of the town, as the blockading squadrons were anchored close inshore, and several torpedo craft were fussily engaged in the harbor, which had hitherto known little better than decrepit Ottoman gunboats and Greek sponge-divers' schooners.

A spit of rock running out from the sand-dunes naturally furnishes a partial break water to a small, shallow bay. Upon this rock Phenician, Carthaginian, Roman, Mameluke, Spaniard and Turk have built their defenses in turn. Behind these defenses, and half-way round the bay, is Tripoli. Like most Arab coast towns, from the seaboard it looks clean and cool. In reality it is a maze of filthy alleyways, pestilential arcares and noisome bazaars. The minarets of three mosques and the spire of a Catholic church give relief to the unbroken flatness of the roofs; while at the back of the bay, rising sheer from the water, is the castle, a great medieval pile of puddled clay and sand-rock.

As the torpedo-boat took us ashore we could observe the results of the bombardment upon the Turkish fort at the harbor entrance. This erection is known as the "Spanish" fort, although perhaps more generally spoken of as the "pink" fort, from the color of the wash in which it has been distempered. The walls and parapets, which were built of rough-hewn stones filled in and thickly faced with clay, rose about thirty feet above the level of the sea.

The parapets were of great thickness, and had made an extraordinary resistance to the ten-inch Italian projectiles; but where the shells had hit the beveled edge of the parapet the splintering of the rock substance must have been awful, and showers must have swept across the town. From the hits near the water-line on the curtain it looked as if the Italian gunners had laid their pieces low, in order to spare the town from overranged projectiles.

Tripoli has a tiny sea-front parade, where are situated the principal cafes; and here, in the cool of the evening, the Turkish jeunesse doree in fezes and the Arabs in snow-white haiks have for decades been wont to gather to "eat" the cool sea-breeze that heralds the setting sun. But when we landed there were no insolent and indolent sitters before the cafes. There was, however, a crowd of awed Arabs and cowed Jews, who stepped into shadows with alacrity as a party of Italian sailors came bustling past. Workmenlike fellows these sailors were, in white uniforms and brown canvas gaiters, and carrying infantry arms and accouterments. Their eager and bronzed little officer with a Mauser pistol strapped to his thigh, marched with businesslike smartness down the street. The light of conquest was in his eye.

Italian correspondents landing with us clapped their hands and shouted in a delirium of ecstasy at the sight of the national flag floating above the castle. The plucking of this rotten plum from a decaying branch of the Ottoman Empire is to the Italian as a Battle of Austerlitz. It is the realization of a "heart's desire."

THE EMPIRE'S TOBACCO.

Canada Produces Ten Million Pounds Per Year.

A White paper, dealing with tobacco-growing in the British Empire shows that the annual output of the Dominion of Canada is about 10 million lbs. The quantity of Australian tobacco used in the tobbacco factories in 1909 was 1,421,000 lbs. With regard to South Africa, no reliable statistics are available as to the annual output from the Cape Province.

The output of the Natal Province was 2,527,012 lbs. in 1909; the output of the Orange Free State Province was approximately 500,000 lbs. during the season 1909-10; the output of the Transvaal Province was approximately 5½ millions of lbs. of leaf tobacco in 1910.

The production for the season 1910-11 is roughly estimated at seven millions of lbs., but authentic figures are not yet available. In the Nyasaland Protectorate 56,926 lbs. were exported in 1905, 199,020 lbs. in 1906, 413,216 lbs. in 1907, 554,300 lbs. in 1908, 1,084,757 lbs. in 1909, and 1,704,637 lbs. in 1910.

Love is an excellent diet — between meals.

WHO IS SHUSTER?

How did an American named Shuster make so much trouble between Persia and Russia? Who is this Mr. Shuster, anyway?

William Morgan Shuster is a young American lawyer, thirty-four years old, who was appointed Treasurer-General of Persia a few months ago, on recommendation of President Taft. Persia's finances were in a bad way. So the Persian Government, thinking that the United States had no axe to grind in Persian affairs, appealed to Taft to send over a smart man to put the Empire's finances on a business basis. Taft picked out Shuster. That young man had already straightened out a customs and tariff mix-up in Cuba and also in the Philippines, when Taft was Governor of those islands. Shuster



MR. W. MORGAN SHUSTER.

was handy, having gone back to Washington in 1909 to practise law; and when the President advised him to go to Persia, he went.

Shuster took four other young Americans with him, and proceeded with a high hand to straighten out the Persian national finances. Russia didn't like the process. Shuster's friends also say that both Russia and Great Britain sought to tie his hands. Be that as it may, open trouble started early last October, when the Persian Government decided to seize the property of the ex-Shah's brother because of his support of an attempted revolution (backed, Shuster says, by Russia). Russian soldiers opposed the seizure, but it was finally made. This was followed by an ultimatum from Russia.

During this trouble the Persian Government has shown signs of backing down. But Shuster hasn't; so, practically, Russia has declared war on him. Shuster claims he has been unfairly treated by both Russia and Great Britain, although he had been assured by both these powers that his appointment was agreeable to them. He has sent to the London Times long lists of acts committed by Russia, with the consent of Britain (he says), which in the case of a stronger country than Persia would have been acts of war. Shuster claims that Persia is independent, and is sticking to his guns.

Young Shuster is six feet tall, broad in proportion, and handsome—a regular financial soldier of fortune of the Richard Harding Davis type.

CALLS OF THE WILDS.

Indians are Very Clever in Imitating Wild Animals.

The Indians have a call or tole for nearly every animal, writes Mr. John G. Millais in "Newfoundland and its Untrodden Ways." They can bring a fox right up to within twenty yards by making a sibilant noise produced by sucking the back of the hand. Reynard takes it to be the cry of a mouse in difficulties, and seldom fails to advance close to the sound.

Stag caribou are toled by grunting loudly in two different ways, a vocal effort which requires little skill or practise on the imitator's part. The "herd" stag will quickly answer the caller, and advance for a short distance, but the "traveling" stag will come very close if the calls are properly made at suitable intervals.

Wild geese can be called when they first arrive in the spring, by waving a white rag and imitating their "honking" call, but after the first fortnight they take litle notice of the lure. A small white dog is also attractive to geese in the spring, and one Indian I know of has killed numbers of these birds by using one for a decoy.

Beavers, when they have been undisturbed for long, are very curious in relation to strange sounds. They will come swimming out of their house even at the firing of a gun. The Indians usually call them with a hissing noise, or one produced by munching the lips. Another favorite tole is a sound made by tapping the trousers with the hand. The most successful beaver-caller in Newfoundland killed great numbers of beavers, in the open season, by making a sound that resembled the cutting of chips off a tree. It is said that the unfortunate beavers never fail to respond to this noise.

The Indian has no call for the lynx, but one or two of them can attract the otter by imitating its shrill whistle.

DIAMONDS FOR THE BRIDE

Or, a Proposal by Proxy

CHAPTER XXV.—(Cont'd)

Again there was a brief silence. She covered her face as if shutting out something hateful, and then her hands dropped again into her lap.

"I wonder that he wishes me to go to Grendon. Surely that can give him nothing but pain. He made Grendon ready for Dulcie, and in every detail of the place the thought has been for her. I know, from what she told me."

"Oh, she told you, did she?"

"Yes, the first night I came; before—— In going there I should be cruel to them both—more cruel than I must ever be, in every place, at any distance, by the mere fact that I exist!"

"Nonsense; you must get that out of your head. Six months hence that small sister of yours will have forgotten what you call the cruelty, which, after all, is Fate's, not yours. I am by way of being a true prophet; you will see. And Gower will forget it too."

"Uncle Swinton, you may tell him I will obey him in any real wishes—later on, when he has had time to think, to be sure. But I too must have time. I must be alone for a while; I must go back to Barbizon, even if it is not to stay. I don't want to talk of myself, but wtih me it is like this: I loved my husband. and it is to me as if he had died. He is gone, he was a dream; it seems he had no real existence at all. And by a horrible accident, I find myself tied in marriage to a stranger who, by an accident as distressing on his side, is tied in marriage to me. But I will not forget what you have said. I will keep it in mind; I will try to do my duty as soon as I am fully sure which way duty lies."

She rose as she said these last words, and stood before him.

"Uncle Swinton, I am going tomorrow, going back to Barbizon. But you must not think I go in disobedience or disregard. I go because I am convinced I ought not to remain longer here. And at Barbizon I shall wait, expecting to hear from Mr. Gower what are his wishes; and, as far as possible, I will obey."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Colonel Swayne was no worse on the morrow; there were indications, slight as yet, but destined to increase, which pointed in the direction of recovery. Lord Swinton departed early; he took an optimistic view of the situation, as was his way. The Swayne constitution was tough, very tough, so he told Annabel; he felt himself good for a long lease of life, and he had no doubt his brother was the same. This attack of his was no break up of the constitution; it was a pure accident, caused solely by his distress about the boy, and would be certain to pass off and leave him hearty as before. A little later there came to the sick-room Margaret to bid farewell. She was allowed to approach the bedside, and on her Colonel Swayne opened his eyes, but closed them again with only this added sign that he moved his head slightly, turning it away.

She parted easily from her stepmother, though both were cordial. Annabel let her go without protest; she was, in fact, glad of the departure—glad that witnesses should be few, the fewer the better at this time. She promised Margaret should have a letter—letters; she herself would write if Dulcie did not, one way or another she should not fail to hear. Margaret thanked her; if letters were to reach her, certainly they would be of Annabel's writing. Dulcie was not likely to turn scribe.

Little Ernest, during the three years of her absence from Fortune's Court, had, with childlike inconstancy, forgotten to be fond of her. The only other real goodbye was to her sister whose happiness had been blighted by her coming thither. That she was on the eve of departure was known to Dulcie—so Margaret believed, and so, in fact, was true. But when the moment came, Dulcie appeared to have forgotten it in sleep.

The girl lay on her bed half dressed; she had spent the last days so, sometimes willing to talk, to be amused by reading, but oftener determinedly silent, and towards Margaret these silences were frequent. Meals were brought to her and received their due attention; she was not ill, the shock she had sustained affecting her mind rather than her body. And the healing touch her pride or her affections demanded could not be given by Margaret.

She lay with her eyes closed, turned away on the pillow, one small hand thrown out upon the coverlet, with curled fingers half open—lay so still that she hardly seemed to breathe. Margaret looked at her with a pierced heart—the face soft and childlike now the hardness of those dark eyes was curtained by sealed lids, the young head with its ruffled gold. Was she truly asleep, or was it only that she would avoid her sister's kiss, the pang of a farewell, even if it prefaced an absence that would give her ease?

Margaret did not believe the breathless silence was a real sleep, but by her it should not be disturbed. She touched the flung-out hand lightly and inaudibly with her lips, and then turned as softly away.

Something in that light touch, that mute withdrawal, appealed to Dulcie's wayward heart. She had a heart, this child. Though self might be enshrined in it, the corner which belonged to this sister was not yet completely cold. She started up in bed. "Margaret!" she cried.

Margaret turned back from the door, and for the last time these sisters clung together in a close embrace. Then Dulcie put her away.

"Go!" she said. "You may have George; I have thought it over. Anything that is mine in him I give to you. I may as well make a virtue of necessity. But go—go!"

It was a strange speech, prompted by the mood which sud was variable as a vane blown about by conflicting winds. But upon it Margaret departed; and the words, abrupt and ungracious, were in time to come written on her memory in letters of gold.

Dulcie, left alone as she willed to be, shed some passionate tears; but they were like a thunder-shower, clearing the air. The greatest difficulty she had to face was self-adjustment to her altered life; and her attitude to a changed Margaret—a Margaret who was Gower's wife—had been the most difficult of all. Margaret was gone; at present no one was likely to intrude on her. She would now for the first time essay a beginning. This room was deadly dull, it was hung about with miserable thoughts; some curiosity stirred as to how matters had been disposed of below stairs. The curiosity strengthened and drew her; she would finish dressing and go down.

She slipped off the bed and thrust her already stockinged feet into the shoes which stood ready. A screen was drawn across the window to subdue the light, as her complaint went by the convenient name of headache. She drew it aside and looked out.

There was the familiar scene—the square tower of the church amidst its trees, and, just seen between clumps of ilex, the porch she entered in her triumph, and from which she had been led forth in unexampled disaster and defeat. And, beyond the grey tower, there was a glimpse of the red-brick Georgian house which was the Vicarage. It was quite impossible, she told herself, that she could go on living with her father at Fortune's Court with that scene ever in view; impossible that she could kneel in church Sunday after Sunday under the roof which witnessed her humiliation. No, beset by whatever disadvantage, she would follow the first leading, the earliest chance which offered a way of escape.

And now to look round at home, and discover what still remained to her from that brief season of importance and expansion. Stephen's care had set everything on the toilet-table in its usual order. There on the stand, with two or three other trinkets which were her accustomed wear, lay the ring given to her by Gower three months ago on their betrothal. Neither Stephens nor Maragaret had taken it away; was she to be allowed to keep it after all?

It was a childish thought; but Dulcie loved rings, and had delighted in this one. She slipped the splendid hoop once more upon her finger and looked at it. The pang was not to see it there and remember the love it had pledged; it was in the thought of a required surrender. She drew it off and put it away in hiding, under some gloves and ribbons in a drawer. She must keep the wedding finger vacant, that she knew; but it might adorn her other hand when this episode had faded further back into the past. The diamond pins were not to be seen; she supposed they had gone back to Lady Swinton, but she would ask Stephens about this by-and-by. Stephens had been busy in the room the previous day, stealing softly in and out, and laying things away in the wardrobe and the drawers. Dulcie would not appear to notice, but in reality she was quite aware of what was going forward. She supposed it was her trousseau equipment, unpacked from the boxes filled the week before to be sent to Grendon, and also for the tour. She would at least, by way of consolation, be suffered to have her clothes. They were all so pretty, in the newest styles, too small to make over to Margaret, and, on account of changing fashions, impossible to put by. Some satisfaction might be got out of wearing them, even now.

She opened the wardrobe and pulled a drawer forward. Yes, here was a cream-colored morning gown which had especially captured her fancy, soft of texture, and worked here and there with silk eyelet-hole embroidery. And laid away with it was a belt which came as a gift from Joan Winthorpe—a belt of creamy kid, with gold mounts and a gold slide. Here was something which had not been sent back: perhaps Joan would not take it again, and it might still be hers. Anyway, for this once she would put it on, together with the embroidered gown. There would be no one to see; but such a small pleasure as this might be allowed her, after all she had lost. She would not have essayed it before Margaret, but Margaret was gone. This sister of hers was an inconvenient person, always expecting grand emotions and impulses, passions and regrets, to rule and have possession, not making allowance for the smaller desires of life, which, Dulcie felt convinced, were quite as important in their way.

She rolled up her soft curling hair with rapid fingers, apt over their task, and donned the beautiful grown. The screens must be drawn apart from the window now, to let in all the light; at the moment it did not matter what sort of view was beyond; and for five minutes, perhaps more, Dulcie was consoled and happy, turning round before her fixed mirror, glass in hand, to view the hang of the skirt, and how the folded bodice fitted shoulder and waist. Then, satisfied with her appearance, she stole light-footed down the stairs.

Three days had gone by since her tragic ascent of that staircase in her bridal gown. Then the wound was open and bleeding, which had begun—such is the power upon us of the passing hours — already to draw together in healing, though always there might be a scar. The house seemed deserted; Annabel was sitting in the sick-room during the nurse's rest. The emptiness pleased Dulcie at the moment.

The morning room would have been her natural refuge, but just now it was the library which attracted her, and with a reason. Was the shining array still there which she had helped to set out on the Monday; and, if not, what had been done with the things, gifts to herself as they were?

She pushed the door open and looked in. The tables were swept clear. Some litter of packing was about; and in the middle of the room, with a list in his hand which he seemed to be checking over, stood Harold May.

The consciousness of being surprised and her motive possibly divined, changed her color quickly from white to red, and back again to pallor. But May saw only what was lovely in that changing cheek. He came forward eagerly, yet with a certain timidity in his manner, as if he feared to startle her away.

"Miss Swayne! I am glad you have been able to come downstairs. But this room is out of order and uncomfortable. You will not care to sit in here?"

It was not easy for her to say anything in answer. The unexpected meeting played havoc with her self-control; she who had usually aplomb enough and to spare, could hardly frame a sentence. It did not matter, she struggled to reply; the room would do as it was; she fancied the library might be quieter.

(To be continued.)

SNIFFING SUPERSTITIONS.

Curious Belief in India in Regard to the Nostril.

One of the extraordinary ideas that influence the people of India generally is that of considering, with a view to determining a good or bad effect, the particular nostril through which a person may be breathing.

It is remarkable that no one in ordinary health breathes simultaneously through both nostrils; in fact, doing so is considered one of the evidences of approaching death. If one closes his nostrils alternately he will find that one, either the right or left, is working freely, the other being stopped till forced by an effort. And if he tries an hour or so after he will find the order reversed, the nostril that was closed being free, and the other closed, and this change goes on through the twenty-four hours at intervals.

The right nostril is believed in many parts of India to indicate the influence of the sun, and the left of the moon. Hence, anyone about to fight should be careful to note that his right nostril is free.

So confidently is this believed in by some Hindus that they will never appear as plaintiff or defendant in a court if their left nostrils happen to be working, and will take any risk rather than do so.

It is proper to drink while the left nostril is free, and to eat when the right is working; and a proverb says: "Should you for eight days make the mistake of eating when your left nostril works and drinking when the right is active, you must fall ill."

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Tightwad—Is there anything more heartrending than to have a wife who can cook, but won't do it? Dyspeptic—Yes—to have one that can't cook and will do it.

HOW ANIMALS KEEP WARM.

Why They Fluff Out Fur or Feathers or Flick Their Muscles.

One day in the early part of the winter I had my camera pointed at the distant snow covered woods, says a writer in St. Nicholas, when my attention was attracted by the sight of two rabbits crouching together at the foot of a hollow tree. I had often seen rabbits sitting in this position in a cage and knew that it was a habit among the members of the rabbit family to sit side by side for mutual warmth, sometimes heads together and sometimes head to tail.

Every naturalist is familiar with the fact that quail will cluster together under an overhanging bank. A naturalist told me that he once found quail in such a situation partly imbedded in the ice and frozen. It appears that the birds went there for mutual warmth; then came a rain, and the water, trickling down the bank, thoroughly soaked the birds, froze before morning, and thus held them prisoners.

The thoughtful poultry man does not let his hens go around the yard in the winter, as was the old time custom, but keeps them in warm sheds with glass fronts. Hens dislike to have their feet touch snow or ice. If they do so the hens try to keep them warm by lifting up first one and then the other and holding it under the feathers.

During the greater part of the day hens, when left to run about the yard, will get on a piece of wood and seemingly go to roost. What they are trying to do is to keep their feet warm. The better method is to house the hens in a dry place where they can scratch clean straw and thus have exercise and at the same time keep their feet from the snow or the ice.

The cat has similar habit of getting on a high fence or a board in some sunny place and then turning her paws inward, so that no part remains uncovered by fur and exposed to the cold.

The dog that is apparently shivering with intense cold is not really shivering, but is voluntarily "flicking" his body muscles and is thus aiding the circulation, much as the circulation in your hands is aided by rubbing them together or by rapidly opening and closing your fingers, or as the circulation in your arms is hastened by whipping them around your body.

The thick coat of wool on the sheep is the best protective covering, not only because it prevents the cold air from touching the surface of the body but because the great amount of air entangled within it keeps the heat of the body from passing freely away, while the mass of wool itself keeps the external air from rapidly cooling the imprisoned warm air, and thus cooling the body. But when the winter is unusualy severe even the sheep show their desire for warmth by crowding against a shed or a haystack to protect their faces and legs from the searching wind that forces itself through the wool and forces out the warm air entangled there.

The grey squirrel is heavily furred in cold weather, but he delights to snuggle down in the nest within the hollow tree amid the dry grass, dead leaves and tree dust which he has collected to make his warm and cosey quarters.

Warm air is a poor conductor of heat. For this reason loose clothing is warmer than tight. The warm air between it and the skin prevents the heat of the body from escaping rapidly. Birds and other animals take advantage of this law of nature. A sparrow in the crevice of a wall is not only warming his feet against the sunny stone but he is pretty sure to have his feathers so "fluffed" up that he seems to be much bigger than natural, because he is letting the air under his feathers get warm to protect his body.

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THE PIGS' FRIEND.

One of the strangest of the municipal officers in the realm of the pretty young Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is that of the officer who takes the pigs for a walk twice a day. He is no vulgar swineherd, but a municipal officer; receives a salary from the town; is given a house to live in; a suit every year, which he calls his uniform; and is entitled to a share of every pig he takes for a walk. His duties consist in parading the village streets at daybreak, and sounding a horn. Instantly every pig in his sty, recognizing the call, begins squealing like mad, and housewives can hardly run fast enough to let them out. As soon as he has collected his flock, he leads them into the woods for acorns, or into the meadows far away, returning them to their homes in the early afternoon, when he sounds his horn at each door, the pigs running each to his own home, eager to see what the trough contains. Each pig-owner pays him a small sum.

NEW FRENCH UNIFORM.

"Devil's Skin" to Be Tried by Troops Around Paris.

All through the summer the troops of most regiments in and near Paris were dressed in "mignonette green," but the Ministry of War has now repudiated this as a general color and decided "to entrust two great artists with the task of preserving in French uniforms the national and artistic characteristics," says the London Standard.

Hitherto what was sought was "a color that will harmonize with various crops and the change of seasons," but this chameleonlike tint was finally recognized to be unattainable. In attempting to realize it the French army has successively gone through shades of blue, gray, blue-gray, gray-green and Gray-mignonette, and now it is going to try what is styled "devil's skin."

This was at first thought to be a joke, but the statement runs:

"A new fatigue and summer uniform will now be tried. It is in cotton velvet, called 'devil's skin,' and consists of a vest, overalls and putties of gray-green cloth. It will be experimented upon by the 119th Infantry at Courevoie, the Twenty-seventh Dragoons at Versailles and the artillery batteries."

The last batch of reseda uniform cost £14.000. It is to be hoped that if the "devil's skin" is to be tried on the same extensive scale it will have a longer lease of life. "Devil's skin" is a kind of corduroy.

HEAD ACHE

Stop it in 30 minutes, without any harm to any part of your system, by taking

"NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers 25c. a box, at all druggists'.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED. MONTREAL. 27

HEALTH IN PURE SUGAR

Sugar is one of the best, and most widely used foods. Would you risk your health for the sake of a few cents on a hundred pounds of sugar? Buy only

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

Its Purity and Quality cannot be questioned Compare it with any other and note the difference in color.

PARIS LUMPS

When buying Loaf Sugar ask for Redpath Paris Lumps sold in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Established in 1854 by John Redpath



This Concrete Root Cellar Costs Less Than Wood and is Much More Durable

Cement is particularly adapted to the construction of Root Cellar floors and walls.

Experience proves that for the farmer, Concrete is superior to wood in every point of comparison.

Concrete permits of a desirable degree of coolness without freezing. There is no question as to its durability. Concrete lasts, not for years, but for ages; and needs no repair.

Anyone who has scooped vegetables from the old plank floor will appreciate the fact that Concrete offers a smooth, continuous surface with no projecting plank ends or nails to damage the scoop or ruffle the temper of the scooper.

The various uses to which Concrete may be profitably put, on the farm, are plainly and simply in our 160-page book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

which shows how the following farm buildings and utilities can be constructed of concrete:—

Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, Hens' Nests, Hitching Posts, Horse Blocks, Houses, Poultry Shelter Walls, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Steps, Tanks, Troughs, Walks, and so forth.

Send for it—it's free—though it regularly sells for 50c. Write to-day.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited

30-35 National Bank Building

MONTREAL

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

St. Jerome, January 4th, 1912

I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, that the lots and parcels of lots hereinafter mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction at the Municipal County Council Room, in the Town of St. Jerome, Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the taxes and charges due to the Municipality hereinafter mentioned, upon the lots or several parcels of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid with costs, two days before the said aforesaid day, to wit:—

In the Municipality of the East Part of the Township of Abercrombie.

Names	Occupation	No. Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Taxes	Total
Mrs. C lina Lavallee	Insane	26 a	4th range Abercrombie	$47.92	$2 00	$49.92
Adolphe Beauchamp	Farmer, l'te	19 b	9th range Kilkenny	2.50	2.01	4.51
" "	"	19 c	9th " "	2.50	2.01	4.51
Fred Bell	Farmer	22 a	6th " Abercrombie	20.18		20.18
Adelard Maille	"	1	3rd " Wexford	17.43		17.43
Damase Nadon	"	28 a	6th " Abercrombie	7.78	3.10	10.88

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerome.

Names	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Taxes	School Tax.	Road Tax	Total
P. E. Choquette	278-280 P.	Cordon, Village	$1.35	$3 60	$11.84	$16.79
Ant. Desjardins	73 P.	Cote St. Marguerite	65	1.20	84	2.69

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Anne des Plaines.

Names	Occupation	Designation	Amount due
Hormisdas, Benoit	Farmer	No. 113 of Cadastre of St. Anne des Plaines	$24 20
Robillard, Joseph	Succession	No. P. 273 " " "	1.72
Miljour, Joseph	"	No. 276 " " "	2 51
Benoit, Jean	"	No. 502 " " "	2 30
Roberge, Romeo	Farmer	P. 478 & 479 " " "	53.48

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Sophie.

Names	Occupation	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Saraphim Dubois	Butcher	St. Jerome	180-181-182	$2.82	$1.62	$4 44
Alphonse Charbonneau	Laborer	"	½ 427	10.53		10.53
Leon Milowsky		Montreal	315, ½ 316	4.80	5.40	10.20
Josephat Filion	Farmer	St. Jerome	467	1.49		1.49
Alphonse Brabant	"	"	½ 310	11.69	1.35	13.04

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Therese de Blainville.

Names	Designation.	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Road Tax	Total
Unknown, (belonging formerly to Wilfred and Cleophas Larose)	The lots of land part of No. 770, situated at the West road of the 'Grande Ligne' bounded at the North by Nos. 771 & 772; at the south by the other part of No. 770, belonging to Norbert Marcotte; at the West bordering to the lands of Cote St. Marianne; at the East, leaving the front at the road of the "Grand Ligne."	$0.76	$0.70	$5.50	$6.96

Henri M. J. Prevost,
Secretary-Treasurer.
M. C. of C. of Terrebonne.

CALGARY
PRAIRIE DIAMOND

Are you satisfied with your Investments?
Have you any desire to have your $ $ $ earn more Golden Coin? If so, clip out this Coupon and get free information how this is accomplished.

HUNT & CO.
Underwood Block
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I shall be pleased to receive your book } Name.....
How Dollars Grow while you sleep! } Address.....

CALGARY
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CALGARY
PRAIRIE DIAMOND

CALGARY
PRAIRIE DIAMOND

Province of Quebec
Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

—:o:—

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Iron Bridge" will be received by J. E. Valois Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, at his office in the town of Lachute, up to the 29th of January instant, to build an iron bridge across the North River in the said Parish, to replace the bridge commonly called "Power's Bridge"; the same to be built with two spans and with the materials similar to those of the bridge on the West River Bridge in the town of Lachute; the price to include only the value of such bridge without including any costs for work to be done on the central pier on abutments.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Lachute, this tenth day of January, 1912.

J. E. VALOIS,
Secretary-Treasurer

Canadian Northern

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of train at Lachute is as follows:—

GOING WEST.

No. 32. Mixed Daily except Sunday due at Lachute at 11.02 a m.

GOING EAST.

No. 33. Mixed Daily except Sunday due at Lachute at 2 57 p m.

GUY TOMBS, G. P. & P. A.
J. M. ROBY Agt. Lachute

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

I have received instructions from ROBERT W. JONES,

To sell by Public Auction at Jones Island in the Bay, Five miles East of St. Andrews.

Tuesday, January 23rd, 1911

The following effects:—12 milch cows, 4 two year old heifers, 8 one year old heifers, 1 bull 1½ years old, 8 spring calves, 45 first-class sheep, 2 work horses, 1 mare in foal rising 5 years bred to (Camelton Performer), 1 colt 1½ years old, 2 spring fillies, Moody reaper (new), Massey Harris mower, 2 seeders, Vilas gang plow, 2 walking plows, tumbril cart (new), pair sloop sleighs, 1 two seated express, spring cart, pair bob-sleighs, set of iron harrows, set spring tooth harows, Deering rake, set of heavy double harness (complete), set of cart harness, set of light double harness, set of plow harness, threshing mill (complete), a quantity of hay and straw, 1 two seated buggy, sideboard, wardrobe, double stove, Raymond cream separator 350 lbs., capacity, barrel churn (No. 4), corn seller, 2 fanning mills, cultivator, 2 French coal ars, cheese press, cutter, 3 sugar coolers, water cart, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, shovels, forks, chains, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve as the proprietor has sold his property

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

Terms: $10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

P. Cruise, Licensed Auctioneer.

Our Ladie's Jackets at $10.00 are a marvel of perfection in quality and fit.

W. BANFORD & SON.



What nicer gift could you secure for Christmas than to buy one of the beautiful "Layton" Pianos, Pianolas or a nice organ. Something that will beautify your home and make it bright and attractive. Our prices and terms will sure to suit, so call on us and we will serve you well.

WM. BERRY

MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

DR. H. F. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON

Will be in Lachute every Saturday, on and after the 16th of December

G. L. Meikle & Co.

January and February Clearing Sale

500 yds. of Overalling to clear at 40c. per lb., much cheaper than by the yard.

300 yards of Carpet to clear at less than 25 p.c.

Men's and Boys odd sizes in Heavy Wool Underwear to clear at cost.

Big reduction in certain lines of Dress Good from 25cts. to $1.50.

Fur Ruffs and Collars at a great reduction.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

That is the reason to which we attribute our ever increasing trade, because in the manufacture of our bread and confectionery we use nothing but the best. We make it our duty to fill every order promptly, and make a specialty of any cakes you may wish. No order too large or too small. Try us, and that will be the test.

Just received, a splendid assortment of choice candies in bulk and in fancy boxes, that will appeal to your good taste, for the Christmas trade.

We also have a very pretty assortment of choice Xmas Cards, Picture post-cards, etc. at most reasonable rates.

Always on hand large quantities of fancy mixed

R. HAMILTON, - Lachute.

January CLEARING Sale!

Wishing to reduce our Stock several Thousand Dollars before Stock-taking, and in order to do this we will offer big reductions in many lines for CASH.



You need not send your money away. Our prices will compare favorably with the January Sales of the large Catalogue houses. Space will not permit us to give you a list of the prices and goods we have to offer you, but a call will convince you that we say is correct.

We also wish to thank our many customers for the last years business which has broken all previous records.

McFAUL BROS., West End

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.
P.O. Box 10. Lachute, Que
For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English. Bell Telephone.

PETER CRUISE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Lachute Mills. - Que.
Sales conducted in both French and English.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXV LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912. NO. 52

Central Market!

The Central Market is now recognized in a popular way because it means that you get just what you want and when you want it and that is what pleases at all times isn't it?



We always keep on hand a large supply of vegetables and fruits in season. Also Fish and Oysters in bulk. Don't forget that our goods are always Fresh and of the best, and our prices are right.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Opposite J. D. Campbell's Store.

I expect a car-load of oats this week, which I will sell from the car at reasonable prices for cash.

H. FILION, Lachute.

Ladie's Kid Gloves in Black, Tan and Navy. Just in a guaranteed line only $1.00 per pair.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Leap YearCarnival.

Mr. Wm. McKimmie, the genial proprietor of the Skating Rink is announcing a Leap Year Masquerade Carnival on Friday next. Now is your chance boys.

Private Sale of Furniture.

Mrs. D. Lapointe is selling out by private sale, all her household effects, including a handsome piano. Everything to be sold without reserve.

FOR SALE—A double stove in first class condition. Apply to,

W. McMANUS, Brownsburg.

Have you seen our fine Tweed Overcoat in test style at $12.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Did you ever realize the economy and convenience in having your food kept sanitary during the summer months, by having ice delivered to your door every morning? You need not worry about your supply and terms as we are storing an extra lot of ice, so give us a trial next summer and be convinced that you save money and bother by being supplied by.

V. A. PAQUIN,
Bethany Street, Lachute.

As our stock has to be cleared out before the 1st. of March, we will sell regardless of cost. Come at once and get a bargain. Suitings at $20.00, now for $14.00. Ties at 25 cts., now 15 cts. etc. etc.

D. LAPOINTE, Lachute.

LOST,—Between Brownsburg and Lachute a Ladies' hand-satchel containing bank book and small sum of money. Finder will be rewarded upon leaving same with

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main St.

We have some nice fur coates for Ladies from 30 inches to 50 inches long. We don't need them.

W BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

Your Business is

Our Business.

And we want to know your needs so that we can supply them. We have our store always well stocked with a choice assortment of fine groceries, that cannot be excelled in price or quality.

Our phone is No. 2, so ring up your orders and see how quickly they will be responded to and care exercised in their delivery.

No order too small or none too large. All we ask of you is a trial order.



CARPENTER BROS.

The House of Fair Dealing.



The One-Priced Store Main St., Lachute

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Ben Moore left on Tuesday for Winnipeg.

Mr. Norman Beers spent the week end in Montreal.

Miss Gladys McOuat is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. J. Carleton, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr and Mrs. Ray Styan are spending a few days in Magog.

Miss Gladys McGillivray spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr Bert DeLisle, of Ottawa, is the guest of his aunt Mrs. Given.

Mrs. (Dr.) Geo. Clunie entertained at Euchre on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John A. McGibbon entertained at afternoon tea on Wednesday last.

Miss Nelly Cruise spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. John Cruise.

Miss Lila Davis, of Christieville, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. Deacon.

We have a lot of boys Reefers that we offer you at extra low prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Mrs. John McRae and Mr. Gordon McRae, of Innisfail, Alta., are guests of Mrs. Riddell this week.

Mr. Austin Riddell, who has been spending a few weeks in town, left for Grand Rapids on Wednesday.

Miss Parris, of Ottawa, who has been visiting her brother returned home the early part of this week accompanied by Mrs. Parris.

Mr Chas Ford, of St. Lambert, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church last Sunday, during Rev. B. B. Brown's absence in Ottawa.

Mrs. Deacon entertained a number of the young people of the town on Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Styan and Mr. Gordon McRae.

75 only, Ladies' and children's Jackets, the clean-up of our stock. Regular price from $2.00 to $14.00 for $1.00 each Anyone who cannot afford the price, can have one for nothing.

McFAUL & BROS.

In response to the call to the men of Canada, by the leaders of the Protestant churches for an hour of Special prayer on Sunday next, a union prayer meeting for men only will be held in the Presbyterian church, Lachute, from 4 to 5 p.m.

Rev. Herbert Charters preached his farewell sermon in St. Simeons Church on Sunday last and left during the week with Mrs. Charters and infant daughter accompanied by Mrs. Simpson and Miss Wanless for their new home in Sutton, Que.

Rural Telephone Association.

The farmers of Upper Lachute and the East Settlement are about to install the Rural Telephone system which has worked so successfully in Geneva and Beech Ridge. A meeting of those interested is called in the Geneva school-house on Wednesday, Jan. 24th, at 8 p.m.

The Annual Tea-Meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Brownsburg, will be held on the evening of Wednesday, January 31st. The ladies ask you to bear in mind this date. The programme will be good, and the usual sumptuous repast will be served Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

Agricultural Society

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday last and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W. J. Warwick, Jas. Paton, David Todd, W. J. Rodger, R. Leishman, Albert Cleland, J. R. Parris, J. D. Campbell, Wm. Hay, M. Smith, Erskine McOuat, John. Walker, J. E. Arnold, Wm. Hume and E. Robillard. The financial statement was read by the secretary Mr. G. J. Walker and will be published in our next issue.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, D. D., B.A., of Douglas Church Montreal, who is chairman of the Montreal North District will honor Lachute Methodist Church next Sunday by preaching both morning and evening at 10 30 a. m. and 7 p. m. His theme will be the great problem of world-wide conquest for Christ. At the morning service he will administer rite of Baptism to the infant daughter, Dorothy Pearl, of the Parsonage. S. S. at 11 30 a.m. meeting at 3 p.m. Special offering for Missions. Dr. Young will preach at East Settlement at 3 p.m. The pastor at St. Canute. Come! all welcome.

The Brownsburg hockey team suffered defeat at the hands of the Merchants in their conflict last Tuesday. The game was exciting in the extreme and the young players of Brownsburg showed up in good form, the score standing at 7 to 5 in favor of the Merchants. Mr. Frank Brennian handled the whistle and knowing the game as he does, and the players knowing him as they do, little rough play was indulged in and only one penalty was dealt out during the evening. The game is a manly one and when played in a gentlemanly way is pleasing to watch, and it is to be hoped that all the teams now competing for supremacy will bear this in mind, and bring the game back to its former standing.

Mr. Geo. Deacon had his hand badly burned on Monday last by an explosion of vapor from a coal-oil tank which he was repairing. His hair and evebrows were considerably singed, but he is thankful of his narrow escape.

The severity of the weather of the past two weeks has now let up, much to the gratification of people in general. With the temperature running around 30 and the consequent annoyance of frozen pipes etc., the change is welcomed by all.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE.

Jan 9, Merchants	vs.	Bankers
Jan. 11, Independents	"	Paper Mill
Jan. 16, Brownsburg	"	Merchants
Jan. 18, Bankers	"	Independents
Jan. 23, Paper Mill	"	Brownsburg
Jan. 25, Merchants	"	Independents
Jan. 30, Paper Mill	"	Merchants
Feb. 1, Brownsburg	"	Bankers
Feb 6, Independents	"	Brownsburg
Feb. 8, Bankers	"	Paper Mill
Feb 13, Independents	"	Bankers
Feb. 15, Merchants,	"	Brownsburg
Feb. 20, Paper Mill	"	Independents
Feb. 22, Bankers	"	Merchants
Feb. 27, Independents	"	Merchants
Feb. 29, Brownsburg	"	Paper Mill
Mar. 5, Bankers	"	Brownsburg
Mar. 7, Merchants	"	Paper Mill
Mar. 12, Paper Mill	"	Bankers
Mar. 14, Brownsburg	"	Independents

Standing of the League.

	Won	Lost
Merchants	2	0
Independents	1	0
Bankers	0	1
Brownsburg	0	1
Paper Mill	0	1

WEDDING BELLS.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. James McOuat, Maple Grove Farm, on Wednesday last, when her daughter Miss Florence Dunlop was united in marriage by the Rev. Jas. Fraser, of Cushing, to Mr. Gavin Meikle Walker, youngest son of Mr. Gavin J. Walker. The happy couple were recipients of many valued bresents and left on the evening train for points east. The bride was given away by her brother Mr. Erskine McOuat. There were no attendants, and after a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Walker will reside in Lachute.

OBITUARY.

At the advanced age of 89, at her late residence in the Seignory, Dame Matilda Lee, widow of the late John Chapman on Saturday, Jan. 13th, ended her earthly career. Two sons John, of Mille Isle and William at home, and one daughter Mrs. Robinson, of Monsreal, besides several grand children survive. For years the deceased lady was respected and honoured as a good woman. A short funeral was conducted in her late home in the presence of relatives and neighbors by Rev B. B. Brown, of Lachute, on Tuesday, Jan. 16th. The remains were interred in the family plot at Shrewsbury. Messrs. John Martin, W. J. Rodgers, J. Evans, Henry Drysdale, Samuel Lister and A. Moore were pall-bearers

Hill Head lost one of its pioneers and oldest residents in the death of Mr. William Dennet McOuat, who passed away after a few hours illness on Monday Jan. 8th at 3 15 a.m at the advanced age of 83 years, 5 months and 26 days The funeral which took place on Wednesday was very largely attended, the burial service being in charge of the Rev. Mr. Georgs, of Montreal. The pall-bearers were his sons, his son-in laws and a life long neighbor Mr. Robt Pollock. Mr. McOuat leaves to mourn his loss three daughters four sons and fourteen grand children besides numerous friends to whom he had endeared himself. All of his family were able to be present at the funeral but his eldest son James, whose home is in Selinas, California. Mr. McOuat was born in Quebec City, and came with his parents while still a child to Hill Head settling on the farm, now occupied by Mr. W. D. Hume, where he lived until his son Murray disposing of the homestead to its present owner, and removing to Bethany, his father made his home with his daughter Mrs. W. H. Hume, of Hill Head

Mr McOuat was married February 9th, 1839, to Miss Isabella Green who predeceased him ten years. Of this union ten children were born, seven of whom are still living. Mr. McOuat was a man of sterling character, and was one of the older generation. He was a prominent and valuable member of Henry's Presbyterian church. In fact no meeting of the Board seemed complete without his pronouncement on the subject under discussion. He was an able, hard working man, who had the esteem and respect of those who knew him and was a staunch supporter of the Liberal party.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN.—At her late residence, Seigniory, Que., Jan 13, 1911, Matilda Lee, widow of the late John Chapman, aged 89 years.

The New Williams Sewing Machine



Made in Canada, with Canadian capital and by Canadian expert mechanics. Come and see our recently adopted belt throw off and replacer, and automatic brake which prevents the machine running the wrong way. The New Williams is always a leader. These improvements are well worth your inspection. Write for catalogue and prices.

J. A. BEDARD & SON

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE!

THE ELITE.

Don't fail to try our Knitted Underwear when Buying the Bais Filled Corsets they have no equal for good fit and solid comfort.

You also want your hands well Gloved then ware Perrin's we carry them in all sizes.

Fancy Collars, Hair Pins, Hair Pads, Smallware of every description. Baby's needs, Dresses, Coats, Shawls, Bonnets, Etc, Etc.

Headquarters for fine China and Cut Glass suitable for Wedding Presents.

— Seeing Is Buying at —

H. E. BURWASH

Brooches! Lockets! Brooches

Brooches & Lockets at less than Wholesale Prices

WHY?

BECAUSE I have purchased all of the Sample lockets and brooches of one of the largest Jewellers in Montreal, at a substantial cut below wholesole cost price and am able to offer to my patrons the benefit of my experience in buying lockets and brooches from 75c. up. Call and see them.

W. H. GARRETSEE - Main Street

Watch Repairing a Specialty. **LACHUTE.**

A Splendid Assortment from which to Choose

We have on hand a fine assortment of Solid Gold, Gold-filled and Silver Jewellery, comprising Watches, Brooches, Lady's & Gent's chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Necklaces, Scarf pins, Also: Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Waterman Fountain Pens and Edison Phonographs.

SPECTACLES: Eyes tested by the latest methods. Repairs of all kinds.

T. JOUSSE, - Main Street, Lachute

DIAMONDS FOR THE BRIDE

Or, a Proposal by Proxy

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd)

He ventured to take her hand, and draw her to the settee in the window, sweeping away the litter to make room for her to sit. Here in this very room Gower had waited for her on Monday evening—waited with his splendid gift of the altered necklace. She wondered dully where it was now, and what had become of the wreath of clustered sprays. Those jewels must needs be returned, because they went with Grendon; Gower's other gifts to her she did not see why she should not keep. Mr. May would know about them, without doubt, and about everything else, if she could find courage to ask him.

He closed the door and brought her a footstool, and, on one knee to place it, said: "You would rather be alone? I will go."

It was a handsome face that looked up at her, full of concern of which she was the object. Dulcie's old self began to show again, as might an image in water which has been ruffled out of sight by a gust of disturbance.

"Stay—for a little. I have been so lonely, with nobody to speak to (had she forgotten Margaret?). "And I hate to be alone."

There had been so much distress in the house, he murmured. Everybody's attention had been diverted from her, who should have centered all.

"I wanted company, and yet I did not want it. I cannot look in any face, even a servant's, without being reminded of my—disaster. They pity me, and I cannot endure to be pitied. Why cannot people behave as usual? If you talk to me, Mr. May, and remember what has happened, you must not let yourself be sorry."

"Then you have the right companion," he said, with a sort of smothered earnestness. "For I am not sorry; I am glad."

"Glad!" And now, irrational as it was, she spoke as if surprised, even injured.

"Yes, glad. When that happened—on Tuesday in the church—do you know how I felt? I felt like a man to whom a reprieve has come at the foot of the scaffold."

She still looked at him with the astonished question maintained in her eyes, though in truth she understood. She did not care, but yet her heart beat faster over this avowal.

"The reprieve may be only for a time; they may hang the man, after all; but he has taken possession of life again, the life that seemed to be ended. I had no thought of grief for you; all that was pushed aside. I am not such a hypocrite that I can pretend to it, even now. I am glad."

He revelled in the delight of saying this out to her face—the long-forbidden expression might be his at last. And she listened, the color changing in her cheek.

"You may be angry with me if you choose, but I shall tell you what I would do for you if I had my way. I would take you away from this, away from all that will vex you and remind you. I am going, as you know, to the East, into a land of sunshine, of flowers. It would be a new world to you. The people there are frank and kind; they worship beauty; you would reign over them like a queen; and, besides, you would be queen of my heart. Yes, it is trite, I know, and a quotation, but it is what I mean. Dulcie, dearest Dulcie, will you think of it? Will you say one word, the word I long to hear?"

He was still at her footstool, looking up; and now he caught her hand, his grasp closing strongly upon it. "Oh, no! no!" she cried. "I can't—can't listen to all this. It is too soon."

"No," he insisted in reply; "no, it is not too soon. It is the right time, because, if you will let me, I will take you away at once from all that must distress you here."

She sprang up, and he rose too, but still he held her. "Oh, you hurt me!" she said. "How can you! Let me go!"

He covered her hands with kisses. "Only if you promise to think this over, and think favorably."

"I—I promise," she gasped. Then, with a touch of the old mischief, as she felt herself released from the grasp which mastered her, "I promise, you know, to think!"

She was quick enough when set free. She fled to the door, and up the stairs to her room. Once shut in there she burst out laughing, hysterical laughter, a mingling of triumph and pain. Her power was not all gone, though the world had turned upside down, and in the future there was no Gower. And then she remembered she had had her opportunity to question May, and had not used it. The talk had been on quite another subject, and he had made her forget the diamonds.

CHAPTER XXVII.

On that same Friday, and about the time of May's avowal, a letter was being indited in London which concerns this history. It was addressed to Hungerford, and read by him over his Saturday breakfast.

"I have been to Morden," Gower wrote, "and, on hearing what I had to tell, he went into my case very carefully. I have made him see how all-important it is for me that this dormant memory should be revived. He is not altogether hopeful, as he dislikes Chalmers's methods, but I have brought him round to agree that it is worth attempting, even if attended by a measure of danger. So he has consented to write to the Professor and introduce me as a patient; and I am now awaiting the reply, and to hear when Chalmers can receive me at his establishment in Grez. You may be sure I shall not delay an hour, once the intimation comes. I shall not be able to report progress, as I understand it is a condition that, while under treatment, his patients, o rsubjects, are shut off from outside influences. Letters are prohibited; they must neither be written nor received.

"As you have undertaken to approach the Swaynes for me, will you tell the Colonel this, and also let him know I have made my will, securing my wife's provision in the event of death; also that my solicitors have instruction to give effect to any wish of his respecting Margaret's income in the interval between now and my return, and to arrange for her reception at Grendon? The question what I can do for Dulcie is more delicate and difficult; that will have to stand over, I suppose; but, as a preliminary, you might sound the Colonel. I have told them to send her carriage and the ponies down to Fortune's Court, as soon as the little beasts are properly broken—this if the Colonel permits, and she will accept them now. I don't myself see why not; and, poor child, to drive them may amuse her. She was always easily amused, and my best hope is that this with her may not have gone very deep. I have no right to ask after her, but shall be grateful if you can tell me at least that she is not ill. Her share in this calamity lies heavy on my heart. May she soon forget me with a better man.

"GEORGE CULLEN GOWER.

"P.S.—I began a letter to my wife Margaret, but have torn it up. I do not know how to write to her while the hope of recovering my memory still hangs in suspense. What I have asked you to tell the Colonel is addressed also to her."

Hungerford devoted himself meditatively to toast and bacon, and then read the letter for a second time, propped conveniently against the coffee-pot. Approach Colonel Swayne he could not; Gower, of course, wrote in ignorance of what had befallen at Fortune's Court since the fatal Tuesday of the wedding. But the business entrusted to him might and should be communicated to Lord Swinton in course of post; and Margaret certainly should be informed.

Hungerford's Saturday occupation was wont to be the writing of a sermon, sometimes sermons in the plural if neglect or interruption threw him behindhand in the week. He sat down as usual in his study, and laid out the number of sheets he was accustomed to fill for a ten minutes' address. But, after writing at the head of the paper his selected text and covering a subsidiary slip with rough jottings of the argument, he fell to dreaming, and the ink dried on his pen.

The dreams came between him and his work so effectually that, after three or four fruitless attempts, he pushed back his chair and rose. Later on, he told himself, it would be different; or, if not, he must look up an old sermon for his congregation on the morrow. He would go across now to Fortune's Court and inquire after Colonel Swayne. It might be possible for him to be admitted to see Margaret—so he thought, unaware that she had left her father's house the day before.

Colonel Swayne was about the same, he was told at the door. Dr. Gregson said it would be some time yet before there was definite improvement. And Miss Swayne? Yes, the man thought he could see Miss Swayne. If Mr. Hungerford would wait in the morning-room he would inquire.

It was the confusion of name which procured Hungerford his admission. The room was empty, but it had two windows, one of which opened as a doorway into a small conservatory. There he heard voices.

Two persons were sitting at the end, behind a group of palms and ferns. A child's voice was speaking, high and clear.

"And there is another man at the theatre," the voice said, "who is kind to Polly-Ann. He has to do with the scenery, moving it about, you know. Last winter he took Polly-Ann in to see, when they were making ready for the fairies. Wouldn't you have liked to go? I should! And there were big pasteboard cases, painted to look like animals, and people got inside them and crawled about. It would be lovely to do that for a living. Polly-Ann thought so too."

At this there came the silver ripple of a laugh—Dulcie's laugh, he felt sure; and he was right. Ernest was recounting his adventures with Uncle Brown and Polly-Ann, delighted to have secured a fresh listener.

"And that was not all. He gave her a chocolate stick," the high voice went on. "But Polly-Ann did not eat it all herself. She——"

What Polly-Ann did remained for ever unknown. The two figures moved into sight; Dulcie gowned in white with a mingling of delicate azure, the small brother clinging to her waist. Hungerford came forward.

"I asked to see your sister, and was shown in here. I did not know I should meet you too——" The speech was an awkward one, but in that first meeting it was difficult to find words, and to choose them for fitting expression was impossible. It was delightful that he had heard her laugh; she could laugh with the child in spite of her grief. That she was pale he saw, though the color quickened in her cheek at sight of him, flushing and fading.

"My sister? She is not here, Mr. Hungerford." And then, determined to bring out the words, and watching his face, "Mrs. Gower has gone back to France."

It was brave of her, so he thought, to use that title, when to give it to another must be so keen a pain. Her courage took him by surprise; indeed, throughout the interview, she was more self-possessed than he. It is inconvenient to feel too much, it hinders expression. And Hungerford was burdened by this excess; stricken through by acute sympathy, thrilled with a passion which must still, it seemed to him, be dumb.

"Will I do instead of Margaret?" She was pale now, but she smiled. She could read the meaning of all this embarrassment through and through; here was again before her the welcome evidence of her power. But this man was not likely to break out on her with abrupt, forceful wooing like that other—he was safer to play with.

"I had a letter this morning asking me to give certain information to her and to Colonel Swayne. To disturb your father is impossible, but I may be able to send word to——"

(To be continued.)

WHERE DO BIRDS DIE?

A Curious Question for the Natural History Student.

We have countless thousands of birds in this country, therefore the mortality must be high. Yet, have you ever seen a dead bird? The majority of us have not, and even those of us who dwell in the country but rarely see a bird lying dead.

At a time one may be seen in a wood or field, but the people who have seen many birds lying dead are astonishingly few—dead birds, that is to say, that have really died, and have not ben shot down. Nevertheless, it is obvious that thousands of birds must die each month. Where do they die? That is a question that even the naturalist cannot answer satisfactory.

Of course, many birds are killed off by animals. Cats kill many birds, and birds kill each other, as witness that fact that an ailing rook is killed off by his fellows.

It is quite possible that those killed-off birds are the ones seen dead in woods and fields, but there yet remain thousands of bird deaths that cannot easily be accounted for.

The most likely explanation is this, that an unwell bird crawls away to cover of some cort and there dies. Without doubt hundreds of birds so perish each month. And sometimes a bird gets into a corner that he cannot escape from, then he dies there.

Small animals as well as birds crawl off to some isolated spot and die unseen, and where they die there do their bodies wither to decay. We know that an unwell dog gets out of sight if he possibly can, and an ailing cat does the same thing. They seek to hide, and it would almost seem that the bird and animal kingdoms do not want the eye of man to rest on their members when the time of death comes.

JUST A LIFE.

7 years in childhood, sport, and play (7).

7 years in school from day to day (14).

7 years at trade or college life (21).

7 years to find a place and wife (28).

7 years of pleasure's follies given (35).

7 years to business hardly driven (42).

7 years to some wild goose chase (49).

7 years for wealth—a fearful race (56).

7 years of hoarding for your heir (63).

7 years in weakness spent and care (70).

And then you die and go — you know not where.

Shiloh's Cure

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AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Military Plans of the Commonwealth and of New Zealand.

The Australian defence system, coupled with compulsory training, has been fairly launched throughout the Commonwealth. It follows the lines laid down by Viscount Kitchener as regards the land service and the plans of Sir Reginald Henderson for the sea force. In the budget proposed by Prime Minister Fisher at Melbourne last month a total outlay of $22,915,000 is proposed for military and naval purposes, including $1,000,000 to be paid to the imperial Government under the naval agreement and $7,575,000 toward the construction of the Australian fleet unit.

Altogether 153,637 youths between the ages of 14 and 18 have been registered as liable for the military service. Of these 102,194 have been examined and 95,772 passed as medically fit. At the end of September 87,389 lads were actually under military training. Observers speak in tones of commendation regarding the physique and military aptitude of these boys, cadets they call them in Australia, or "Tommy Cornstalks" when they desire to be facetious. They are uniformed in khaki, with tunic shirt, wide cut riding breeches and puttees. They look smart and sinewy and shoulder rifles as if they meant business. It is said that their sense of military descipline and subjection to their officers is not yet highly developed; but as the idea is wholly new to Australia it was anticipated that time would be needed for the cultivation of these qualities. With the right type of officers it is believed there will be no trouble with these soldiers.

Each year 3,225 recruits are to be drafted into the naval reserve. There was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of volunteers. The naval service is proving unexpectedly popular in Australia. When the time comes to man the Australian unit of the imperial fleet no difficulty is expected in getting the necessary number of bluejackets from the existing naval reserve and corps of naval cadets. Some fears have been expressed that it would be diffiult to bring the Australian youth, the "larrikins," to tolerate the severe discipline of naval service, but officers of the British navy who have taken the Australian reserves to sea on their ships for training say that there is not the slightest ground for these fears. They find the Australians first class material for man-o'-war crews.

New Zealand is also making rapid progress with her defence plans. During the discussion of the estimates in Parliament the Minister of Defence reported that the Government had decided to postpone for the present the universal military training plan and would organize a maximum force of 30,000 drilled men. This, he said, would be an ample war footing for New Zealand and the country was not yet prepared financially or in any other way for universal service. He said the Government's plans contemplated physical training and discipline for all youths between the ages of 12 and 18 years. As the military authorities were of opinion that the force of 30,000 could be raised from the male population below the age of 21 the draft would be made from below that age limit instead of 25, as originally proposed. The law authorizing the Government to draft men up to the higher age would be maintained for emergency use, however.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

It's going to extremes to pull the wool over a man's eyes and then pull his leg, too.

It is better to have a falling out with a girl in a hammock than in an aeroplane.

It's all right to pay a man back in his own coin, but it is better not to borrow in the first place.

Cheer up. If it wasn't for the rain there wouldn't be any hay to make while the sun shines.

Some people never kick at a thing unless they are sure it can't kick back.

The trouble with most preachers is that they know more about the next world than they do about this.

Habits grow on us. A man can't even fight a duel without having a second.

Few men can govern themselves. That is why so many of them get married.

Many a man's knowledge consists largely of the knowledge of lost opportunities.

Some men are so fair and square that they wouldn't even beat a carpet when it was down.

Men must work and women must weep, and the women always do their end of the job with more pleasure than the men.

Most of us have promises to mend.

Any fellow is easy to get along with who is never short.

It's no trick at all to pick a winner. He always looks so happy.

SHE'D BE ILL.

"What is the meaning of the verb 'to purchase'?"

"Well, now, if your papa gave your mamma $50 to buy a new hat and dress, what would she do?"

"Send me after the doctor, ma'am."

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08

HORSES UNDER FIRE.

Familiarity With Danger Makes Them Quite Fearless.

Traits of horse character, as well as of human character, otherwise unnoticed, are brought out in the stress of war. Familiarity with danger probably has its effect in making horses fearless, as ignorance of danger doubtless does. Horses are creatures of habit, in battle as well as in the occupations of peace, and this fact has been the cause of many an exciting incident on the field of action. There have been recorded many interesting illustrations of the manner of riderless horses "under fire" and when wounded.

War horses, when hit in battle, tremble in every muscle and groan deeply, while their eyes show deep astonishment. During the battle of Waterloo some of the horses, as they lay upon the ground, having recovered from the first effect of their wounds, fell to eating grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which showed their weakness.

Others were observed quietly grazing on the field between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs and the balls flying over their heads; and the tumult behind, before and around them caused no interruption to their feeding. It was also observed that, when a charge of cavalry went past near to any of the stray horses already mentioned, the latter would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and, though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping or flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy occurred.

The faculty of war horses of knowing on which side they belong has more than once made it awkward for an enemy who ventured to capture one and get upon his back.

At the battle of Kirk, 1745, Major McDonald, having unhorsed an English officer, took possession of his mount, which was very beautiful, and immediately jumped upon its back. When the English cavalry fled the horse ran away with its captor, notwithstanding all his efforts to restrain it, nor did it stop until it was at the head of the regiment of which apparently its master was commander. The melancholy and at the same time ludicrous figure which McDonald presented may be easily conceived.

Besides the sagacity of army horses, which enables them to respond to the various bugle calls and to take their places in the ranks when their riders have been killed, they may also be said to show true heroism. Veteran soldiers say that horses have a wonderful power of enduring an attack made directly upon them, keeping their places as long as they can stand.

THE SUFFRAGETTE LEADER.

The suffragette leader was born in Manchester, England, and her husband, Dr. Pankhurst, a barrister, who died in 1859, was a member of the first Women's Suffrage Society, founded by John Stuart, M. N. In 1880 Mrs. Pankhurst went to London, where she was an active member of aggressive societies



MRS. PANKHURST.

of women. She "remained a Liberal" until 1892, when she "joined the Independent Labor party." In 1892 she returned to Manchester. When her husband died she was appointed city registrar of births and deaths, was elected a member of the School Board, and served on the National Demonstration Council of the Labor party.

It was in 1903 that Mrs. Pankhurst, aided by her daughter, Christabel, formed the Women's Social and Political Union, the organization now so strenuous in demanding "Votes for Women."

Tommy—Pop, what is sound advice? Tommy's Pop—Sound advice, my son, is generally nine parts sound and one part advice.

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THE SIGNALMAN

Brooding is not good for a railway signalman; he can put in far too many hours at it without interruption. For nearly ten hours John Harborough had been shut up in the little signal-box at the south end of the long wooden bridge over the Erevale river and valley, and the actual work he had been called upon to do in the time could have been performed easily in twenty minutes.

The long intervals of idleness, during which he was forbidden by the regulations either to leave his box or allow anybody to enter it, other than the guard or fireman of an occasional train held up for a few minutes in the siding in order that another might pass over the bridge before it, he had spent going over and over the last scene with his sweetheart, and asking himself, what there would be in life worth living for if Esther got tired of waiting and actually gave him up.

Esther May was the daughter of the stationmaster at Erevale Junction, his immediate paymaster and chief, and John and she had discovered that they were in love with each other before he had been three months in his position as signalman at the Erevale Bridge South Box. That was when John was only twenty-two, and felt that he was going to advance rapidly, because he had already been placed in charge of a signal-box. Esther's father had shared his belief, and looked with an indulgent eye on the courtship; he himself had been in charge of a signal-box at Harborough's age, and had been speedily promoted to a more important one, where he had distinguished himself, and been placed in charge of a small country station. With a pleasant home and light duties, he thought his position a perfectly enviable one, and had no higher ambition for his daughter than to see her married to a coming station-master.

But he would not allow a definite engagement until Harborough had obtained his first promotion.

And now five years had gone by, and the expected promotion had not come, and Esther was losing patience. Other girls, who had found lovers long after she had, were already married, and were beginning to despise her as a permanent old maid. Her faher had upbraided her for giving her thoughts to a young man who could not get on, and, in consequence, poor Esther had turned upon her lover, and told him, with angry tears, that if he cared for her at all, he would not stick all his life at the South Box.

It was unfair of Esther. The young signalman had told himself a thousand times during the long lonely day that he had done all a man could do.

He had performed his simple duties perfectly. Not once in the five years had he made a mistake. With a woman's impatience of impersonal rules, Esther had often been cross because he would not let her enter the signal-box, or leave it himself for a stroll with her, when it could harm nobody and nobody would know.

But, in spite of all temptation, her lover had held firm.

At seven o'clock the telegraph-bell tinkled, as he had been waiting for it to do for the last ten minutes, and the customary directions ticked out on the needle. A goods train was leaving the junction, and was to be turned into the siding to enable the passenger train which followed it to pass, and cross the bridge before it.

Like an automation, Harborough signalled back that the line was clear, pulled down the lever which opened the points for the siding, and strolled to the window of his box to lean out and watch for the goods train's slow approach.

He was conscious of no interest in it. He was asking himself still what there would be in his life worth living for if Esther carried out her threat and refused to "keep company" with him any longer. But it was his custom to make the most of the passing of the trains, and the break that they made in the dead monotony of the day, and when the engine came puffing round the curve he counted the waggons in his usual mechanical way. There were three fewer than on the previous day.

Sometimes the driver or guard would wave a hand to him as he stood at the window, but to-night neither noticed him, and the train ran further than usual into the long siding. Harborough was glad of it. He felt too miserable to chat to anybody to-night, and he turned away from watching the line. The telegraph-needle was clicking impatiently. The passenger train was waiting at the junction for his signal to come on, and he sent back the signal that the line was clear.

As he did so, his heart leaped suddenly. Esther's voice was calling him, and calling him by a name he had scarcely hoped to hear from her lips again.

"Jack dear—Jackie dear!"

He was no longer an automation as he strode to the door and looked out. Esther was at the bottom of the steps that led up to his box, looking up at him with a radiant, mischevious smile.

"Don't be frightened, Jack. I am not coming up," she said breathlessly, "and I can hide behind here if a train passes. I had to come and tell you, although father is waiting for his supper, and I ran all the way here. What do you think, dear? It has come at last! You are promoted to the Wendleshaw box, where father used to be, with a rise of ten shillings a week straight off. The letter was sent to dad, and I felt I must run and tell you."

She was waving an official-looking document in her hand as she hurried her news out breathlessly, and for several reasons—the smallest of which was that he wanted to see the wonderful announcement with his own eyes—Jack ran down the stairs. It was then he was kissing her, and reminding her that a rise of ten shillings a week, and the prospects offered by employment at a busy junction like Wendleshaw justified their immediate marriage, and satisfied to the full the conditions under which her father would give his consent, that Esther began to cry.

"I don't know how you can want to marry me at all when I have been so horrid!" she sobbed. And Jack had to assure her again and again that she had been the best and most patient of sweethearts, until the sound of the train approaching from the junction reminded him that he was on duty, and that a signalman must not be seen making love in business hours.

Esther remembered it, too, and tore herself away hastily.

Jack stood at the top of the stairs watching her swiftly-running figure until it disappeared. At the same moment the train came in view round the curve, and he turned to enter his cabin.

The telegraph was tinkling and ticking desperately, but he paid no attention to it; for, as he entered his glance had fallen on a down-pressed lever, and his blood froze with horror.

The depressed lever meant that the points to the siding were still open, and that the passenger train, which generally gathered a speed of more than fifty miles an hour coming down the incline from Erevale Junction, instead of crossing the Erevale bridge, would dash into the siding and the waiting train there.

As a matter of strict rule, he should have altered the points before he signalled the line clear, but the two operations were in his ordinary routine so nearly simultaneous that the rule could be ignored.

Only to-night the two operations had not been simultaneous. In the moment between signalling the line clear and raising the lever, his sweetheart had called him, and the lever had been forgotten.

He rushed for the lever. Even now he might be in time, but, with his hand on it, he hesitated. The train was thundering by. He could not be sure whether the engine had reached the points or not, and he sprang to the window, and turned sick to realize that, if he had acted, the inevitable accident would have been prevented. Even now there was a moment before the engine would reach the points, but the moment found him paralyzed and the next it was lost. With a dangerous jar, the engine caught the points.

Many men as distracted as he would have moved the points even when it was too late; but, in spite of his distraction, John Harborough had nerve and judgment enough to resist the temptation, knowing that to divert the train in the middle would cause a worse accident than the collision.

Instead, he flung himself forward at the open window, shouting to the guard. It was too late for the driver to hear his warning, but the guard at the back understood, evidently, for he could hear the sudden grinding of the brakes, and then the crash, as the engine dashed into the standing goods train, and leaped upwards as if to climb over the guard's-van at the rear. Then came a moment of terrible dead silence, and Harborough fainted. The telegraph was still clicking furiously.

When he recovered consciousness, he was lying on the floor of his cabin, with a folded coat under his head. Somebody was kneeling beside him, holding a pocket-flash to his lips. There were other men in the room.

He lay quite still. He did not want to come back to consciousness to be asked questions for which he had no answer. He would much sooner have died. But a burning anxiety in his mind forced him to speak.

"How many are killed?" he asked, his voice emotionless.

"None actually, thank goodness!" said the man bending over him. "The driver stuck to his post, and is badly hurt, poor fellow; the fireman was thrown right into the coal-tender, and seems practically unhurt. The front carriage was telescoped, but, fortunately, it contained only one passenger, and he is not so badly injured as you would expect. Luckily for him, the guard of the goods train was out of his van. Drink a drop more of this."

Harborough would have liked to refuse it, but the spirit trickled down his throat against his will. He did not want ever to get up again.

There were two men in the box beside the man who was giving him brandy, and whom he recognized now as a local doctor. One was at the telegraph; the other—a short, dark, thick-set man—seemed to be dictating in sharp, masterful, staccato tones.

He turned abruptly to where Harborough lay, and at the sight of him the signalman felt very much like fainting again; for he recognized the little dark man as Oscar Willett, the traffic manager of the company.

"Well, doctor, is he coming round?" he asked.

"Yes; he is all right," said the man with the flash. "Of course, it was a strain, and I imagine he's been working overtime on very little food."

"All the more credit to him," said Oscar Willett, in his sharp voice, "for keeping his mind clear in an emergency!" And he held out his hand to Harborough. "Thanks for my life!" he said. "Don't move I know how a strain like this takes it out of a man, and the uncertainty as to what the collision would be like. We've got out of it pretty cheaply. I believe, as it happens; and, in any case, it is better than for us all to find ourselves in the river. A man who can decide on the instant which is the better of two calamities is a man with a head on his shoulders!"

Among John Harborough's many admirable qualities was that of remaining silent about things he did not understand, and it was not until he had been driven home in the doctor's motor-car, been given a sleeping-draught ,and slept nearly until the noon of the next day in consequence, that a London newspaper enabled him to understand that he was the hero of the hour.

From the newspaper it appeared that the Erevale river, swollen by floods, had unexpectedly carried away part of the railway bridge which spanned it; that the news had been carried to the northern side railway-box just in time to enable the signalman there to wire an urgent message to his confrere across the river to stop the approaching train.

Failing to get any response, he had kept on frantically repeating his message, and the needle in Harborough's box was busily ticking out: "Stop train. Bridge carried away," when Mr. Willett, who had been a passenger, hurried in to cross-examine the signalman, and found him unconscious. It had been easy for the traffic manager to form his own deductions, and it was his account of the affair that appeared in the Press, and made Harborough a hero—a man who, by his quick judgment and action, had saved a hundred and twenty-three passengers from almost certain death at the expense of a smaller catastrophe, happily unattended by any loss of life.

For a young man as modest and straightforward as Jack Harborough, it was a trying ordeal to be the recipient of praise that he had not deserved; and he improved the good opinion Mr. Willett had formed of him by the resolute manner in which he refused to be feted, interviewed, or photographed for the Press.

But no man can be asked to incriminate himself, much less to incriminate his sweetheart, and only Mrs. Harborough knows, out of all the world, that her husband owes his rapid promotion in the railway service to the one and only occasion when his love made him forget his duty.—London Answers.

FIRST COUSINS.

Offspring of Their Marriage Are Liable to Be Deaf Mutes.

The seriousness of the risk run by first cousins who marry is emphasized by Miss Ethel Elderton, a co-worker with Professor Karl Pearson at the Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, London University. Marriages between near kin, such as uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, or grandparent and grandchild, are forbidden mainly on the principle of resemblance. Miss Elderton therefore determined to see whether cousins are as much alike as any of these pairs of relatives. She studied the cases of no fewer than 6,000 pairs of cousins, with a view to endeavoring to measure the degree of resemblance in health, intelligence, success, temper, and temperament.

The conclusion she came to was this—that the general resemblance between cousins is about half that between brother and sister, and practically the same as that shown by statistics of uncles and nieces and of aunts and nephews.

"If the undesirability of marriage within certain degrees is founded on the closeness of resemblance," says Miss Elderton, "the law which forbids the marriage of uncle and aunt with niece and nephew should also restrict the marriage of first cousin."

The offspring of cousin marriages appear to be particularly liable to deaf mutes. "There seems little doubt," continues Miss Elderton, "that if there is any deaf-mutism in a stock a cousin marriage, even when both parties are free from the disease, is most dangerous to the offspring."

When a hard working man remains poor his wife says he is too conscientious.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

THE PERSONNEL OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT A MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

Net Earnings Must be Examined Over a Period of Years to Determine Whether Company is Going Ahead or Not — Should be About Double the Bond Interest.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

The last few articlues have dealt with the matter of safety of industrial bonds from what, for lack of a better term, we may call the physical side—features that can be learned from—or at least should be shown in—the balance sheet. There are two scarcely less important features, however, that must be looked into to complete the determination, not so much, perhaps, of the immediate safety of the bonds as the certainty of the interest, and the outlook for the future.

The first, is the question of "net earnings." On the proportion of net earnings to outstanding obligations depends to no small extent the strength of an industrial company. The figures of a number of years should be examined. Most advertisements of industrial bond offerings contain some such statement as this:—"The net earnings during the past five years average $———, which is over four times the bond interest." This statement is interesting, but the careful investor should enquire further. It would be much more valuable if the information were more complete. The net earnings for a number of years tells a very much more interesting—and instructive—story than the average for the same period. Take, for example, the earnings of the Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, which, by the way, has issued no bonds but is used merely for illustration.—

Profits	1906	were	$191,562
"	1907	"	195,650
"	1908	"	182,725
"	1909	"	301,466
"	1910	"	329,516

The average over this period is $240,181, which gives a very inadequate idea of the remarkable growth of the earnings. Note the small drop during 1908, the year in which the panic in the States caused a short falling off in the earnings of most Canadian industrials. All this information is most valuable, as it signifies a steady demand and a growing business, which indicates that fixed charges of a company similarly situated would be regularly met.

The proposition between fixed charges and net earnings should be carefully noted. Net earnings should equal about twice the bond interest, taxes and sinking fund, for a bond to receive favorable consideration as a safe investment, except under unusual circumstances, where the nature of the earnings are unusually steady, or the security unusually substantial. The nature of the product is important. A company producing an article of fluctuating or uncertain demand should not issue bonds. Opportunities for successful competition or substitution must be considered, and, if possible, bonds should be avoided.

A third point is management and control. Few questions are of greater importance in investigating the strength of an industrial company than the reputation and experience of the men in charge. As an American writing on this subject, puts it: "The ability and integrity of the men who control the policy of the company and the efficiency of the operating officials are the principal factors in the success of an industrial undertaking." Unquestionably, in the long run and in probably a majority of cases this is equally true in Canada, particularly in the case of small companies. Men with good reputation do not risk them lightly in acting as directors of hopeless industrial enterprises. When one sees the names on the list of officers of new companies the first thing the experienced investor or financial man does is to see—if the names are not familiar—on what other boards they act. If their previous affiliations have been successful there is much more reason to suppose the new venture will be so likewise. And management is almost as important. For example, the bonds of the Canada Bread Company would probably have had a cool reception from the public had not Mark Bredin, well-known as a successful manager of this sort of business in a large way, been announced as managing-director of the enterprice.

So much for the question of safety of industrial bonds. The reader may wonder what degree of safety attends to this class of investment. If it were possible to make a general statement, as in the case of municipals, this prolonged discussion would have been unnecessary. Industrial bonds vary in safety from a very high degree down. No general conclusions can be depended upon, and the investor is forced to consider each issue upon its own merits, but with the aid of the suggestions here given and his own common sense he need not approach the matter with misgiving.

A man may not be able to recognize some of his lady acquaintances if he happened to meet them with their complexion off.

CHANGES IN FLOWERS.

Many of Our Most Beautiful Ones are Modern Productions.

It is a truly astonishing thing to reflect that Shakespeare, for all his love of flowers, would have been able to name scarcely a single bloom in a twentieth century garden, says the Strand. He would hardly have been able to distinguish the queen of flowers itself, so greatly has the rose changed in the last three centuries.

As for the begonias, the chrysanthemums, the dahlias, the geraniums, the fuchsias and carnations, these were unknown even to our great-grandfathers. Many of our most beautiful flowers are purely modern productions.

Three centuries ago there were no flower gardens in England. What were then thought of as gardens were herbaria, places where rosemary, mint, rue, thyme and sage grew, and perhaps a few primitive blooms, such as violets and primroses, were suffered to exist, much as poppies and cornflowers do to-day.

Many well known plants have been developed from specimens discovered in various parts of the world, and there is no doubt that a number of charming novelties are still lurking undiscovered in remote spots. The chances of valuable finds are, however, becoming unfortunately less every year. A small army of collectors is always at work in every corner of the world searching for new treasures to enrich our floral store.

From South America came many years ago, the recently unfashionable fuchsia; from the hills of northern India and Tibet have been brought many useful varieties; from China we have had among other things many new primulas; Japan has yielded wonderful irises; Africa many varied plants, usually of most brilliant and gorgeous coloring; while numerous charming members of the narcissus family have been discovered in the Pyrenees.

But this cannot continue indefinitely, and even in the realm of orchids, for which perhaps the most systematic search of all is made, there is not much left to be explored. For our future novelties we shall have to rely then chiefly on the skill of our hybridists, who are constantly engaged in mating different species of the same family of plants, and our cross fertilizers, who are doing similar work with different varieties of the same species. The flowers of to-day are the result of cross breeding, stimulating by electricity, drugs and hot water baths.

PHONE TALKS MADE CLEARER

Danish Bank Manager Has Transmitter Warmed.

A simple way of making telephone conversations more audible has been invented by Herr Peterson, a bank manager of Nykjobing, Denmark. On the principle that sound is more readily transmitted through rarefied air he has constructed an apparatus to warm the transmitter, whereby the air in it becomes thinner and the sound is intensified. Prof. Hannover of the Danish Government telephone testing station, who has made extensive experiments with Peterson's apparatus, says in his report that the increase of sound obtained is remarkable. Telephone conversations between Copenhagen and Nykjobing, a distance of some 75 miles, could be clearly followed some distance away from the instrument. The inventor has applied for patents in different countries.

THEIR VERDICT.

"Fetch in the body," ordered the foreman of a Texas coroner's jury.

The body was laid before them. The jury made a careful examination and questioned the attending surgeon.

"Where was he shot?"

"Square through the heart."

"Dead in the centre o' the heart?"

"Right in the centre."

"Who shot him?"

"Jake Daniels."

A dozen witnesses declared that Jake fired the shot, and Jake himself admitted it. The jury consulted softly for some time.

"Well, gentlemen of the jury," said the coroner, "what's your verdict?"

"Waal, jedge," answered the foreman, "we've come to the conclusion that Jake Daniels is the dandiest shot in these parts—and don't you forget it."



THE STANDARD ARTICLE · SOLD EVERYWHERE

For making soap, softening water, removing paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, and for many other purposes

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

EXPLAINING HORSE-POWER.

In connection with steamship propulsion the average man is apt to speak very glibly of so many hundred or thousand horse-power. But it is extremely doubtful if one person in a hundred really has a due appreciation of what the phrase actually means. On this point some very interesting remarks were made by John Hock, the Glasgow engineer surveyor. He said that, calculating the strength of twelve men to be equal to one horse-power, it would require 840,000 men to produce as much energy as the 70,000 horse-power developed by the turbine machinery of the express Cunarder Lusitania. Then if the men were to work on the eight hour day system those figures would give a total of 2,520,000, that being the number of men whose strength would be necessary to drive the vessel across the Atlantic Ocean. So it would take all the men in Scotland to supply the energy produced all the day round by the wonderful turbine machinery of the great ship.

A BIRD'S NEST OF STEEL.

In the Museum of Natural History at Soleure, in Switzerland, there is said to be a bird's nest made entirely of steel. There are a number of clock-making shops at Soleure, and in the yards of these shops there are often found lying disused or broken springs of clocks. One day a clockmaker noticed in a tree in his yard a bird's nest of peculiar appearance. Examining it, he found that a pair of wag-tails had built a nest entirely of clock springs. It was more than four inches across, and perfectly comfortable for the birds.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

"Speaking of etiquette, did you send the dollar for those advertised instructions on 'What to do at table?'"

"Yes."

"And what did you get?"

"A slip with one word printed on it: 'Eat!'"

To Chill Dough.—To prevent cookies and doughnuts from sticking while handling, after breakfast mix your dough as you would like it and set in the ice box or in a pan of snow while you are doing your morning's work. By this time the dough should be chilled thoroughly and will be easy to handle. Take only small quantities at a time.

Make Stove Shine.—Mix blacking with either cold coffee or turpentine and apply to stove with brush or soft cloth. After blacking with stove brush until polish is dry, rub briskly with flannel or woolen cloth. The final rubbing with cloth gives a polish which no hard labor with brush can produce.

TO THE MAN WITH A LITTLE MONEY

¶ Before the day of Bonds—an undertaking requiring a large mortgage was financed entirely by a Bank, an Insurance Company, or an institution having command of great sums of money. These institutions used the money paid them in deposits, policies, etc., to finance the undertaking.

¶ Nowadays the mortgage is split into small denominations, called Bonds.

¶ This gives the public—you—the opportunity to participate in an investment backed by the greatest possible security and paying excellent interest, often as high as 6%.

Let us send you literature on Bonds in general and special issues from time to time. Send your name and address to go on our mailing list.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS TORONTO

R. M. WHITE, Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1912.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

All transient advertising matter charged at 10c. per line nonpareil measurement.

Locals, constituting 5 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. - QUE

LIQUOR WON OUT.

The contest waged in the Centre Ward for Councillor was held last Monday and resulted in the return of Mr. J. Hope by a majority of 28. The battle was most certainly a reflection upon the better element of the community as the identity of the two candidates Mr. John Hope and Mr. J. S. Giles was entirely lost in the broader cry of Temperance vs. Intemperance, which was made evident in the activity of the five hotels in town who, with their allies, were out in full force to defeat the Temperance candidate.

At the close of the poll Mr. Hope thanked his supporters for his return, and said that during his term of office he had served the Council to the best of their interests and he did not think that the people had any cause to be dissatisfied with his services.

Mr. Giles then briefly stated that there was a temperance faction of the town, who in times past were desirous of securing temperance reform, but had been thwarted at every turn. The Order of Good Templars, though few in number, were aggressively working for a betterment of conditions and for that reason he had been nominated. Mr. Giles denounced strongly the liquor traffic and threw down the challenge to the hotel-keepers at the meeting that it spared until next year, he would again be the candidate of the Temperance party.

News of Brownsburg.

On Tuesday evening last a prayer-meeting was held at the house of Mr. A. Murdock by the Rev. Mr. White of the Dalesville Baptist Church.

Mr. H. Gardner has returned from Montreal, where he was on business for his employers (D. U. Co.) not emplopees as wye announced last week.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. H. Charters bade farewell to his small congregation. He preached an excellent sermon from Acts 8. 32. After the service Mr. Charters expressed his thanks for the kindnesses extended and wished them all the true Christian blessings.

One of our local photographers became so interested in taking a photo of the skating rink that he forgot it was cold and left off his gloves. While dreaming of the future and wondering how the fair damsel would appear in the picture, he suddenly awoke to find that Jack frost had bitten his finger. The subject of photography is now a very tender point.

A series of evangelistic services are announced to start in the Methodist Church on Sunday Jan. 21st., Mr. and Mrs. I. Collins, of Montreal, assisting the pastor. A feature of these meetings will be hearty singing led by the popular choir. Cottage prayer meetings are peing held next week in the village preparatoy to these services. Mr. Chas. Ford M. A. is to preach next Sunday at 3 p.m. Services of this church are open to all.

The first meeting of the Band of Hope organized by Mrs. Campbell was held on Wednesday night, the 10th inst. Mr. I. McFaul is lending his hall for this work. A pleasant evening was spent at which Mr. A. E Davies had his gramophone, Mrs. H. Jones with her mandolin and Mrs. Quinn also contributed. The meetings will be continued on Wednesday evenings. The friends are deeply thankful to Mr. McFaul for his kindly interest in loaning the hall

On the afternoon of Sunday last a lot of young men were breaking the Sabbath by playing hockey on the skating rink. The authorities are to be congratulated on the promptness with which they turned them off when they found out what they were doing. It is against the law of God and the rules of the rink to skate or play hockey on Sunday. Our country is called Christian, but some of us may take an example from the heathen who are more true to their dummy gods than many of us are to ours, the only true God.

On the night of Thursday the 11th inst., a lantern lecture was given in the Methodist Church by the Rev A. St. James, pastor of St Paul's Baptist Church, Montreal. The church was kindly lent for the occasion by the congregation. The Rev. Mr St. James is a French Baptist Minister and has travelled through Palestine and other parts of the World He gave the lecture and manipulated the lantern too. For his subject he took the Holy Land, of which he took many photos, and he showed them by the lantern. Commencing at the landing wharf he took a journey through Palestine. He showed many places of Biblica Fame which are too numerous to mention. Among them were Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, River Jordon He showed also the Garden of Gethsamene, Mount Calvary and many other places, which are very interesting to Christians. Mr. St. James showed how in Christian Countries the state of the people, especially the poorer class, was much better than in lands where the Gospel had not been preached or fully accepted. He gave a few examples of the degrading trades some of the people were compelled to follow and asked if we, as Christian people, were doing our part to bring the Gospel Light to these poor people. About half-way through the eveving, the lecturer took a well deserved rest while the silver collection was made. After this was done he resumed his very interesting entertainment. At the end he offered to refund to anyone, their money if they were not satisfied, but no one desired this. At the same time the Rev. Gentleman would be glad to receive any money from anybody who had more than they needed. His congregation consists of French-Baptists and their Church is too small As soon as they have the necessary funds they will enlarge it or build a new one. The lecture was very interesting and instructive and I think everyone present enjoyed it.

A meeting was held on the evening of Friday, Jan. 12th in the Methodist church, for the purpose of making the final arrangements for forming a club for boys and young men of Brownsburg. Mr J. Beresford took the chair and the others present were, Rev. B. B. Brown, W. King secretary, A. M. Campbell, A. E. Davies, A. A. Campbell, J. Connelly, B. King, F. Hazel, F. Hosgood, and W. Prosser. The following officers had been elected at a previous meeting, Hon. President E. J. Johnson, President J. Beresford, Vice Presidents, J. Connelly, A. M. Campbell, A E. Davies and A. A. Campbell; Secretary, W. King; Treasurer, H. Cameron. The vice-presidents are each in charge of a separate department. Mr. A. M. Campbell is in charge of the Athletic Dep't., and will be assisted by Mr. J. S. Quinn. Mr. A. M. Campbell is taking care of the Literary Dep't., Mr. A. E. Davies the Christian Manhood Dep't., and Mr. A. A. Campbell the Social Dep't. All these gentlemen are more than capable of managing their work.

It was decided to obtain a Sandow Developer, Punching Bags, Rings and Rope for the Athletic Dep't. In addition to these a pair of parallel bars have been obtained and Mr. J. Connelly is lending six pairs of Indian Clubs,

Mr. A. A. Campbell was given $5.00 from the funds for the purpose of obtaining games etc., and it was decided that wood should be obtained for heating purposes. The officials are very grateful to the Methodist Congregation for the loan of the basement, but do not wish to put them to any expence. The Rev. B. B. Brown said that he was in sympathy with the movement. Boys will be admitted to the club on payment of 25 cts. as entrance fee and 5 cts per week after. Tea and cake will be sold at at a nomial price at all the meetings, and a circulating library will be started if possible. Of course this is only a small part of what will be done for the club. It is simply to give it a start, but as soon as it gets a-going, there's no telling what won't be done for the young men and boys in town. There is a rumor going round that the Church is to be turned into a gymnasium etc., but this is quite untrue. The promoters are desirous of avoiding all friction and of obtaining the support of the Congregation.

In the first place it is a good thing that there is such a body of gentlemen, who have the welfare of their fellowmen at heart and who will work with that end in view with all their energy. The club will be run on entirely undenominational lines. It is for young men and boys irrespective of creed or religious opinion and there will be facilities for development of mind and body.

This excellent movement ought to be supported by everybody, as it proposes to take boys just at an age when they need most careful training that is if they are to turn out strong and healthy men, bodily and mentally. We would therefore like everybody to help on the cause, as funds are badly needed. Mr. W. King, who is working very hard for the club, will gratefully recieve any donations. It was thought on Friday night that too much work on him and it certainly seemed like it, but he replied that he had the cause at heart and would work for it all he could. The other members of the Committee will do the same.

A banquet will be held on Friday evening, February 2nd, when the club will be formerly opened. A prominent speaker from the Y.M.C.A. will be present besides others. This will be for members only, but each member must bring a friend, preferably a lady friend. A concert will be given after the banquet, and it is desirable that all desiring to become members will hand in their names to Mr. W. King before the 31st. of this month. It is to be hoped that this club will stand and increase continually in membership and funds as it will be entirely self-supporting. Besides Mr. E. J. Johnson, the Hon. Presidents are:—Messrs. G. H. Perley M. P., Rev. B. B. Brown, J. Hay M. P. P., Mr. Dolphin and Mr. H. Slater. All these gentlemen have liberally contributed to the funds, for which the Committee are indeed very grateful. Now young men and boys, don't forget to give your names to Mr. King before the 31st. of January.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Two Mountains.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Narcisse Forest, secretary-treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Two Mountains, that the hereinafter described lots of land will be sold by Public Auction at the said County Hall, in the Village of St. Scholastique, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for taxes and charges due to the municipalities hereinafter described, unless the same be paid, with costs, before the sale, to wit:—

Municipality of St. Columban.

NAMES	NUMBERS OF CADASTRE.	AMOUNT DUE.
Edmond Poitras succ.	100 and pt. 206-225	$12 50
Ferdinand Villeneuve	308-309-316-317-318	25 05
Maxime Villeneneuve	310-311-312-315	19 36

St. Scholastique Village.

Felix Guindon	107	7 21

St. Benoit Parish.

Antoine Daoust	Pt. 159	10 76
Vve. Antoine Paiement	21	1 33
Ernest Legault	20	43
Joseph Proulx	118	97
Vve. Dosithee Lafrance	205	2 70
Michel Vaillencourt	210	1 74
Joseph Carriere	215-222	1 24
Pierre Guindon	341	43 13

St. Canut.

Hyacinthe Cyr	Pt. 115	5 83
Lucas and Edmund Viau	11-96	12 29
Exelus Duquette	162	6 93

St. Eustache Parish.

Alphee Danis	49	3 54
Vve. J. B. Lamanche her.	215	1 00
Olivier Lamarche	234	6 64

St. Scholastique, Jan. 15, 1912.

NARCISSE FOREST,
Sec.-Treasurer M.C.C.T.M.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Have you not gotten your Winter Jackets? We are very glad. We have more than we need still.
W. BANFORD & SON.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

DR. J. H. MASON,
Physician & Surgeon.
Main St., Lachute,
Office hours;—8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The high quality of equipment on C.P.R. trains is appreciated by the travelling public.

The only line running Compartment Cars between

Montreal and Toronto

Train leaves Montreal at 10.45 p.m. for Young Street Station.
Trains to Union Station leave at 8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
THE GREAT WEEK-END RESORT
where the celebrated Magi Water is obtained
Week-End Excursions—CHeap Fares.
J. S. GILES, Agent.
Watchman Office, Lachute,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Only double-track route between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

TORONTO
In 7½ HOURS via
"International Limited"
Finest and Fastest Train in Canada
Leaves Montreal 9 a.m. every day.
Four Express Trains Daily

MONTREAL, TORONTO and WEST.
9 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, including Reading Lamps in berths on night trains.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK, via D. & H. Co. *8.45 a.m., †3.00 p.m. *7.00 p.m. *8.10 p.m.

MONTREAL SHERBROOKE LENNOXVILLE—*8.00 a.m., †4.16 p.m., *8.15 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent.
Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE!

Fur Collars, Stoles, Ruffs and Muffs,
Ladies' Fur and Fur-lined Coats
Men's Fur and Fur-collared Coats
Ladies' Jackets, Black and Colors
Ladies' Jackets with Fur Collars
Misses and Children's Jackets
Men's, Boys and Youths Overcoats
Boy's and Youth's Reefers

We are overloaded with all the above lines and ask you to have a look for anything you need among them. The price need not worry yu.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute.

Staniforth's is the Shop for Good Boots and Shoes

Skating Boots, Skates, Moccasins, and all Footwear greatly reduced in price.
Special reductions on Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats
Suits made to order in 4 days from any pattern of cloth at the Semi-ready shops, Montreal.
Don't forget that I am sole agent for the Slater Shoe and have the latest styles in stock.
Boots repaired neatly and promptly.

W. G. Staniforth, Main St.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

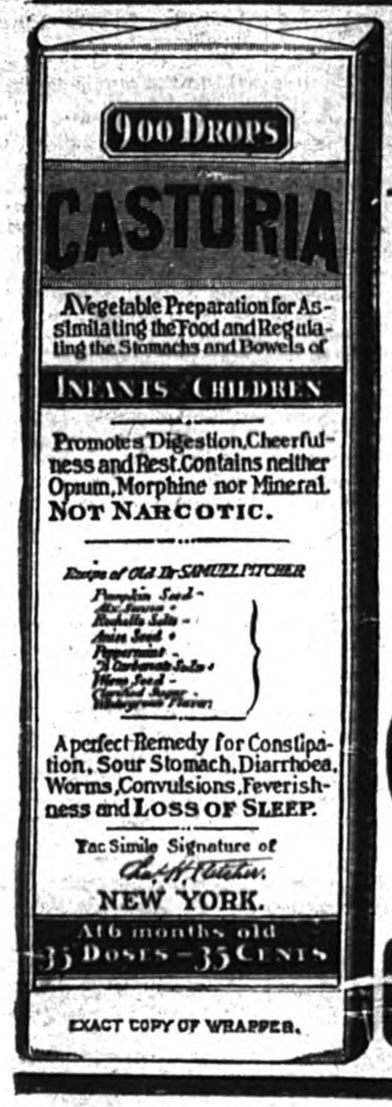
Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.
FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street, Lachute.

Underwear! Underwear!

Children's, Misses and Women's Vest and Drawers, in . . . Heavy Cotton, Union and all Wool . . .
Boy's, Youth's and Men's shirts and drawers, in light, medium, and heavy make, at prices from . . . . . $1.00 per suit to $5.00. . . . . .
All Underwear made by Turnbull.
Bed Comforters, Bed spreads, White and Grey . . . Blankets, in Union and all Wool . . .

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A STORY OF HEROISM

Sixteen Hours On a Partially Submerged Boat

At an inquest at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on the body of Frank Russel, pawnbroker, one of the four victims of the Bournemouth boating disaster, a thrilling story of heroism was told by Mr. Edwin Sidney Cassel, the solo survivor of the accident, who was rescued after clinging to the partially submerged sailing boat for sixteen hours. He said that when about three and a half miles from shore the boat was overturned, being struck both by a heavy squall and a heavy sea. The occupants were thrown into the water, but all managed to regain the boat within a few minutes, only to be washed out again, and Davis, the boatman, disappeared. Russel and Gough, two of the party who were not good swimmers, were brought back to the boat by the witness and Mr. Barnett. They were washed out of the boat several times, and at length Gough and Russel disappeared, the latter sinking just before the witness could reach him. Barnett, who was exhausted by his efforts to save Gough, also dropped off.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store



Tenders for Indian Supplies

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this department up to noon on Monday, 15th January, 1912, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1913, duty paid at various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forms of tender containing full particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority of the Department will not be paid.

J. D. McLEAN,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Oct. 15th December, 1911

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

Two good farms, one containing 100 acres and the other 100 acres. Well built, good water, 1 mile to Post Office and school. Price made known on application to

GEO. C. McKENZIE,
North Nation Mills.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THIS IS THE JOYOUS TIM WHEN ALL MUST BE HAPP

And the way you will find the greatest happiness is by dealing with us. In our store you will find our shelves filled with choice lines of goods that will be bound to satisfy and please you. We have a splendid assortment of Glass-ware and Crockery suitable for Presents, also a nice assortment of Toys. Don't pass a good thing.

P.S.—We take produce in exchange for goods.

E. LAVIGNE.

Foundry Street, Lachute.

Don't Miss Seeing Our 25c. WINDOW

Every article a genuine bargain in Agate and Enamelware

G. Y. Deacon, - West End Lachute

THE LATE ROBERT FORRESTER.

—:o:—

The sudden death of the late Mr. Robert Forrester, occured at his home on Sunday, December 31st, at six o'clock in the morning and was a surprise to his many friends in the County, who regret his death.

He was born Dumblane, Perthshire, Scotland, on December 25th, 1848. He leaves a wife, five sons and one daughter to mourn his loss.

He was out on active service at the time of the Fenian Raid 1870, holding a medal and clasp for services.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Montreal Transcontinental Railway," with power to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point in the City of Montreal thence northerly and north-westerly through the Counties of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Laval, Terrebonne, Argenteuil, Montcalm, Labelle, Wright or Pontiac, and to connect with The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at or near Lake Victoria, in the Province of Quebec, or at any other more suitable point, and for other purposes.

Dated at Montreal this 29th December 1911

CAMILLE L. DE MARTIGNY,
2-2-12. Solicitor for the Applicants.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000
Capital Paid Up	$3,500,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	$4,017,938

Money may be remitted cheaply and safely by

BANK MONEY ORDERS

Payable at par at any Chartered Bank in Canada (Yukon excepted).

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
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GENTLEMEN

I wish to call your attention to the fact that Christmas will now soon be on, and if you wish to have your suits and overcoats in time for the holidays please leave your orders early so as to avoid delay at the last moment.

You will please remember that as usual I keep the largest and most up-to-date stock of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Etc., that are to be had in town.

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THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital Paid up,	$1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	$138,674 48

Savings Department

THE BENEFIT OF SAVING.

1 It will make you independent.
2 It tides you over times of sickness.
3 It helps you when you are out of work.
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5 It enables you to start in business.
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$1 00 starts an account and your money can be withdrawn at any time during banking hours without giving notice. Every banking facility given to Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers & Workmen.

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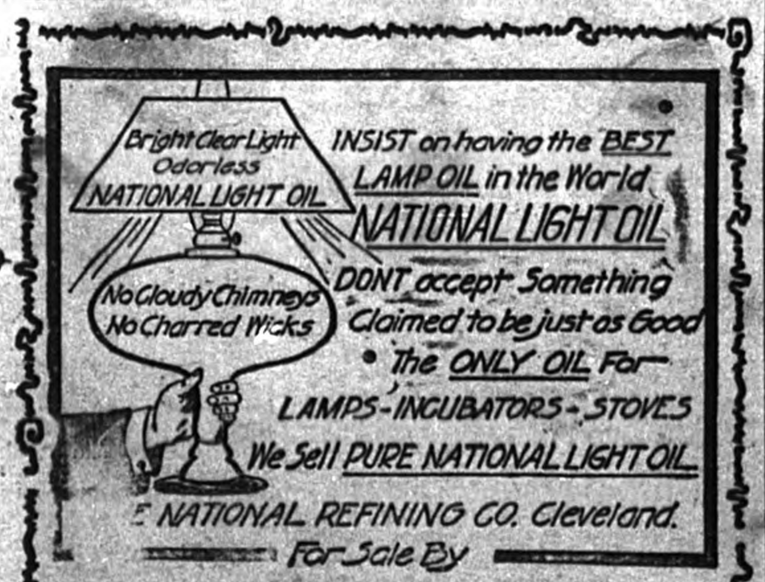
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YOUR SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED

Flour Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Hay, Oats and all kinds of feed.

I am also agent for all kinds of Massey Harris farm implements. Give us a call and examine our goods, you will find our prices are right. Phone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Main St., Lachute.



Hardie & Co.

General Merchants, Brownsburg, P.Q.

Everything must be Sold!!

Having Sold Out my Property in St. Philippe, I have now decided to run out my entire stock of Goods at wonderful values.

$9,000 STOCK

Comprising Ready made Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, & Farming Implements of all kinds.

30 p.c. Discount. Terms Cash or Note.

Also 1 horse, weighing about 1350 lbs., Buggies, Harness, etc.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

FURNITURE REQUISITES

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our . . . goods is high . .

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, . . . windows, etc. . . .

Lachute Furniture Factory

O. S. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

FAMOUS AS GOURMANDS

MEN AND WOMEN WHO LOVED THE GOOD THINGS.

An Exalted Place in Man's Ruling Passions Held by High Living.

"No digest of law is like the law of digest," said More, many years ago in the age of gourmanderie. That is, of course, if gourmanderie ever had a particular age in which it was not at least the second of man's ruling passions.

Even the roast beef and plum pudding, vaunted by the English as a national institution, were the principal features of the bill of fare at the table of no less an ancient celebrity than Cleopatra. Napoleon, the world's greatest soldier, met with his first defeat before a dish of mutton, losing the battle of Leipsic through a fit of indigestion caused by a surfeit of a succulent joint of lamb, while Montezuma, the Magnificent, who was found in full regal authority by the Spaniards when they landed in Mexico, varied his bill of fare which was usually taken up with game and other dainty viands, with an occasional dairy fed baby, when that peculiar delicacy happened to be in season.

Moderation and regularity formed the text of many a discourse in the good old days when dyspepsia prevailed and physicians rode in carriages, when the gourmand would praise the simplicity of living and sink to sleep on heavy suppers and beds of down.

Love of good food was a positive obsession at the end of the eighteenth century and well into the nineteenth, whence came many a heritage of woe in a weak stomach. There is a story extant of the journey, post haste, of her Grace of Queensberry to Parson's Green to tell Lady Sophia Thomas

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE,

which was: "Take a couple of beefsteaks, clap them together as if they were a dumpling, and eat them with pepper and salt. It is the best thing you ever tasted. I could not help coming to tell you this."

Napoleon had a penchant for roast fowls, cutlets and smoking coffee. He ate at odd times, and only when he felt hungry, driving his cooks to distraction because when he called for food it had to be ready for him almost on the instant, or at least as soon as the table could be laid.

Beau Brummel's favorite dish was roasted capon stuffed with truffles. When he was living almost on the bounty of Mr. Marshall he attended a dinner party at that gentleman's house, taking with him, according to his most impertinent custom, one of his favorite dogs. The Beau was helped to a wing of roast capon, but choosing to fancy that the wing was tough he delicately seized the end of it with a napkin-covered finger and thumb and passed it under the table to his dog with the remark: "Here, Atout, try if you can get your teeth through this, for I'll be hanged if I can."

Brand relates that on Christmas day, 1801, he dined at the chaplain's table at Saint James's Palace and partook of the first thing served and eaten on that festival at that table, namely, "a tureen full of rich, luscious plum porridge."

But the art of cookery came into England by way of France, which has been celebrated through the ages as the home of the gastronomists. Cookery was so much esteemed by the Normans that monarchs granted estates on the sole condition that the holder, through his cook, should prepare a certain dish at stated periods to set before the King. It was under the Normans in England that

THE BOAR'S HEAD

had regal honors paid to it, and its progress from the kitchen to the banquet was under the escort of a guard, and behind the deafening salutes of puffy cheeked trumpeters. The crane was then, as the goose is now, highly esteemed, yet laboring under the suspicious of being common. The peacock, on the other hand, was only seen, tail and all, on the tables of the wealthy. Th beverages were of a heavy, bilious character, spicy and cordialed, hippocras, piment, morat and mead. The Norman maxim for good living was "to rise at 5, dine at 9, sup at 5, and bed at 9, if you'd live to a hundred all but one."

And so it went down through the ages. To have things "brenny-ing like wildfire" was the characteristic of the cookery of the regime of Richard II. Confectionery of the richest sorts was the lightest material of meals, which were abundantly irrigated by hippocras, piment or claret, or the simpler and purer wines of France, Spain, Syria and Greece.

"Those English," said the Spaniards who went over to England with Philip II, "have their homes made of sticks and dirt, but they fare commonly as well as the king."

Forks came in with Tom Coryay in the reign of James I. but they were not familiar until after the Restoration. The laying of napkins, as it was called, was a profession in itself. Pepys mentions the fact that the day before one of his dinner parties he went home and "there found one laying of my napkins against to-morrow, in figures of all sorts, which is mighty pretty, and it seems it his trade, and he gets much money by it." Pepys gives an account of a dinner given in 1663, to which he took his

SPOON AND FORK,

as was the custom of those days with guests invited to great entertainments. The dish Pepys liked most and on which he supped heartily, was venison pasty, but his occasional next-morning remark was like that of Scrub, "My head aches consumedly."

The dashing Duchess of Cleveland had a passion for roast chine of beef, while in a succeeding reign Roger de Coverly was content to wind up the day with "good Cheshire cheese, best mustard, a golden pippin, and a pipe of John Sly's best."

Sheridan says of champagne: "It does not enter and steal away your reason; it simply takes a run-away knock at a man's head and there's an end on't".

George I liked fish a trifle stale. He never cared for oysters until their shells began spontaneously to gape. George III. on the other hand, spent joyous evenings at Virginia Water, supping on tea and marrow bones.

Of Dean Howell it is said that he grew strong by drinking ale. He was the accidental inventor of bottled ale, and the first church dignitary who laid the foundation of red noses by bringing bottled ale to the notice of the clergy. There is an old tradition that what this ale used to do for the churchmen, cider used to effect for the Africans.

Human nature is made up of sentiment and hunger, and Hood's sentimentalist was not unnatural with his epicurean reminiscences, when he said: "'Twas at Christmas, I think, that I met
Miss Chase,
Yes, for Morris had asked me to dine;
And I thought I had never beheld such a face,
Or so noble a turkey or chine."

It is to the nobility and other distinguished persons in the life of France that gastronomy owes many a dish whose very name

BETRAYS AN ECSTASY.

The famous French gastronomist, the Marquis de Cussy, was orthodox in his gastronomy, for he fed well, but heeded the church. His favorite soup in Lent was an onion soup, composed of small bulbs, well cleansed, sliced and put in a stewpan with a lump of fresh butter and a little sugar. They were turned over the fire until they became a fine golden color, when they were moistened with broth, and the necessary quantity of bread added. Before the soup was served its excellence was perfected by the addition of two small glasses of very old cognac. This Lent fare, whoever, was only the preface to salmon and asparagus, with which the orthodox epicure mortified his appetite.

The Marquis de Cussy was fond of red partridges, one of which he ate on the day of his death, after a six months' illness. It was his last act, and in gastronomic annals it is recorded with the same wonder, love and awe as Nelson's calling for sealing wax amid the thunder of Copenhagen is noticed by the biographers of naval heroes.

Cardinal French loved blackbirds, and his dinners at Lyons were reverenced for the excellence and variety of these dishes. The birds were sent him weekly from Corsica. They were served with great form, and none who dine off them forgot the flavor, "which melted along his palate." The cardinal used to say it was like swallowing paradise, and that the smell of his cooked blackbirds alone was enough to revivify half the defunct in his diocese.

Monseigneur Controis de Quincy, bishop of Belley, was exceedingly fond of the stalks of asparagus, and on being informed that a head of asparagus had just pierced the soil, the cardinal and his convives rose from the table, visited the spot and were lost in admiration at what they saw. Day by day the bishop watched the growth of

THE DELICIOUS GIANT.

His mouth watered when he looked at it, and happy was the day when he took it from the ground with his own hands. When he did so, however, he found to his disappointment that he held a wooden counterfeit, admirably turned and painted by Canon Rosset, who was famous for his artistic abilities and his practical jokes. The joke on this occasion was taken in good part, and the counterfeit asparagus was admitted to the honor of lying on the bishop's table.

Cleopatra, fail and fragile, like many thin people, ate heartily, and her guests wondered at the rarities of which they partook. There was everything there that gastronomy could think of, except mutton, an exception in favor of the divine Ammon with the ramlike head. Even the roast beef and plum pudding were not lacking, for these delicacies were as popular in Thebes as was the boiled and salted goose, with the good brown stout and strong barley wine to cheer the spirits and assist the digestion.

Peter the Great loved, and most frequently ordered for his own special enjoyment, a soup with four cabbages in it, gruel, pig, with sour cream for sauce; cold roast meat, with pickled cucumbers for salad; lemons and lampreys, salt meat, ham and limburger cheese. He began dinner with cabbage water and closed the banqueting with goblets of burgundy.

STING OF THE SEA.

Some Tragedies of Trawling in English Waters.

For the deep sea fisherman the sting of the angry waves in as bitter to-day as ever it was, says London Answers Only a few weeks back a fleet of fishing vessels sailed out from Lowestoft and into a great storm; but when they came back again three were missing, and are now definitely reported as "lost."

Trawling is simply chockfull with great and wonderful stories—mostly tragedies, though. Last year the trawler Gothic, of Hull, met a blizzard, was crippled by a heavy sea, and began to sink. A Grimsby vessel came to the rescue, and four out of the crew of eight had been saved by the Gothic's small boat, when that was smashed. To save the others floated lines attached to buoys were used.

The skipper of the Gothic fastened the line round the waist of the steward. The steward hesitated, but only for a moment. He jumped into the sea immediately, and was hauled across to the Grimsby trawler with all possible speed. But the icy waters killed the poor man, and it was a dead body which was dragged into the boat.

Even more tragic is the story of the foundering of the Grimsby steam trawler Celtic a year or so ago. Her tail shaft broke in a storm, and sent the propeller through her stern, so that she quickly filled with water.

The crew took to the boat, and were pulling away, when they were horror-stricken to see the cook despairingly beckoning to them from the sinking ship. He had been forgotten. At once they turned back, but before the boat could reach him the trawler went down, carrying the man to his fate.

For sheer weirdness, there is nothing to beat the story of the Plymouth fishing boat Fear Not.

Her crew consisted of the owner, William Rowe, and his seventeen-year-old son. One sunny June afternoon, the boat came back into harbor, steered by the son, while Rowe sat upright upon a thwart, with his arms folded. But as neither of them moved, or answered to other fishermen's cries, a boat went alongside, and it was found that Rowe was dead, and his son in a trance.

Later on the son recovered somewhat, and explained that his father had died suddenly at sea, and all he could remember afterwards was steering the boat for Plymouth as though in a dream.

An extraordinary night of horror was the lot of the crew of another trawler, the Washington, wrecked off the coast of Iceland two years ago. She struck a reef near shore, and for a whole night lay exposed to the fury of a blizzard.

The mate tried to swim ashore, but failed. At 4 o'clock in the morning, one man, who had complained of the cold, died. The second engineer went raving mad. He refused to come out of the galley, and was never seen again. Two men were washed away and drowned, and another was dashed against the bulwarks and killed. Next day, when the sea went down the survivors were rescued by the Icelanders by means of a line.

It was a fisherman named Vallet who had, four years ago, one of the most thrilling seafaring adventures recorded in recent years. He was in a small boat, when a sudden blizzard swept his companions overboard. He began to drift, and he drifted for days and days. When he was rescued by a liner he was sitting like a petrified image frozen.

PUTTING OFF.

It's positively dangerous, and so imfectious! "Oh, it doesn't matter to-day! I'll do it to-morrow," says the clerk. So he gets away early for pleasure. Inevitably, next morning his ledger is wanted for examination. It is not complete, and trouble ensues. The maid puts off making that paste into pastry. To-morrow the dough is too sodden. The wife shirks getting that bargain in curtains to-day. "Alas, madam, we have sold out!" is the salesman's reply to her eager query on the morrow. The husband puts off punctuality until he is caught once too often—and asked to leave. The girl-typist has some notes left over. "Oh, I'll do them to-morrow!" she exclaims. To-morrow comes, and with it various unexpected duties. She is consequently rushed the whole day through. Never put off till to-morrow. Try and think of each day as your last. It's gruesome, but helpful. Fill up to-day cram full of duties. To-morrow will look after itself—and often brings fortune.

RULER OF THE WHOLE WORLD

A military doctor in a Prussian cavalry regiment recently asked 174 recruits to define the position of the Imperial Chancellor. Among the replies were: "He makes the rates go up and down. He pays all States dues. A preacher to Empire. Does all the Kaiser's writing. Has Berlin under him. Stays by the Kaiser's side in battle. He rules the whole world."

THE BAZZARS OF PERSIA

ARTICLES SOLD AND OCCUPATIONS CARRIED ON.

Oriental Life as Seen By Foreigners—The Difficulties of Shopping.

One curious thing about the bazaars of Persia, writes Mrs. Mary A. C. Colquhoun in the Los Angeles Times, is the fact that all the shops of one kind are grouped together, and so we speak of the "cloth bazaar," the "hat bazaar," the "shoe bazaar." There are both wholesale and retail shops, but there are no department stores, as in America. Nor is there such a thing as a general grocery or dry goods store.

One grocer keeps spices only, another tea, coffee, sugar and so forth; one dry good merchant will sell you muslin, another broadcloth, another silk. There are no large manufactories in Persia. It is common to have a small factory and a shop together or side by side.

All the metal utensils used in the country are made of either brass or copper. These substances are hammered into shape; a stroll through the bazaar where this work is going on gives one the impression that pandemonium has broken loose.

Different kinds of bread are made in the bazaar. One kind which is especially liked by the people and which can be obtained fresh at almost every hour of the day is called "non-i—sangak," literally little stone bread. It is made by pouring the dough on very hot pebbles, which bake it quickly and give it a crisp crust. Of course it is thin, not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness. The sheet is about o foot and a half wide by two and a half long.

GETTING A LUNCH.

Near the bazaar where this bread is baked you will usually find a place where mutton chops are being cooked on skewers over a charcoal fire. Any one desiring a lunch will buy from the baker a sheet of the thin, crisp, freshly baked bread; then a few "kabobs," as the chops are called. Wrapping the chops in the bread he will proceed on his way, eating his lunch as he goes.

As you walk through the bazaars or stand to examine or purchase goods—especially if you are a foreigner—you must expect to be jostled, not only by crowds of curious pedestrians but also by caravans of horses and donkeys and even of vicious camels. You will perhaps have to wait also for the shopkeeper to finish his prayer.

Foreigners usually go to the bazaars not to purchase things but to see Oriental life, and in the bazaars are to be seen many interesting phases of it. When you really wish to buy something you will find the pedler, that supreme nuisance of America, your best friend. He will bring to your door anything that you wish to see, and give you all the time that you desire in which to examine it.

You must needs be a haggler to deal with any merchant in Persia, but usually you can make a better bargain in the quiet of your own home than you can make in the bazaar.

Save for one month in the year the bazaars, even in the capital of 350,000 people, are never open at night. During the month when the Persians fast all day it is customary to do some marketing, some business and much visiting at night. Then the food bazaars, tea shops and so forth are open; pedestrians with

HUGE LANTERNS

of oiled paper and people in carriages give an appearance of life and gayety to the streets which is quite unknown at other times.

Many occupations which in Western lands are carried on in shops are in Persia carried on in the open air. This is due partly to the poverty of the people, partly to the warmness of the climate, partly to the fact that the Persian is preeminently a social being and—with the exception of his domestic life, which is lived in great seclusion behind high walls—he likes to be with his fellow men.

The barber, for example, seldom has a shop and never really needs one. At any street corner you are likely to stumble over a man sitting on a ledge of the wall and being shaved or having his hair cut. It is your one opportunity for seeing a man with his hat off, but as you look at his tonsured pate you do not regret that your opportunities in this direction are limited.

The only things that are free in Pessia are air and sunshine. Water—not only in the cities put everywhere—is one of the most expensive commodities and one of the most difficult to obtain. The entire water supply of Teheran comes from the snow on the mountains north of the city. It is brought for a distance of many miles in underground watercourses. There are thirty-four such channels which enter the city.

At various places as they pass along there are openings into these. through these openings the water is dipped up with a leather bucket and poured into a goatskin bag, which is slung over the shoulder of the private servant or the professional water carrier. Nothing is more common in the street than a sight of one of these carriers.

TYRANT OF THE WIGWAM.

Little Papoose is the Light and Joy of Her Parents' Lives.

In the far north of Canada, where the stillness of the vast wilderness is broken only by the sighing and moaning of the wind in the forests and the cries of animals, and where the wild, roving nature of the red man finds happiness in freedom, there, in some sheltered nook, the Cree pitches his wigwam. With hardly enough rude covering to shelter them from the icy blasts in winter, with scarcely sufficient food to satisfy the cravings of hunger, amidst squalor and hardship, the Indian and his squaw maintain a never-ending struggle against frost and famine. Under such conditions as these the Cree girl-baby, the wee child of the forest, enters the race of life. Encased in a snug bag of soft moss, which is laced to a rude wooden cradle, beautifully decorated with beads and ribbons, she is placed in the most convenient spot amongst the conglomeration of traps, hunting implements, cooking utensils and bedding, which strew the wigwam. Here is all she needs—warmth and comfort. Why should she not be happy? Blissfully ignorant of the privation around her, she is always the same contented, smiling papoose—a little olive-colored lump of beauty, as picturesque and romantic as the country she inhabits. Whatever she wants she cries for, and whatever she cries for she gets. She is a little tyrant of the wigwam, but the light and joy of her parents' lives, and they strive hard for her sake.

LAND OF KISSES.

England in Olden Time Very Much Given to Osculation.

A London journal stated not long ago that the British boy "has quite given up being kissed by his father, and he is kissed by his sister and his aunt only by compulsion." No doubt he is disgusted when he reads of Nelson's words as he was dying: "Kiss me, Hardy."

The English were for a long time inveterate and promiscuous kissers, so that they excited the wonder of visiting foreigners. A Venetian gave this report of London ladies early in the sixteenth century: "If they meet a friend they take his hand and kiss him full on the mouth, and go into some tavern and eat with him. And their people do not take it ill. And they are most beautiful ladies, and most pleasant."

There was this free kissing everywhere, openly in the street and in the church. Samuel Kiechel warned his countrymen to do in England as the English did. "A guest does well to take his hostess in his arms and to kiss her; who does it not is looked upon as ignorant and ill-bred." Books of travel written by visitors of various countries abound in evidence of the habit that is now regarded as dangerously microbic.

But Englishmen, apparently drew the line in Cowper's time, for when Mr. Grenville, standing for Parliament called on Cowper to secure his vote and influence, and the poet told him he had neither vote or influence, he did not embrace him. "He squeezed me by the hand, kissed the ladies, and withdrew. He kissed, likewise, the maid in the kitchen and seemed upon the whole a most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman."

LONDON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Great Care is Taken by the School Medical Authorities.

The beginning London, England, has made in improving the physical condition of the school children is indicated by the report of the chief medical officer. There are now employed ninety-six male and eighteen female doctors, each devoting quarter time to school work, and these include specialists in eye and ear disease, in deformities and in dentistry.

In 1910 not less than 172,619 children were examined, of whom 52,954, of 32.6 per cent. required medical treatment. There were defects of vision or eye disease in 18,923; defects of throat or nose in 29,927; defects of hearing in 9.469; skin disease in 2,913, and other diseases in 15.296. Dental treatment was begun during the year, with a special study of the physique and nutrition of the children.

RABIES ON DECREASE.

The latest report of the Pasteur Institute of Paris shows a continuous decrease in the number of cases of rabies occurring or treated in France. In 1886 the institute treated 2,671 cases, of which 25 proved fatal. In 1896 1,308 cases were treated, only four of which proved fatal. In 1906 the number of cases had fallen to 224, and in 1909 to 467, with one fatal case in each of those years. In 1910, 401 cases were treated, and there was no death. The earlier fatal cases are ascribed to the fact that the treatment was to long delayed.

SOLVED HOUSING PROBLEM.

German City of Ulm Owns Nearly All the Real Estate.

The German city of Ulm, in Wurttemburg, an important manufacturing city of 50,000 inhabitants, now owns more than 80 per cent. of all the real estate in and around the city.

When the old fortifications were sold to the municipality in 1902 the authorities seized upon the opportunity to organize a very liberal city planning and housing system, and decided that its vast improvements should be made on the sole condition that the city treasury and not the former proprietor should benefit by the great rise in real estate. With this end in view the town council began buying up land as early as 1891, and at the close of the year 1909 nearly 1,210 acres had been purchased at a cost of $1,389,640, and of this 405 acres had been sold for $1,623,924, so that the municipality had profited $234,284, and still owned 805 acres. In addition, the disused fortress covering 172 acres was bought for $952,000, and $595,000 was spent in purchasing houses in the old part of the town in order to improve sanitary conditions. In all, the city now owns 4,942 acres.

The principal features in developing the city were making direct roads from the gates in the old wall to main roads leading into the country, connecting the suburbs by new direct thoroughfares with the city proper, and parcelling out the land for all kinds of trade, small industries and dwellings for the people. The city itself has built 175 homes with 291 flats for 1,367 inhabitants, and for these the purchaser pays the net cost, 10 per cent. down and the rest at 3 per cent. on mortgages, the city reserving the right to take back the homes within 100 years at the original price if the owner is unable to pay the interest, or if he sublets or wishes to sell it.

Besides this enterprise by the city several building associations have erected houses for rental on land leased from the city, and under its regulations, the shareholders being limited to 4 per cent. interest, and the city being obliged to buy the homes after 70 years at 80 per cent. of the building value. Rentals of dwellings are small in amount in all cases.

OSLER ON ACCURACY.

Sir William Osler has a hard time being understood. His chloroform theory still sticks to him. And, although the matter has been explained in the press, many of our people still think he has resigned his post as regius professor of medicine at Oxford to return to the United States because he has accepted the Silliman lectureship for 1912 at Yale University. This latter appointment merely calls for a course of six lectures at Yale at the end of next summer.

The "chloroforming" speech, by the most famous physician ever produced by Toronto, was made at the



SIR WILLIAM OSLER.

Johns Hopkins University on February 22nd, 1905, and still continues to be misunderstood. To show how easy misunderstandings are, even in the simplest matters, Sir William recalls a case he once had. It was that of a dyspeptic, and he advised the man to "drink hot water an hour before breakfast every morning."

Some days after Dr. Osler asked his patient how he was getting along.

"Well," replied the latter, "I can't work that hot water business."

"Why?" asked the doctor in surprise.

"I've tried my best," said the patient, "but I can't keep it up for more than fifteen minutes at a stretch."

Sir William is now well past the sixty-year mark himself, having been born at Bond Head in 1849.

At one of the police-courts recently a man was fined ten dollars for assaulting a policeman. Considering himself a much-injured man he, on reaching the door, began abusing the magistrate in language that was never used in Parliament. An officer was sent after him, and he found himself once more in the dock and fined again, for contempt of Court. As he was leaving, the magistrate said, "My man, if you had been more chaste and refined in your language you would not have been chased and re-fined."

EVERY PLACE ON THE WIDE PRAIRIES

TELLS OF CURES MADE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Thos. Griffin, of Peace River Landing, tells how he got rid of his Rheumatism — honestly earned popularity.

Cold Springs, Peace River Landing, Alta., Dec. 26 (Special)—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills retain their wonderful popularity is easily shown by a trip across the prairies. Every town, village and post-office has at least one man or woman who is ready to tell of pains relieved and health restored by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy. Let Thos. Griffin of this place add his statement to the hosts already published.

"When I came to this part of the country," says Mr. Griffin, "I was troubled with a bad back and Rheumatism in my shoulders and hips. I sent for six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they gave me relief at once. I also recommended them to my eldest son who was confined to his bed from Rheumatism.

"Now I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine for Rheumatism and the Kidneys. I recommend them to every person I hear complaining of not feeling well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills made their popularity by curing sick Kidneys. They keep their popularity by keeping on curing sick kidneys.

BITS FROM FAR BACK.

Many Odd Legacies We Have all Come Into.

Run your forefinger round the rim of each ear. You are almost sure to find in one of them, and quite possibly in both, a tiny hard lump. You mayn't have noticed it before, but it's there.

It's of no use whatever to you. It is only a relic of the days when, innumerable hundreds of centuries ago, man was only one of the animals of the wild, and had a pointed ear, like a wolf's or dog's. Sometimes, instead of the small, hard lump in the curving rim, there is a nick or point.

What good is the little furrow that runs down from the nose to the middle of the upper lip? None. But it, too, has a history. It is a legacy from the time when the human uppper lip was in two parts—a hare-lip, like that of the rat tribe. The split has healed up long ago, but the new skin is so recent in the history of the race that hair refuses to grow on that furrow.

Have you ever wondered why it is that the hair on the arms and legs runs downwards? Its direction was given it by untold centuries of rains and swimming. Man, scientists say, was once an amphibious animal, dwelling only on tidal shores, long before he took to inland forests.

When a fly settles on you anywhere, can you serenely twitch that patch of skin, and shake him off? Probably not; but once these old skin muscles, now almost dead, after centuries of clothes-wearing, were as active as those of a horse. A few—a very few people—can twitch their ears like a dog, and do so instinctively when startled, and cases do occasionally occur in which the scalp can be moved at will.

In one very interesting case mentioned in medical books, the man could hurl books a couple of yards away simply by twitching the muscles on the top of his head. But, generally speaking, our skin muscles are even more dead nowadays than our ear muscles. We've neglected them. The only set still in use are those we employ when we want to raise the eyebrows.

The appendix is another thing we could do quite well without. It is a relic from old vegetarian days. It has been workless ever since mankind started meat-eating, and is apt to get in the way.

The large intestine, too, is a thing we really don't need nowadays. The many coils of this long tube are, according to the doctors, quite unnecessary, now mankind has become a flesh-eating animal, and merely provide a resting-place for germs. Surgeons have often cut out a few odd coils, and stitched the ends together. We don't really need to carry a great intestine about with us.

Another of the legacies we have no use for is the tail. We have all got the rudiments of one, just at the base of the spine. In some newly-born babies it actually projects a few inches. Most babies, however, have only that very deep dimple that mothers say is so hard to wash.

This tail-mark, which is also quite perceptible in grown-ups, is in babies so vivid that it exactly resembles a freshly-healed wound, where a tail has been amputated.

Another thing we don't need much nowadays is the instinct to walk on hands and feet together. You think walking upright the only natural way for man? It isn't. If ever you have to make your way along some narrow plank or some narrow, dizzy mountain-ledge, you will find the old instinct strong in you.

Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

Braggs—It is positively absurd to talk about a "money power" in this country. There is no such thing. Waggs—I'd just like to discuss that with you. Have you got a minute to spare? Braggs—Not a minute. I've got a note due at the bank and they're bothering me to death about it.

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

"You told him to diet himself," said the young doctor's wife. "Yes," replied the doctor. "I told him to eat only the very plainest food, and very little of that." "Do you think that will help him?" "It will help him to pay my bill."

When Your Eyes Need Care — **Try Murine Eye Remedy**

No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. MURINE is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine" but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c-50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c-50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Never send a friend on a fool's errand. Go yourself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE GREATEST DRINKER.

John Bull Has Got All Europe Beaten to a Finish.

Englishmen are the greatest drinkers of alcohol in Europe, according to a table compiled in Paris. The average John Bull consumes six quarts of wine and 152 quarts of beer, ale or stout peer year. The average German runs him not a very close second with seven quarts of wine, 6½ of brandy and 125 quarts of beer. The German figures are deceiving, however, as the Teutons of the larger towns like Berlin, Frankfort and Munich who are famous the world over for their capacity at table, are much heavier drinkers than the country Germans. Thus in Berlin the average inhabitant gets away with 200 quarts of beer a year, in Frankfort 432 quarts are necessary to assuage the thirst of the man in the street and in Munich the native are satisfied with nothing less than the remarkable total of 570 quarts a year.

The Dane drinks annually 104 quarts of beer, little or no wine, and 24 quarts of brandy; the Swede absorbs 56 quarts of beer and nine quarts of alcohol, while the Norwegian is content with 31 quarts of beer and three quarts of brandy. The Russian requires only five quarts of beer and five of brandy (vodko); the Frenchman must have 32 quarts of beer, 108 of wine, and ten of brandy. The Dutchman, 38 quarts of beer and 8½ of brandy; the Belgian 221 quarts of beer and nine quarts of alcohol. The Russian absorbs sixteen quarts of wine, 80 quarts of beer, and nearly 11½ of brandy. The Italian drinks little beer (scarcely two quarts), 98 quarts of wine, and 13 quarts of brandy; he is the least alcoholic of Europeans.

"Do you think your sister likes to have me come here, James?" "Rather. You bring her sweets and flowers." "I'm glad I can make her happy." "Yes; and the man she's engaged to don't mind it either, for it saves him that much money towards housekeeping."

Eczema Always Burning and Itching



Mr. N. Ostiguy.

Used Box of Cuticura Ointment and It Completely Disappeared.

"I have suffered from eczema for two years. The trouble began on one arm where there appeared a red spot of about a five-cent size, and it always widened, all the time itching and burning. The first days I didn't care, but seeing that it gained in size, I tried —— Ointment and —— Ointment, but both without success. It was always burning and itching. Having seen in the newspaper the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies, I tried a little, and seeing that it improved, I bought a box of the Cuticura Ointment. After having used one box, my eczema completely disappeared. The Cuticura Ointment should be kept in every home." (Signed) N. Ostiguy, Marieville, Que, Jan. 14, 1911.

A Generation of Success

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly and bleeding skin and scalp humors, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, post-free with 32-p. book on skin eruptions, send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 68 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

Thousands Now Use This Low-Cost Cough Syrup

A Family Supply for 50c, Saving You $2—The Quickest, Best Thing You Ever Used, or Money Refunded.

The prompt and positive results given by this inexpensive cough medicine have caused it to be used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. It gives instant relief, and will usually wipe out the most obstinate, deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. It quickly succeeds, even in whooping cough and croup.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy that money could buy, at a saving of $2. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Children take Pinex Cough Syrup willingly, because it tastes good. It stimulates the appetite, and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Splendid for hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchitis, etc., and a prompt, successful remedy for incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

COMING.

First Graduate—I hear that you've got a job on the road.

Second Ditto—Yes, but it hasn't reached me yet.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compounds of which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available to-day. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

TOLD THE TRUTH.

"Old man Gudgeon says push was the thing that enabled him to become a millionaire."

"I guess he's right about that. He has pushed a lot of people to the wall."

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

SAME OLD THING.

Munny (the village banker) — What do you suppose the young fellows in ancient Rome did to pass the time?

Phunny (the village philosopher) —Oh, I don't know. I suppose they used to hang around and talk about what a punk town Rome was.

Rub it in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

Man may be made of dust—but he always wants a little more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

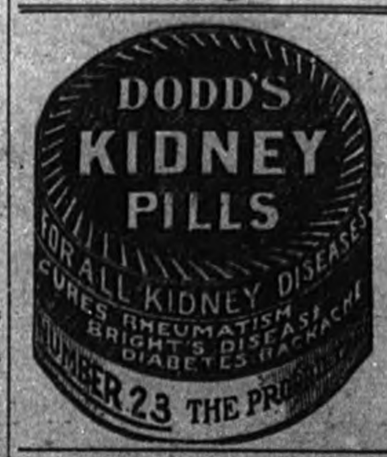
"You must have called me late this morning, Sylvena. It was 12 o'clock when I reached the office. And I had an important appointment for 10 o'clock, too."

"Why, I called you at 7.30 John."

"Was the clock right?"

"Yes. I set it last night when you came home. You remember I called downstairs when you came in and asked you what time it was. And you said 10.30. The clock in my room said 1.45, so I turned it back to agree with your watch, and of course, I called you by the correct time this morning."

Light hearts are often closely associated with light heads.



ELECTRICALLY CURED MEATS

Some time ago we described in these columns an electrical method of curing hams, which was discovered by a Cincinnati packer. He found that by introducing an alternating current through the pickling brine the hams could be cured in from 30 to 35 days, as against 90 to 100 of the ordinary method. A large plant in Cleveland, Ohio, is now curing meat by this progress. Ten 5,000-pound vats are in service. The current is furnished by a 100-kilowatt generating plant. The plant generates direct current for use in various capacities, and a portion of it is converted into alternating current by means of a rotary converter, to provide the energy used in the curing vats.—Popular Science.

THE UNION BANK A RECORD YEAR.

Head Office to be Moved to Winnipeg.

The Union Bank of Canada held its 47th annual meeting at the Head Office in Quebec on Monday, December the 18th, 1911. The meeting was a memorable one for several reasons. In the first place, the reports presented by the President and General Manager were the best in the bank's history and revealed the fact that several progressive steps had been taken during the year. At the meeting it was also decided to remove the Head Office from Quebec to Winnipeg. This was deemed a wise move, owing to the fact that out of its total of 242 branches the bank has 156 west of Lake Superior and 76 in Ontario, leaving only a comparatively few in the Provinces of Quebec and the Eastern Provinces. This decision on the part of the directors and shareholders to move the Head Office to Winnipeg is a recognition of the growing importance of the West.

The net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to $662.437 as compared with $451,620 for the previous year. The earnings for 1911 were at the rate of 14 per cent. on the bank's average paid-up capital for the year. The premium on new stock issued amounted to $457,000, while the balance at credit of account on November 30th amounted to $80,000. These sums with the net earnings for the year made a total of $1,199,000 available for distribution. Of this large sum dividends absorbed $361,000, the sum of $200,000 was transferred to the rest account, as well as $457,000 transferred to the same account from premium on new stock, making a total transferred to the rest account of $657,000. The sum of $100,000 was written off bank premiums account and the officers' pension fund received $10,000 leaving a balance carried forward of $71,957.

A further examination of the report shows that the bank is making rapid progress in every department. The amount of notes in circulation increased during the year by $1,300,000, the total deposits by over $7,600,000, which now stands at $45,239,000. The paid up capital increased by $914,000 and the rest account by nearly $600,000. The total assets of the bank now stand at $58,434,000 as compared with $46,555,000 for the previous year. The increase in the bank's capital, deposits and assets puts it in a position to do a larger business during the coming year. These increases also show a gain in the confidence of the public.

During the year the Union Bank absorbed the United Empire Bank of Toronto, which had twelve branches in Ontario and a paid up capital of $559,000. Later in the year it established a branch in London, England, being one of the four Canadian banks having branches in Great Britain. Altogether the bank has been showing marked progress and enters upon the new year equipped to do even better work.

ONE CONSOLATION.

"Elmer, my boy," said the fond mother, "don't you think you have eaten enough of that chicken salad?"

"Well, mamma," replied Elmer, as he helped himself to another dishful, "if I get sick you'll know what's the matter with me, anyway."

The greater the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to expel this irritating substance from the air passages. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflamed parts, which exude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents, is within the reach of all.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP.

"I hear that you have left Slogger and Co's office."

"Yes. I'm in business for myself now."

"What are you doing?"

"Looking for another job."

A man may easily mistake his prejudice for principle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Ring out the old,
Ring in the new,
Ring out the false,
Ring in the true
And the Best in
1912
To You.

Thomas J. Lipton

INVESTMENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR

We have to offer several first-class bond investments yielding 6 per cent. net, carrying our unqualified recommendation.

WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS

CANADA SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED
179 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
308 McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO. 14 Cornhill, LONDON, ENG.

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French process. Try it.

British American Dyeing Co.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action



GIVE YOUR BUSH A CHANCE AND MAKE MONEY WITH IT.

You would not think of cutting down your hay or grain with hand scythes, and you should not use old pots and pans. Install a "Champion" and make more and better syrup with less time and fuel. More revenue at a reduced cost. Why not try this? We have one that will just suit you. You are sure to win. Write for free booklet. THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED, 68 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

THE TERMS.

"I bought this armchair on the instalment plan."

"Easy terms?"

"Rather! A dollar down and a dollar whenever the collector can catch me."

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

If a man thinks he knows it all, we can't help feeling sorry for the misguided individual who undertakes to convince him that he doesn't.

You are not treating yourself or your family fairly if you don't keep Hamlins Wizard Oil in the house. It's the best substitute for a family doctor and a mighty good friend in case of emergency.

If a man is too slow to catch cold it can at least overtake him.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

AN OLD SERVANT.

Probably few people in England can claim a record such as that of Miss Sophie Groom of Watford, who has been in the service of one family in one house for seventy-years, says the London Chronicle. She has never desired any other employers, has never longed to see the world, and although now 84 years of age she has never had a week's holiday in her life. As a scholar at the Baptist Sunday school she went to the seaside or to the Crystal Palace on the annual treats, but these are believed to have been the only holidays she ever had. At no time has she spent a single night away from Watford.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

Lord Mayor of London as a title was first bestowed in 1354 by Edward III.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

H. W. DAWSON, 90 COLBORNE ST., Toronto.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES — GOOD Buildings; near Brampton.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRE FRUIT FARM—Brick House and Good Buildings; St. Catharines.

A NUMBER OF GOOD STOCK, GRAIN and Dairy Farms in Halton, Peel, York, Ontario and Prince Edward Counties.

SEVERAL GOOD FRUIT FARMS IN the Niagara Fruit Belt.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, Alberta and British Columbia Lands in small or large blocks.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Farm, consult H. W. Dawson, Ninety Colborne St., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED. — A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply R. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN—$50 PER WEEK SELLING one hand Egg-Beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

AT ONCE—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; expert instruction; constant practice; tools free; always sure employment for a barber. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 221 Queen East, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY and FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED. — A STUDY OF other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

SPECIALISTS ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measurement. Glasses fitted by age. Write to-day for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

DELHI TANNERY—CUSTOM ROBE and Fur tanning. Cattle and Horse Hides make best Robes and Coats when properly tanned. Send them to me and have them dressed right. You will be well satisfied. B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

RAW FURS Ship your Skunk, Muskrat, Coon, Fox, Mink, Weasel and any other Furs you have, to us. Highest market valuation and your money promptly.
WAGNER, BRASIER & CO., 88 Front St. East, TORONTO.

DR. DOW'S



STURGEON OIL LINIMENT

External application for man or beast. Everyone knows of the wonderful qualities in the oil of the STURGEON for sprains, lameness, etc.

Dr. Dow's formula has it in its best form. For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Swellings, etc., it cannot be equalled.

Try it once and you will be satisfied. Price 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER. HE SELLS IT.

The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., Sole Props. St. John, N. B.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

St. Jerome, January 4th, 1912

I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, that the lots and parcels of lots hereinafter mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction at the Municipal County Council Room, in the Town of St. Jerome, Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the taxes and charges due to the Municipality hereinafter mentioned, upon the lots or several parcels of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid with costs, two days before the said aforesaid day, to wit:—

In the Municipality of the East Part of the Township of Abercrombie.

Names	Occupation	No. Cadastre	Range	Municipal Tax	School Taxes	Total
Mrs. Celina Lavallee	Insane	26 a	4th range Abercrombie	$47.92	$2.00	$49.92
Adolphe Beauchamp	Farmer, l'te	19 b	9th range Kilkenny	2.50	2.01	4.51
" "	"	19 c	9th " "	2.50	2:01	4.51
Fred Bell	Farmer	22 a	6th " Abercrombie	20.18		20.18
Adelard Maille	"	1	3rd " Wexford	17.43		17.43
Damase Nadon	"	28 a	6th " Abercrombie	7.78	3.10	10.88

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerome.

Names	No. of Cadastre	Range	Municipal Taxes	School Tax.	Road Tax	Total
P. E. Choquette	278-280 P.	Cordon, Village	$1.35	$3.60	$11.84	$16.79
Ant. Desjardins	73 P.	Cote St. Marguerite	65	1.20	84	2.69

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Anne des Plaines.

Names	Occupation	Designation	Amount due
Hormisdas, Benoit	Farmer	No. 113 of Cadastre of St. Anne des Plaines	$24 20
Robillard, Joseph	Succession	No. P. 273 " " "	1.72
Miljour, Joseph	"	No. 276 " " "	2 51
Benoit, Jean	"	No. 502 " " "	2.30
Roberge, Romeo	Farmer	P. 478 & 479 " " "	53.48

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Sophie.

Names	Occupation	Residence	No. of Cadastre	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Total
Saraphim Dubois	Butcher	St. Jerome	180-181-182	$2.82	$1.62	$4 44
Alphonse Charbonneau	Laborer	"	½ 427	10.53		10.53
Leon Milowsky		Montreal	315, ½ 316	4.80	5.40	10.20
Josephat Filion	Farmer	St. Jerome	467	1.49		1.49
Alphonse Brabant	"	"	½ 310	11.69	1.35	13.04

In the Municipality of the Parish of St. Therese de Blainville.

Names	Designation.	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Road Tax	Total
Unknown, (belonging formerly to Wilfred and Cleophas Larose)	The lots of land part of No. 770, situated at the West road of the 'Grande Ligne' bounded at the North by Nos. 771 & 772; at the south by the other part of No. 770, belonging to Norbert Marcotte; at the West bordering to the lands of Cote St. Marianne; at the East, leaving the front at the road of the "Grand Ligne."	$0.76	$0.70	$5.50	$6.96

Henri M. J. Prevost,

Secretary-Treasurer.

M. C. of C. of Terrebonne.

CALGARY

PRAIRIE DIAMOND

Are you satisfied with your Investments?

Have you any desire to have your $ $ $ earn more Golden Coin? If so, clip out this Coupon and get free information how this is accomplished.

HUNT & CO.

Underwood Block

CALGARY.

I shall be pleased to receive your book How Dollars Grow while you sleep! Name..... Address.....

CALGARY PRAIRIE DIAMOND

CALGARY PRAIRIE DIAMOND

Province of Quebec
Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Iron Bridge" will be received by J. E. Valois Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, at his office in the town of Lachute, up to the 29th of January inst., to build an iron bridge across the North River in the said Parish, to replace the bridge commonly called "Power's Bridge"; the same to be built with two spans and with the materials similar to those of the bridge on the West River Bridge in the town of Lachute; the price to include only the value of such bridge without including any costs for work to be done on the central pier on abutments.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Lachute, this tenth day of January, 1912.

J. E. VALOIS,
Secretary-Treasurer

Canadian Northern

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of train at Lachute is as follows:—

GOING WEST.

No. 32. Mixed Daily except Sunday due at Lachute at 11.02 a m.

GOING EAST.

No. 33. Mixed Daily except Sunday due at Lachute at 2.57 p.m.

GUY TOMBS, G. P. & P. A.

J. H. ROLY Agt. Lachute

AUCTION SALE.

I have received instructions from ROBERT W. JONES,

To sell by Public Auction at Jones Island in the Bay, Five miles East of St. Andrews.

Tuesday, January 23rd, 1911

The following effects:—12 milch cows, 4 two year old heifers, 8 one year old heifers, 1 bull 1½ years old, 8 spring calves, 45 first-class sheep, 2 work horses, 1 mare in foal rising 5 years bred to (Camelton Performer), 1 colt 1½ years old, 2 spring fillies, Moody reaper (new), Massey Harris mower, 2 seeders, Vilas gang plow, 2 walking plows, tumbril cart (new), pair sloop sleighs, 1 two seated express, spring cart, pair bob-sleighs, set of iron harrows, set spring tooth harows, Deering rake, set of heavy double harness (complete), set of cart harness, set of light double harness, set of plow harness, threshing mill (complete), a quantity of hay and straw, 1 two seated buggy, sideboard, wardrobe, double stove, Raymond cream separator 350 lbs., capacity, barrel churn (No. 4), corn seller, 2 fanning mills, cultivator, 2 French coal ars, cheese press, cutter, 3 sugar coolers, water cart, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, shovels, forks, chains, and many other artieles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve as the proprietor has sold his property

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

Terms: $10. and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

P. Cruise, Licensed Auctioneer.

Our Ladie's Jackets at $10.00 are a marvel of perfection in quality and fit.

W BANFORD & SON.



What nicer gift could you secure for Christmas than to buy one of the beautiful "Layton" Pianos, Pianolas or a nice organ. Something that will beautify your home and make it bright and attractive. Our prices and terms will sure to suit, so call on us and we will serve you well.

WM. BERRY

MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

DR. H. P. HALSEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON

Will be in Lachute every Saturday, on and after the 16th of December

G. L. Meikle & Co.

January and February Clearing Sale

500 yds. of Overalling to clear at 40c. per lb., much cheaper than by the yard.

300 yards of Carpet to clear at less than 25 p.c.

Men's and Boys odd sizes in Heavy Wool Underwear to clear at cost.

Big reduction in certain lines of Dress Good from 25cts. to $1.50.

Fur Ruffs and Collars at a great reduction.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

White Front

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

That is the reason to which we attribute our ever increasing trade, because in the manufacture of our bread and confectionery we use nothing but the best. We make it our duty to fill every order promptly, and make a specialty of any cakes you may wish. No order too large or too small. Try us, and that will be the test.

☞ Just received, a splendid assortment of choice candies in bulk and in fancy boxes, that will appeal to your good taste, for the Christmas trade.

We also have a very pretty assortment of choice Xmas Cards, Picture post-cards, etc. at most reasonable rates.

Always on hand large quantities of feed and seed

R. HAMILTON, - Lachute.

January CLEARING Sale!

Wishing to reduce our Stock several Thousand Dollars before Stock-taking, and in order to do this we will offer big reductions in many lines for CASH.



You need not send your money away. Our prices will compare favorably with the January Sales of the large Catalogue houses. Space will not permit us to give you a list of the prices and goods we have to offer you, but a call will convince you that we say is correct.

We also wish to thank our many customers for the last years business which has broken all previous records.

McFAUL BROS., West End

MALCOLM SMITH,

Licensed Auctioneer.

P.O. Box 10. Lachute, Que

For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English. Bell Telephone.

PETER CRUISE,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Lachute Mills. - Que.

Sales conducted in both French and English.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

No. 52 (bis)

VOL. XXXV LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912. NO. 5

Central Market!

The Central Market is now recognized in a popular way because it means that you get just what you want and when you want it and that is what pleases at all times isn't it?



We always keep on hand a large supply of vegetables and fruits in season. Also Fish and Oysters in bulk. Don't forget that our goods are always Fresh and of the best, and our prices are right.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Opposite J. D. Campbell's Store.

NOTICE,—Mr. John Hay, M.P.P. expects to be at his home in Lachute every Saturday afternoon during the Session and will be very pleased to meet any of his Constituents there.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new frame house 28 by 32 with a good well, and well fenced also 2 lots adjoining house 108 and 136. Easy Terms.

Apply F. X. POITRAS,
Rousillon, Que.

We want the space for New Spring Goods we will have on sale odd Skirts, Coats, Blouses, Flannelette, Lustre, Print and White Lawn. It is an opportunity to buy ready made goods cheaper than the material that is in them. Don't forget the great bargains during February. Goods must move so the prices are laid low. H. E. BURWASH.

Have you seen our fine Tweed Overcoat latest style at $12.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED,—A general servant in small family. No washing or ironing $15. to commence with. Good home to right person.

MRS. J. B. RUBINOVICH.
448 Argyle Ave., Westmount.

Did you ever realize the economy and convenience in having your food kept sanitary during the summer months, by having ice delivered to your door every morning? You need not worry about your supply and terms as we are storing an extra lot of ice, so give us a trial next summer and be convinced that you save money and bother by being supplied by.

V. A. PAQUIN,
Bethany Street, Lachute.

As our stock has to be cleared out before the 1st. of March, we will sell regardless of cost. Come at once and get a bargain. Suitings at $20.00, now for $14.00. Ties at 25 cts., now 15 cts. etc. etc.

D. LAPOINTE, Lachute.

We have some nice fur coates for Ladies from 30 inches to 50 inches long. We don't need them.

W BANFORD & SON.

BIRTH.

COVILE,—At Lachute Road, on Sunday, December 31st, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Covile, a son.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

Your Business is

Our Business.

And we want to know your needs so that we can supply them. We have our store always well stocked with a choice assortment of fine groceries, that cannot be excelled in price or quality.

Our phone is No. 2, so ring up your orders and see how quickly they will be responded to and care exercised in their delivery.

No order too small or none too large. All we ask of you is a trial order.



CARPENTER BROS.



The House of Fair Dealing.

The One-Priced Store Main St., Lachute

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Plaisted spent the week-end with friends in Montreal.

Miss Norah DeLisle is visiting friends in Ottawa this week.

Mrs. A. W. Stackhouse, of Montreal, spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. and Miss Clunie are visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. Sidney Watson, of Montreal, paid a flying visit to Lachute on Monday last.

Mrs. John McGibbon was the hostess at a sleigh drive and tea on Friday afternoon last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. D. Campbell spent Tuesday and Wednesday with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Lumsis, of Montreal, occupied the pulpit of St. Simeon's Church on Sunday last.

We have a lot of boy's Reefers that we offer you at extra low prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Messrs F. A. Brennian and H Banford attended the Wanderer-Ottawa match in Montreal on Wednesday night.

Miss Mohr, of Arnprior, who has been the guest of Mrs. Harlow Giles for the past few months, has returned home.

Quite a number of our townsmen took in the Euchre of the R. C. Church held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Hailes, of Upwey, Dorset, who has been on a visit to his son in Stettler, Alta., spent a few days in town on his return journey to England.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Eugene M Jousse to Miss Helvetia Ida Bruneau daughter of the Rev. I. Bruneau. The marriage will take place in Cornwall on February 14th.

75 only, Ladies' and children's Jackets, the clean-up of our stock. Regular price from $2.00 to $14.00 for $1.00 each. Anyone who cannot afford the price, can have one for nothing.

McFAUL BROS.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's Church, Chatham, it was decided to hold their annual tea-meeting (D.V.), on the evening of Thursday 8th of February in the Stone Hall.

We must sell our entire stock of Millinery and in order to do so we will have tables of Hats the very latest shapes, as well as the balance of our trimmed Hats marked at and below cost from now until the end of Febrnary, for Ladies' Misses and Children at.

H. E. BURWASH.

Mr. Ray Styan left on Monday for a trip to Milwaukee, Mich., in the interests of the International Harvester Co'y. Mrs. Styan is still visiting here and on Mr. Styan's return they will proceed to their home in Winnipeg.

The Methodist Church, Lachute, extends an invitation to the public to attend the regular services next Sunday, when the pastor will preach at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer, Praise and Bible Study in the S.S. Room at 3 p.m. The S.S. at 11.30 a.m. Missionary offering by envelopes to be taken both morning and evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church are holding their annual tea-meeting on Tuesday Feb. 6th. The programme will be unusually attractive. Miss Fesenden, Contralto Soloist, of St. Paul's will be present. A prominent public speaker has been obtained for the evening and Mr. H. Dumouchel, who is always heard with great pleasure, has kindly consented to assist in the evenings entertainment.

Masquerade Carnival

The Leap-year Carnival held in the Rink last Friday evening passed off very successfully, the first prizes being awarded to Miss Catherine McGibbon and Mr. W. Griffith while the junior prizes were won by Miss Jean Campbell and Thomas McKimmie. The following were among those appearing in costume:—

LADIES.—Catherine McGibbon, Miss Canada; Elsie Hay, Daughter of Erin; Annie McCoy & Eva Flood, Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christobel; Hazel McCoy, Hockey girl; Inez Giles, Red-cross nurse; The Misses C. McIntyre, Elsie McIntyre, Mildred M. Joss, Frances W. Joss, Daughters of the Regiment; Lila Giles, Dutch peasant; Cameron Hay, Hockey Girl; Jessie Earle, Swastika Girl; Evelyn Hamilton, Snowshoe Girl; Aggie Hay, Hockey Girl; Edith Beers, Snowflakes; Margaret McKimmie, Highland Lassie; Hazel McGibbon, A Fancy Costume: Hattie Giles and Marjorie Carpenter, Old Maid Sisters; Ellice Palliser, Mother Goose; Myrtle Berry, Queen of Hearts; Jean Campbell, Flower Girl; Olive Boyd, Flower Girl; Mrs. W. S McBride, Auto Tourist; Maggie & Vera McFaul, Two Little Flower Girls; Doris Campbell, Flower Girl; Maud Painter, The Ghost; Verda Kettyle, Little Red Riding hood.

GENTS.—W. Griffith, Lady of Fashion; Reid Giles & Robt. Giles, Soldiers of the King; Dav. Campbell, Captain of Boy Scouts; Charlie Pitts, Clown; Gordon Carpenter, Sport; Harold Carpenter, Bill Miner; Thayen Carpenter, Captain; Roy Kennedy, Conductor; John Armstrong, Snowshoer; Willie Armstrong, Sport; Allan McKimmie, Little Girl; Keith Christie, Old Mother Hubbard; Thomas McKimmie, Uncle Sam; Howard Kennedy, Sailor; Harold McFaul, Clown; Eddie Jones, A Sport; Alfred Hunter, Quaker Oats.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE

Jan. 9,	Merchants	vs. Bankers
Jan. 11,	Independents	" Paper Mill
Jan. 16,	Brownsburg	" Merchants
Jan. 18,	Bankers	" Independents
Jan. 23,	Paper Mill	" Brownsburg
Jan. 25,	Merchants	" Independents
Jan. 30,	Paper Mill	" Merchants
Feb. 1,	Brownsburg	" Bankers
Feb. 6,	Independents	" Brownsburg
Feb. 8,	Bankers	" Paper Mill
Feb. 13,	Independents	" Bankers
Feb. 15,	Merchants,	" Brownsburg
Feb. 20,	Paper Mill	" Independents
Feb. 22,	Bankers	" Merchants
Feb. 27,	Independents	" Merchants
Feb. 29,	Brownsburg	" Paper Mill
Mar. 5,	Bankers	" Brownsburg
Mar. 7,	Merchants	" Paper Mill
Mar. 12,	Paper Mill	" Bankers
Mar. 14,	Brownsburg	" Independents

Standing of the League.

	Won	Lost
Merchants	2	0
Independents	2	0
Bankers	0	2
Brownsburg	0	2
Paper Mill	1	1

—:o:—

Last Tuesday the Brownsburg Team met defeat at the hands of the Paper Mill in the score of 5 to 1. The game opened very strong and was in the hands of Mr. Morsman Gall. During the first twenty minutes the visitors came in for considerable punishment from some of the members of the Mill who should know better. The proof of their roughness was seen by the number of times they adorned the fence, while the Brownsburg boys, who are young and light played the game in true sportsmanlike manner. This horse play is not hockey and the referees should severly penalize so that the games will not mature into slugging matches

WEDDING BELLS.

GARARD—JAMES

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 24, 1912, at "Fern Crag," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James C. James of Lachute, when their youngest daughter Isabella May, was joined in holy matrimony to William Garard of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Garner, of Lakefield in the drawing-room, under an arch of greenery from which were suspended three large wedding bells The bride who was unattended and was given away by her father entered the drawing room to the strains of the wedding march skillfully rendered by Mrs. Thos Armstrong, of Oxbow, Sask., and was exquisitely gowned in white satin paillite, the bodice being effusively trimmed with silver and pearls, wearing the conventional veil and orange blossoms and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The only ornament worn by the bride was a heavy gold bracelet with watch set in, the gift of the groom, after congratulations about fifty guests repaired to the dining-room where a sumptuous repast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Garard left on the evening train for points east, the bride wearing a blue suit with hat to match and maraton furs. The many and costly gifts testified to the popularity and high esteem of the young couple They will reside in Montreal.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOHN PEET.

Sad indeed were the circumstances of the death of the late John Peet, of Lakefield. Last autumn, while on a mission of mercy in accompanying to a Montreal hospital the little daughter of Mr. Robt. Evans, who died later of appendicitis. Mr. Peet on his return was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. For some time he lay in the Windsor Hotel here in a most precarious condition. Under the skilful treatment of Dr. James H. Mason he recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home where for these past months he has lingered in a semi-conscious and semi rational state of mind. Tenderly and faithfully he was nursed by a devoted wife, the mother of his children. All that medical skill could do was rendered, but a week ago he was seized by another stroke which proved fatal on Jan. 18th, 1912. He was known as one of the strong men of Argenteuil. A winning personality, coupled with a pleasing temperament and a warm and sympathetic heart, won for him a host of friends. His funeral, which was held last Sunday, Jan. 21, in the Lakefield Methodist Church of which he was a loyal member and official, was largely attended, the sacred edifice being crowded to its utmost capacity, many standing at the rear and up the aisles. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. B. B. Brown of Lachute, who took for his text John 11: 21. The Rev. Mr. Garner assisted. Besides a sorrowing widow, three children survive, two young girls and a son George, upon whom devolves the responsibility of managing the large lumber and mill interests of his late father. The WATCHMAN offers sincere sympathy to the bereaved.

The New Williams Sewing Machine



Made in Canada, with Canadian capital and by Canadian expert mechanics. Come and see our recently adopted belt throw off and replacer, and automatic brake which prevents the machine running the wrong way. The New Williams is always a leader. These improvements are well worth your inspection. Write for catalogue and prices.

J. A. BEDARD & SON

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

THE ELITE.

Don't fail to try our Knitted Underwear when Buying the Bais Filled Corsets they have no equal for good fit and solid comfort.

You also want your hands well Gloved then ware Perrin's we carry them in all sizes.

Fancy Collars, Hair Pins, Hair Pads, Smallware of every description. Baby's needs, Dresses, Coats, Shawls, Bonnets, Etc., Etc.

Headquarters for fine China and Cut Glass suitable for Wedding Presents.

— Seeing is Buying at —

H. E. BURWASH

Brooches! Lockets! Brooches

Brooches & Lockets at less than Wholesale Prices

WHY?

BECAUSE I have purchased all of the Sample lockets and brooches of one of the largest Jewellers in Montreal, at a substantial cut below wholesale cost price and am able to offer to my patrons the benefit of my experience in buying lockets and brooches from 75c. up. Call and see them.

W. H. GARRETSEE - Main Street

Watch Repairing a Specialty. **LACHUTE.**

A Splendid Assortment from which to Choose

We have on hand a fine assortment of Solid Gold, Gold-filled and Silver Jewellery, comprising Watches, Brooches, Lady's & Gent's chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Rings, Necklaces, Scarf pins, Also: Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Waterman Fountain Pens and Edison Phonographs.

SPECTACLES: Eyes tested by the latest methods. Repairs of all kinds.

T. JOUSSE, - Main Street

Lachute

Possessing exquisite freshness and a fullness of flavor not found in other teas

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—"Pure and Clean to a Leaf"

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN | Sealed Packets Only Beware of Imitations 05

DIAMONDS FOR THE BRIDE

Or, a Proposal by Proxy

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Cont'd)

He hesitated to repeat the name whichf her lips had pronounced. She finished the sentence.

"To Maragaret. You do not say who wrote the letter, Mr. Hungerford, but of course I know. It was George. I suppose you will think it quite wrong that I should wish to hear of him, and would not answer even if I asked?"

"No. I should think it only natural and womanly. It is another question whether it is wise. We want to help you to forget, not to remember."

"I think one dwells more on an uncertainty; it is better I should know."

She sighed. The two were alone now—as Ernest had taken himself off elsewhere—alone, and near enough together for her to lay the tips of her fingers for a moment on his black clerical sleeve.

"He trusts you entirely, I am sure. What was it he wanted you to say to Margaret?"

This was a different matter from the inquiry after Gower's well-being—different, and less legitimate; but he supposed the curiosity was natural.

"It referred only to business arrangements, and a place of residence."

"Ah! And, of course, he said nothing—asked nothing—about poor me?"

"He said he had no right to ask after you, but it was plain he wished to know. And he is sending over here a carriage and ponies, if you will still have them, and if Colonel Swayne permits. Of him I may tell you he is going under treatment, hypnotic treatment I believe it is, hoping that his memory may be restored. He gives himself up to it entirely under Professor Chalmers, and is to receive no letters, nor write any, while it continues."

"This man will teach him to remember Margaret and forget me. That is so, is it not?"

"It would be the best thing that could happen to him, without doubt."

"And what is the best thing for me, Mr. Hungerford? Shall I too go under the Professor, to learn, not memory, but how to forget?"

"I hope you will learn in another way," he said, looking at her. "You may not now think it could ever be possible, but bye-and-bye another love may help you to forget the past."

She glanced at him, a mere flicker of eyelash, and shook her head. She was sacred to him in her grief; so young as she truly was, so innocent as he thought her, that rough counsel of Lord Swinton's was surely out of place. It was only by hints and ambiguities that he might venture to speak—veiled words, hereafter to be made plain.

"I will dare to prophesy," he went on. "A love will be offered for your acceptance—a love that will be patient with your regrets, content to take the lower place; that will find its privilege in binding up your wounds, in cherishing where another has been forced to cast away. Nothing will be urged upon you yet. But in this way forgetfulness will come. See if I am not right!"

He longed to take her in his arms and console her, longed to press kisses on her hands as May had done; but he reverenced her too much for any such demonstration while she was unaware. Her self-possession was unruffled; she did not understand, he thought. He must wait till understanding came; it was too soon.

So they parted, and she, left alone with her thoughts, sighed again. She did not laugh as she laughed after May's suit; there had been nothing to excite her here, nothing to make her heart beat, but what Hungerford meant was plain. Two ways lay before her, as well as the third course of staying at home forlorn, pointed at as that Miss Swayne who had been ill-treated—jilted by the man who had married her sister. That she did not mean to endure. The path straight on was barred; but of these other roads to right and left, which should she choose? Which would prove the smoother treading for bruised feet?

She liked Hungerford, but she had always been more than a little afraid of him; he might be difficult to manage as a husband. She supposed he had higher pretensions than the other; but away in that land of the sun which May had pictured alluringly, pretensions would not matter. And there was little advantage in being the second son of a baronet, when everything—lands and title—went to the elder born. She felt sure, once married, she could manage May, and turn him round her finger; and though there would not be much money—on that point she was clear—people might live luxuriously abroad on incomes which here in England would mean penury. Harold was young, handsome, passionately in love with her; and, strongest inducement of all, he could take her away into a new life, a new world.

If she married Hungerford, she would still be tied in her valley of humiliation, though under a different name. She would have a husband to care for her, a husband who would probably be fond, but a man of rigid principle, who would expect her, as a parson's wife, to live up to an impossible standard. There would be a great deal of church-going, there would probably be Friday fasting, duties at the school and amongst the poor. She could not bear the cottage women and their long stories; it was always Margaret who had patience for that kind of thing, and not she. Hungerford would expect her to potter round in a poke-bonnet, and carry rice puddings. It was true she might drive the Grendon ponies, and that would make it easier; and perhaps he would not insist on the poke-bonnet. But with that reminder of Grendon came other thoughts—a return of passionate regret which swept the paltry future out of sight as a cloud veils a landscape, presently to dissolve, as the cloud might, in a rain of bitter tears.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Two days later, Gower found himself in the market-place of Grez. Here in the centre of the quiet little town some sign of the business of life was going forward; else a stranger might have supposed the sole activity of the inhabitants concerned itself with the river, where washerwomen were busy spreading linen and beating it on the flat stones of the stream. The river, tranquilly gliding through borders of pasture-land, appeared to draw to itself the chief energies of Grez, and at the same time to be a type of its profound peace.

Gower asked for direction to the abode of Professor Chalmers, and went on foot thither, his guide wheeling the luggage on a hand-cart. He had about a mile to walk, along a road barred with straight shadows of poplars, flung across it by the westering sun. They climbed a hill, and saw in the distance the billowing foliage of the forest; then again descended, and half-way down turned in at the Professor's white gate.

His grounds were well screened from the road by a pleached hedge, which was overlooked only by the chimneys of the Hermitage. The house was low and irregular, built out on the entrance level, bungalow fashion, from an original nucleus of cottage. This place seemed as somnolent as the rest of Grez; the clanging bell obtained no immediate notice, but at last a bearded man in a loose shooting-jacket, pipe in mouth, stepped out through a distant window which opened to the ground.

"Peste!" he said. "Marie has gone to market, without doubt. What were you wanting, sir?" And then, catching sight of the hand-cart and the portmanteau: "Am I speaking to Mr. Gower? You have been prompt indeed."

"I was too anxious to wait. As soon as I heard from Sir Luke Morden that you were wliling to receive me, I set out at once. I did not lose an hour."

"Ay, is that so? Well, Mr. Gower, you are welcome, and you must forgive us if we are unready. Marie will be back before long, if she does not get too deep in gossiping, and then she will put your room in order. And by-and-by there will be supper, if the Fates are propitious; but the Fates have a way of being uncertain when they depend upon a woman, and especially a woman gone to market. Meanwhile will you come in here?"

Chalmers led the way along a passage and into a big room looking west towards the sunset. It was evidently the one he had just quitted, for a fragrance of fresh tobacco hung about it. It was lined with bookshelves, books strewed the tables; there were a couple of deep wicker chairs, and a sofa petticoated with chintz. It looked like a bachelor sanctum, but had not at all the air of the consulting-room of a physician.

"Sit down there, and make yourself at home. I suppose you smoke?" said the Professor. He was a burly, jovial-looking individual, his outward appearance the opposite of Gower's expectation, figuring a man who dabbled in the occult, a scientist gone astray in the bypaths of knowledge, who had been ostracised by his collegues as a fallen angel. But he had a keen pair of eyes, and a fine arch of head under his cropped hair, rather remarkably well balanced for a faddist.

He gave Gower a light for his pipe. "Not too much tobacco," he said quietly; "but you must have a little, if you are used to it, like myself. And so you are anxious, eh?"

"I am very anxious. If Sir Luke told you my story, as probably he did, you will know why."

"He told me something, but I'll hear it over again from yourself later. I like things at first hand. We must get rid of the anxiety if we can, or throw it into the background."

"I shall be glad enough to lose it in an assured hope."

"I can give you hope, but hardly assurance. All will depend on how I find you as a subject, and whether I can succeed in picking up the thread—the delicate thread you have broken. The reason why I do not want you to be anxious is because it is a bad state to work upon. I want passivity; body and mind must be brought into a state of repose. You see I have established myself in the sleepiest place I could find. That was with a view to my patients, as well as my own leisure; I don't work well in the midst of disturbance. Grez should take the dormouse as its emblem. Sleep well to-night, and put aside care; and we will begin the attempt to-morrow."

The Professor was as good as his word. In due course Marie returned from market, and set forth an excellent supper. Sheets fragrant with lavender were spread upstairs in the cottage guest-chamber, and there under its low roof Gower lay down, to pass more or less wakefully his first night at Grez. During the evening Chalmers showed himself the easy, courteous host—ready to talk, but only on the topics of the day. If other patients were at the Hermitage, Gower did not meet them at table; he and this unconventional scientist discussed their simple meal alone. They might have met in a casual way as fellow-travellers; and Gower had no choice but to follow the lead of the other and await his time. But the next morning saw the Professor a changed man—business-like, alert, grave. "Come out under the pergola," he said to Gower, after the early rolls and coffee. "There will be no eavesdroppers, and I'll go into your case. When I have to take anything in carefully from the beginning, I like to listen to it in the open air."

Then followed the relation of the story that we know. Gower told it at length, scrupulous to leave nothing unsaid; told of Mrs. Pinkerton's accost, of his growing uneasiness, lastly of the interrupted wedding, and the sequence of events which cut Margaret off from free communication with her family during the previous year.

The Professor listened attentively, and now and then scribbled down a note. "Tell me," he said presently, "what are your last clear recollections before the accident. You drew your money out of the bank, you say?"

"Yes, early in the afternoon. I remember going to the station and taking my ticket."

"For what distance of journey?"

"For Paris. I had not determined where to go beyond. And, you see, I found myself in Paris when the suspension came to an end."

"Just so. Now about the train journey. Had you fellow-travellers, and did you get into conversation with them?"

"There was another man in the carriage, but, so far as I can recollect, we did not exchange a word. He was reading, and so was I."

"What were you reading?"

(To be continued.)

THOUGH IT'S "ONLY A COLD"—STOP IT BEFORE IT STOPS YOU

Have you ever heard of a case of catarrh, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, or pleurisy that did not start with a common cold?

Every cold you catch has in it the makings of one or other of these diseases, if it can break down your defences. And even if it does not develop into something more dangerous, it will keep you thoroughly miserable for a week or two at least.

The wise course, as soon as you feel the cold coming on, is to start taking Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne, and keep it up till the cold is knocked out completely. This splendid cough syrup will do the trick quickly and thoroughly.

You can feel perfectly safe in taking Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne, or in giving it to your children. We'll gladly give your physican a list of its ingredients if you like. Your Druggist can supply either 25c or 50c. bottles. The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 117

DANCING TO A POST.

Shoshoni Indians Try to Keep it Up 72 Hours at a Stretch.

"The Shoshoni sun dance has been the subject of so many protests," writes T. B. Le Sieur in the Red Man, "that of recent years the Indians have called it the 'sand dance' or 'half dance,' hoping to deceive its opponents. But though shorn of some objectional features it is still inconsistent with the teachings of Christian civilization.

"It is scheduled to take place about June 22, when the sun has gained its highest northern point and is preceded by the gathering of the tribe at some selected spot. A circular space having a radius of about forty feet is cleared and in the centre is placed a long, forked post.

"This post is the object of the most elaborate ceremonies, being bathed in holy water and being dedicated or consecrated to the sun. It is supposed to embody the Great Spirit and to contain the essence of that Deity sufficiently to cure all human ills or confer any favor. Where failure occurs it is always attributed to some outside influence or interference.

"The arena encircling this sacred post is enclosed with the interwoven branches of trees, and only those participating in the dance are allowed inside. The dance begins with due ceremony. It is a wild, weird and fascinating performance: a fanatical fantasy; an orgie in which nearly naked and frenzied Indians, to the accompaniment of the doleful chant of the singers, the dull thumping of a relay of drums and the shrill whistles of the dancers, for three days and nights without cessation, without food or water, dance in mute appeal, supplication and atonement to a long, forked post.

"I recently had occasion to attend one of these so-called sand dances. One of the dancers, already in a weakened condition from a long illness, died the second day from the exposure and exertion, and he died in the firm belief that the performance in which he was engaged would restore him to health. Several strong men collapsed the third day and were carried from the arena. The dancers whose physical strength enables them to endure the terrible strain of seventy-two hours continuous dancing, become heroes in the tribe and are supposed to be rid of all ills and misfortunes. They are greatly envied by the Indians whose powers of endurance are limited, as well as by those who lack the hardihood to enter the dance at all. The fact that the dance never lacks participants is doubtless due as much to the resulting hero worship as to the belief in the efficacy of the ceremony."

EASY MONEY.

"How can I get rid of my creditors?"

"Pay 'em something on account and they'll all drop dead."

PLANS FOR MIGHTY FLEET

BRITAIN WANTS A HALF BILLION NAVAL LOAN.

Determined to Have a Sea Force Superior to Any Other Nation.

England is face to face with the necessity for a $500,000,000 naval loan. The scheme was launched more than a year ago by the Unionists, but was ridiculed by the government. Now I am able to say on the highest authority that Winston Churchill, who has just taken over the navy, will demand the huge naval loan when the navy estimates are laid before parliament early next year, writes a London correspondent. The idea of the young minister, of course, is to place the British navy at one stroke in a position of strength unattainable by Germany.

When Churchill took charge of the British navy as first lord of the admiralty, people predicted that things would happen, for things have a way of happening in a department ruled by Churchill. Few expected, however, that anything so sensational would develop as a clean sweep of the board of admiralty, which is the executive committee that rules the king's navy under the first lord's direction.

CHURCHILL'S COUP

must have proved a bitter disappointment to Admiral Sir William May, who was actually named as first sea lord, or chief of the board of admiralty, in succession to Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, who, in the natural course of events, would have retired under the age limit next March. Admiral May was not gazetted, however, and when it became apparent that the relations between Germany and England were entering on another period of stress and delicacy he was quietly pushed aside and Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman was appointed to the post.

There are a number of reasons for this clean sweep. Most important of all is that it is a notification to Germany that England is ready to fight any time the kaiser wants a scrap. On Monday, November 27th, Sir Edward Grey made his speech on foreign affairs in the house of commons and declared that England would stand by her friends, France and Russia. On Tuesday morning the German papers with one voice declared that Germany must build more warships. On Tuesday night Winston Churchill announced his changes at the admiralty. With the changed situation confronting him, Churchill wanted his plans and estimates prepared by the staff that will have to carry them out in the next few years.

A third and also an imporatnt reason is that the change gives an opportunity for many alterations in the active fleet commands, and the placing in positions of responsibility of young and active men.

ADMIRAL BRIDGEMAN.

the new first sea lord, who is 63 years old, is just the man for the job. He shines as an executive officer and to him was given the task some years ago of organizing the home fleet—the greatest aggregation of fighting ships ever brought together. In the navy he is known as Curly B. and to the man in the street as "the silent admiral." Unlike some other distinguished British soldiers, he has never been known to grant a newspaper interview or to write a line for publication. He hasn't seen much active service.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, the new second sea lord, will have to deal chiefly with the personnel of the navy. He is the most popular officer in the service. Anyone who thinks that his royal birth has helped him to a soft job is making a big mistake. He is a hardworking, thoroughgoing sailor and he is beloved by the lower deck. He is a naturalized British subject and is only distantly related to the British royal house. His brother, the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, married Queen Victoria's daughter and a third brother was the late Prince Alexander, who was reigning prince in Bulgaria from 1879 to 1886. Prince Louis had the offer of the job before his brother, but he preferred to be a British sailor.

THE ANSWER.

"I don't see why he wants to marry her, he has only known her a week."

"That's the answer."

GENERALLY.

You can generally find a crowd where anything foolish is being done.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

QUALITY IN SUGARS

All Sugars do not look alike, if placed alongside each other. Every Grocer knows this. We want the Consumer to know it. Insist on having

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You will not only have a good Sugar, but the best on the market. The clear white color proves the superiority of "Redpath" Sugar.

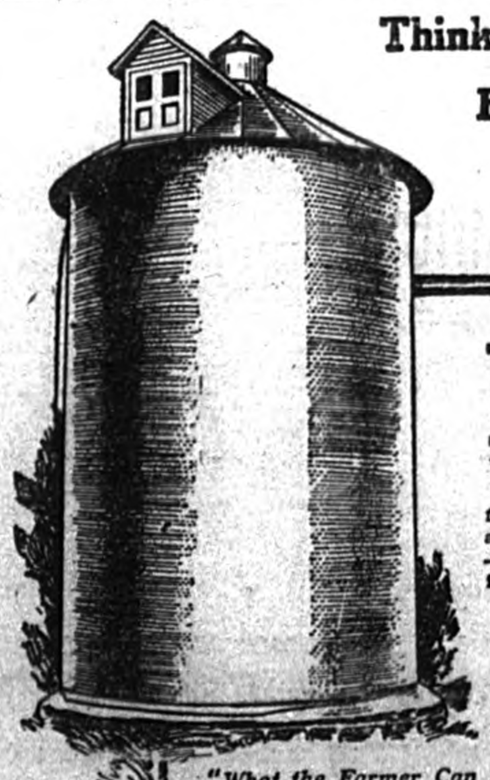
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Thinking of Building a Silo?

Better Build it of Concrete





THE construction of a Silo affords an excellent example of what the farmer can do with Concrete—and of the superiority of Concrete over all other material for various structural work about the farm.

The usual wooden silo, besides being expensive, is far from satisfactory. In the first place, it does not endure; and, more important still—being far from weather-proof—its contents become water-logged—producing an unsanitary condition.

A Silo built of Concrete, on the other hand, is practically everlasting—it is proof against heat, cold and moisture—and it has the merit of comparative economy.

This economy feature is further explained in our free book—"*What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete.*"—which tells how to mix and use Concrete for the making of silos and other buildings on the farm.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Tells you how to use Concrete in constructing

Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, Hens' Nests, Hitching Posts, Horse Blocks, Houses, Poultry Houses, Root Cellars, Silos, Shelter Walls, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Steps, Tanks, Troughs, Walks, Well Curbs, Etc., etc., etc.

Fill out the coupon and send for the book to-day.

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The Home

Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

MEATS.

Inferior Bacon.—Bacon of an inferior quality can be made most delicious by slicing, covering with cold water, allowed to boil two minutes, drained, and fried a golden brown. Buy in the strip and slice when desired, as it is much more economical.

Smothered Steak.—Peel onions, slice one-eighth of an inch thick, place in a pan with a large piece of butter, set in oven for about fifteen minutes. While these are cooking put a porterhouse steak about one inch thick in a skillet in the suet cut from the steak. Brown nicely on both sides. Place in a pan and set in the oven. Put the onions in the skillet and fry until brown. Place steak on a platter and cover with the onions.

To Cook Tenderloin.—Take nice tenderloin, cut in two inch squares, strike with flat side of hatchet or cleaver, salt, pepper, and fry a nice brown in one tablespoon of butter and one of lard.

Hungarian Gulash.—Fry two onions in two tablespoonsful of butter or lard, for a minute, put in one teaspoonful of imported Hungarian paprika, two of salt, and before the onions get brown put in two pounds of roundsteak, cut thick, in dice shape, stir well, and cover. Stew for about one hour, adding a little hot water bye and bye to keep it from burning; then before the meat is quite cooked put in about six potatoes, also cut in dice; cover with boiling water, season more if necessary, with salt and paprika, cover and finish boiling.

Roast Leg of Pork.—With a sharp knife score the skin in narrow strips; rub in some powdered sage. Raise the skin at the knuckle and put in a stuffing of minced onion and sage, breadcrumbs, salt, pepper, and beaten yolk of egg. Fasten it down with a buttered string. You may make a deep incision in the meat at the large end of the leg and stuff it; also pressing in the filling. Rub a little sweet oil all over the skin with a goose feather, to make it crisp and a nice brown. A leg of pork takes three or four hours to roast. Moisten it with sweet oil or butter, put it in cloth, and rub over the skin. Skim the fat carefully from gravy and then thicken it with flour. Apple sauce, mashed potatoes, and mashed turnips will go finely with it.

Economy Dishes.—Buy a ten-cent soup bone and cook slowly all day; then remove meat and bone and put stock away in a cool place until next morning, when remove all fat. Now boil the stock down to about one quart, then add the juice of one can of tomatoes, thicken with one tablespoonful of flour, season, and strain. The meat can be used in hash or for cold meat. The fat makes good shortening, and the half can of solid tomatoes helps out another meal.

MAKE OVERS.

Old umbrella ribs make splendid knitting needles, far stronger than you can buy in the stores. Break the rib the desired length and file ends off to a point on a stone. These needles are especially good for the knitting of petticoats, sweaters, and wide scarfs, where extra long needles make the knitting so much easier.

The best way of mending kid gloves is to buttonhole all around the tear or split in the glove with thread—silk cuts the kid—taking care not to take the stitches too close. Then draw the edges together and sew over and over. This makes a neat closing and does not take up the kid, making the glove tight, as a seam would do.

While the children are small, save left over pieces of the goods of their different dresses and waists, and when they are grown up they will greatly appreciate a quilt made from the pieces.

A useful and ornamental weight for holding a door ajar is made by filling an ordinary quart bottle with sand. Cork the bottle tightly, then make a darkey's head and fasten to the neck of the bottle. Paint the face and make frizzled hair with black yarn. Dress the bottle in a red dress with stuffed sleeves, a white apron, and a gay bandana upon its head.

Kitchen Rugs.—Take old pieces of ingrain carpet, cut out best parts any desired length, and with strong thread buttonhole stitch across cut ends and you will have a rug easy to handle and neat in appearance.

Flour Sack Center Piece.—Take a flour sack, large or small, and be careful in ripping so as not to tear it. Make one row of hemstitching an inch wide, allowing a hem two inches wide. If more rows of hemstitching are made the centerpiece will be more attractive. Go over this hemstitching and finish it with the three thread stitch. In the corner are spaces left by the hemstitching, and it is best to fill them, so they will not be so bare. In order to fill them make a spider web in each one of these spaces. If wanted you can stitch some fancy work in the center. This makes a pretty and attractive centerpiece costing nothing but the work. It also launders nicely.

LAUNDRY.

Prevent Mildew.—When ironing on a warm day if you find you have more clothes folded down than you care to iron in one day, place the pieces left in the refrigerator and they will be damp enough to iron next day, without danger of mildew.

To launder lace curtains without stretching, spread newspapers over the carpet and stretch them with a tack in the openwork of each scallop; keep straight by the seam of the carpet. And the next curtain will go over the other and save work. Use new tacks to prevent rust. Your curtains will look like new and your fingers will not be blistered with pinning each one down.

If you have a back porch or any convenience of posts put galvanized screw hooks on inside of each post; cut your line of either rope or wire for the distance between, tieing loops in the ends of each, which can be easily hooked off and on. Put away and keep clean when not in use.

A useful article on which to dry flannels or ironed clothes which are still damp is made from a broomstick with a ring screwed into one end. This ring is to be fastened over a hook which is screwed into the ceiling over the kitchen range. Nails should be driven into the stick on opposite sides about a foot apart.

I think the stretcher destructive to delicate lace curtains. After in the usual way, I pin two clean sheets smoothly (one overlapping the other) to the carpet of an unused room. With a yard stick measure the dimensions of the curtains on the sheets place a pin in each corner of measurement, and stretch common wrapping cord round the pins. Then you have a perfect outline of your curtain. Now proceed to pin your curtains in pairs with wrong side up. When dry remove pins and with a moderately hot iron, press the scallops of each one and your curtains will look beautifully new and as straight as when first woven. Use nonrustable pins to insure against rust.—M. J. S.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

RETURN ON INDUSTRIALS GREATER THAN FROM ALMOST ANY OTHER CLASS OF BOND.

Rather More Than One and One-half Points Above Municipals as a Rule—Bonds Usually Fairly Easily Marketed and Have Fair Prospects of Appreciating in Value—Industrial Price Fluctuations Depend on Outlook for Business Conditions.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

While, as we have seen, the safety of industrial bonds varies very considerably from the highly speculative—in the case of mining companies—to the, relatively, very conservative, where the value of land equals or exceeds the amount of the bond issue, the rate of income does not, as a rule, vary greatly. Of course, the net return on the amount of the investment in Black Lake asbestos bonds at the present time cannot be far short of 23 per cent. (one cannot speak with accuracy as the makers of any bond income table that the writer has seen did not contemplate such a huge return on bonds). Outside of this, we may well hope, unique instance, the return varies about as that on municipals with the very important difference, that the basis of comparison is about a point higher. The average net return on industrials is higher for equal security than that upon any other form of funded corporate obligation.

This constitutes one of the chief advantages of industrial bonds.

A second point in favor of "Industrials" is their marketability. Not all industrial bonds possess this advantage, and to some degree at least it depends on the policy of the issuing house. As a rule, however, an issue which could be recommended to a careful investor would possess the very distinct advantage of being readily marketable. On the other hand, many very well secured and otherwise desirable industrial bonds are difficult to market. It is important, therefore, to decide beforehand whether marketability is a feature to be particularly desired before deciding on an investment.

The prospect of appreciating in value of an industrial bond depends a great deal on the activity of the market for that particular bond. Through improvement in plant, increased business, augmented assets and in other ways the company may improve its position, and, therefore, the security behind its bonds and naturally the value of the bonds; but if this is not reflected in the market price of the bonds it is of small importance. So, very inactive bonds are not likely to appreciate materially while the more speculative issues often show marked appreciation as conditions improve. Take, for example, Canada Cement bonds. On the week ending January5, 1911, the bonds sold in some volume at 98. Last week the quotation was 101 1-4 bid. This advance has resulted solely from the improved position of the company. Yet, had the bonds not possessed an active market this improvement would not have been reflected.

As a class, industrial bonds cannot be said to possess stability of market price in a very high degree. Some of the smaller issues enjoy a fictitious stability owing to the fact that they have no market quotations to reflect their price movements. On the whole, however, these bonds are subject to fluctuations, depending on the business outlook. Of course, just as our business depressions do not reach the same depths of dejection—by a very wide margin, indeed, it may be noted—nor our periods of prosperity carry us to such heights of over-expansion of business and credit, as similar conditions do with our American cousins in the States, our industrial bond prices do not fluctuate so violently. On the whole, there has been more up than down in Canadian price movements so far.

TIED DOWN.

20 Years' Slavery—How She Got Freedom.

A dyspepsia veteran who writes from one of England's charming rural homes to tell how she won victory in her 20 years' fight, naturally exults in her triumph over the tea and coffee habit:

"I feel it a duty to tell you," she says, "how much good Postum has done me. I am grateful, but also desire to let others who may be suffering as I did, know of the delightful method by which I was relieved.

"I had suffered for 20 years from dyspepsia, and the giddiness that usually accompanies that painful ailment, and which frequently prostrated me. I never drank much coffee, and cocoa and even milk did not agree with my impaired digestion, so I used tea, exclusively, till about a year ago, when I found in a package of Grape-Nuts the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

"After a careful reading of the booklet I was curious to try Postum and sent for a package. I enjoyed it from the first, and at once gave up tea in its favor.

"I began to feel better very soon. My giddiness left me after the first few days' use of Postum, and my stomach became stronger so rapidly that it was not long till I was able (as I still am) to take milk and many other articles of food of which I was formerly compelled to deny myself. I have proved the truth of your statement that Postum 'makes good, red blood.'

"I have become very enthusiastic over the merits of my new table beverage, and during the last few months, have conducted a Postum propaganda among my neighbors which has brought benefit to many, and I shall continue to tell my friends of the 'better way' in which I rejoice." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

KITCHEN.

To remove the odor of onion from fish kettles and saucepans in which they have been cooked, put in wood ashes or sal soda, potash or lye; fill with water and let it stand on the stove until it boils; then wash in hot suds and rinse well.

Make a hexagonal string holder according to following directions and hang it above the kitchen table to the wall. Sew the corners of six pieces of two inch, covered cardboard together. Bore hole in center of one of the pieces. Leave this one to the last to be sewed. Put in a ball of twine, pull end through the hole of the last piece sewed on, sew all corners complete. Hang the holder up by a ribbon and the twine is ready for use when needed.

When the cream seems too thin to whip, try setting the dish of cream in a bowl of ice cold water, then take from the cold water and put in hot water. The discouraged housewife will find the cream will whip like magic.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

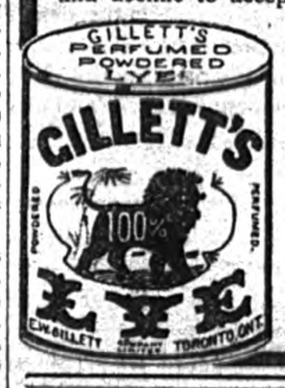
CAUTION.

Put a strong glass on the label and examine it closely every time. Always look for the name **"Gillett's."**

Like all good articles, which are extensively advertised, **Gillett's Lye** is frequently and very closely imitated. In some instances the imitators have actually copied directions and other printed matter from our label word for word. Be wise, and refuse to purchase imitation articles for they are never satisfactory.

Insist On Getting Gillett's Lye

and decline to accept anything that looks to be an imitation or that is represented to be "just as good" or "better," or "the same thing." In our experience of over fifty years in business we have never known of an imitation article that has been a success, for imitators are not reliable people. At the best the "just as good" kinds are only trashy imitations, so decline them with thanks every time.





E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

INDIA'S WOMEN ARE FREE

"MORE INDEPENDENT AND MORE HONORABLE."

An Inspector of Schools in the East Makes Some Interesting Comparisons.

Flora Annie Steel, an inspector or schools in India and author of many Indian tales, has written in the London Queen an article about the women and children of India which reveals them in a new light. Her very first sentence is astonishing, for in it she compares her subjects with English women and asserts that the position of those in the east is "more independent and more honorable." Then she proceeds to prove it:

"The fact is indubitable that sex in India is not nearly such a disqualification as it is in Europe. The cause of female infanticide, for instance, and the undoubted disappointment at the birth of a female child is not so much due to any contempt of the sex as to a recognition of its greater claims. A girl has a right to marriage, and marriage is hard to compass in the clan, unless artificial means are taken to reduce the proportionate supply of brides.

MOTHER WORSHIP OF RACE.

"But deep down in the heart of every Hindu—and they make up two-thirds of the total population of India—lies an almost passionate devotion to the Great Mother of all. Their very mythology proves this. Every gold is bisexual; the Sakta and Sakti unite to form the perfect whole. Again, the relative positions of Hindu husband and wife show how strong a hold they have on the truth that sex is ephemeral, that both man and woman are working upwards to a future when there shall be no male or female, no marrying or giving in marriage. For life to the husband is incomplete without the wife. He cannot even say his prayers purely without her; the tie between them is indissoluble; together they make the perfect human being. This fundamental belief is fostered by the fact that for one prayer which is put up to a god in India, there are about 1,000 to a goddess. All the local deities are female. Sitla is the most petitioned goddess of smallpox. Not a village is without her shrine; scarcely a mother in India, no matter of what sect or faith, but does not bring her offerings. And Sitla or Mahadevi, Kali, Durga, Bhawani, all names of the one dread Goddess of Destruction, are at the heart of every worshipper, male or female, in India. This being so, we begin to understand the widespread cult of motherhood as the great fundamental unalterable fact lying at the bottom of all human effort, which is, as found, the religion of India. That it is overlaid with much that gives color to the general western estimate of the eastern woman's position, and the eastern woman knows it. It gives her more conscious dignity than is to be compassed by her western sister, who has behind her the ever present consciousness of being classed with children and idols.

WOMEN HAVE FREEDOMS.

"Even in the matter of seclusion the ideas of the average English person are absolutely at fault. Two-thirds of the total population of India is agricultural, and all agricultural women help in the work of the fields. They are free, therefore, to come and go. A village woman, or rather a group of village women, since there is safety in numbers, will think no shame to pause in their homeward way to address the English magistrate, who, in camp hard by, is taking a stroll after office is over; aye! and to tackle him, too, on local affairs, and tell him he should consult the women as well as the men, since half the welfare of the township depends on them.

"Doubtless in the crowded, sunless alleys of a town, especially among the poorer and genteel community, the Indian woman's lot is less favorable. But it must not be forgotten that the urban population numbers as yet but one-tenth of the total. Whether, as a high official lately remarked in Parliament, this is a matter of regret, since the 'forces of civilization cannot be brought to bear so well on a sparsely-populated district as on a crowded town,' is a difficult question. Certain is it that the lot of the townswoman is far harder than that of her sister in the villages. So far, indeed, as womanhood is concerned, one may speak of the submerged tenth of the towns. It is from the ranks of these that most Englishwomen and Englishmen derive their estimate of the women of India; but despite the fact that a recent book says naively: 'So far I have given instances of the life of ladies of high rank, but they are typical of all,' nothing could well be more misleading. No one who has been inside a wide village courtyard, where the buxom village women sit spinning and suckling their babies, while sons and brothers, fathers and grandfathers—aye! even a cousin or two—pass in and out, can help smiling at the picture drawn by those who firmly believe that because a woman does not choose her husband her life must be a barren wilderness.

MEN BOW DOWN TO THEM.

"I was once received by five generations of women. They had all their sons on show, and a goodly regiment they were, from tall stalwart men of sixty-five to a six months' old baby. How many there were I cannot tell; but the courtyard seemed full of them, and great-grandmamma—she was a widow—ordered them about, and they obeyed!

"So the Indian woman is not always a slave.

"No one who has seen a stout Mohammedan gentleman with four orthodox wives, and maybe one or two more understudies thrown in, being received in his woman's apartments would ever dream of applying the title slave to the female element. The poor gentleman's position is positively appalling; especially if it is a day on which his beard has to be dyed blue!

MEN DO THE WASHING.

"There is one point on which the Indian woman certainly has the pull over her European sister; she is never subjected, even in the streets, to coarse words or familiarities; no one calls her Polly, or passes remarks no her looks or dress. That would be an unpardonable offense. She is 'mother' even if she be young, to all men. Of course, she has often a hard time of it, but she has not, as a rule, so many children, and nobobdy—not even if they are poor—does the washing at home! Even the outcasts employ a washerman. Then behind all their trials, behind all the drudgery, even the dreariness of life, lies the knowledge that India worships the woman, that the common proverb of daily life says: 'A man owes his life to his mother.' And nearly every woman is a mother.

"Whether, as a matter of fact, they are good mothers is rather a moot point. They certainly carry kindness to extremes, and cruelty to children is almost an unknown offense in India.

"The percentage of infant mortality is very high in India, even now when we think we have scotched female infanticide. This is scarcely to be wondered at when we consider the absolute lack of knowledge on the part of the mother.

"Female education is doubtless doing something to dissipate the almost inconceivable ignorance of the Indian mother; but it must be remembered that such education gauged at its highest—and how bad these so-called girls' schools can be, I, as inspector, know to my cost—only touches four per cent. of the total female population.

"For Indian girls and Indian children generally are almost alarmingly assimilative. You can teach them what you like."

EXTRAORDINARY ECHOES.

The finest echo in the world is to be heard in the cathedral at Pisa, Italy. If two notes are sung there is no reverberation, but if three notes are sung they are at once taken up by the walls of the edifice, swelled, prolonged, and varied until they seem as a divine harmony from some majestic organ. The most extraordinary natural echo in the world is to be heard by the side of a small lake in Bavaria. On one hand rises a perpendicular cliff several thousand feet high, while on the other side is a dense forest. If a pistol is fired on the lake the woods send back a faint echo that gradually dies away, but presently it is heard from the cliff, continually increasing in power, till it bursts over one's head like a deafening peal of thunder.

WAYS TO SERVE APPLE.

This is how to make apple sauce best for winter use:

Take sweet cider and boil it down about one-fourth, then pare, quarter, and core either sour or sweet apples and cook in the boiling cider until tender. Then set away in jars in a cool place and this will keep until spring.

For common apple sauce select apples that do not cook to pieces easily and pare, quarter, and core. Put on to cook in cold water with plenty of sugar, cover, and cook slowly for an hour or more.

Luck consists of getting what some other fellow wants.

Baseball pitchers, letter-carriers and preachers are all judged by their delivery.

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R. M. WHITE, Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1912.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

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Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. - QUE

A FEDERAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of a Department of Public Health, which is under consideration by the Dominion Government, would be approved no less by economists than by philanthropists. The need for a Federal bureau to unify and supplement Provincial Boards of Health becomes greater and more generally felt as the country grows. Individual members of Parliament, like Hon. George H. Perley, who two or three years ago secured the appointment of a Commission on Tuberculosis, frequently urged for progress in national control of such matters, but the late Government did not see its way to making the departure.

Better inspection of immigrants; the keeping of shore waters unpolluted in all lakes and streams under Dominion jurisdiction; the preparation of Dominion vital statistics; the distribution of medical men to sparsely-settled and remote districts; the improvement of sanitary conditions among the Indians; the establishing of a national health loboratory—these and other matters await the attention of the proposed department. There need be no clash of legislation in health matters, as the provincial authorities may be expected to welcome the co-operation of the Dominion, irrespective of local Government considerations. In fact, some of the chief grievances of provincial health officers have arisen through their inability to regulate menaces arising next door, in another province. An example of this may be found right at the capital, where Ottawa has suffered from sewage pollution of the river by towns on the Quebec side. On the prairie especially is this matter of Federal control of water pollution extremely important. The water courses are so few, and the cities and towns so dependent on them as water sources and sewage outlets, that contamination is general, with results disastrous to health. The Canadian death rate from typhoid fever, which is a water-borne disease, is 35.5 in 100,000, while in Germany and England, were communities are much more independent of watercourse drinking supply, the death rate is 6.2 and 7.6 respectively. Of course, the Dominion has control of all navigable streams and international waters, and the prevention of pollution of these, a most difficult matter, can only be effected by Federal action, in conjunction with provincial co-operation.

There is a wide field for operation in tuberculosis prevention. In the face of the labors of existing associations and sanitaria, and provincial subsidies to the good work, the death roll from tuberculosis in the Dominion is from 12,000 to 15,000 annually. The deaths are but a fraction of the ravages of the white plague. Such a readily communicable desease will be effectively combated only by attention to sanitation as applied to the every-day life of the people, in the home or factory, and by education. While tuberculosis is being fought by many worthy and effective agencies, a Federal Department of Health would be able to lend valuable aid in educative work, and great assistance to check the spread of the disease. Concerted action all along the line counts for much more than the sum of localized efforts.

There is no provision in the British North America Act specifly assigning the regulation of public health matters to the provinces, although they have naturally assumed the obligation, since the municipalities as such have no relation to the Dominion, and much of the health conservation must be accomplished through municipal action. The best results will be attained when Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities are working together harmoniously and unitedly. Matters of trade and commerce are not more important to any of these than the minimizing of sickness and disease.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE III ACADEMY
COMPOSITION.

Honors,—B. Whiteside 91.
Class I,—H. Hammond 83, W. Banford 82, B. McGibbon 79.
Class II,—N. Christie 71.
Class III,—J. Forbes and R. Giles equal 59, G. Hay 54.

GRADE II. ACADEMY.
CHEMISTRY.

Honors,—James Lalanne 94.
Class I,—Frances W. Joss 83.
Class II,—May Cruise 73, Grace Bradford 65, Roy Kennedy and Iva Flood equal 63, Jessie Walker 62.
Class III,—Willie Hay 57, Helen Barrie 55, Hattie McCoy and Douglas McGibbon equal 55, Carman Bradford 52.

GRADE I. ACADEMY.
ALGEBRA

Class I,—Cameron Hay 77.
Class II,—Grace McOuat 63, Hanna Smith 66, Jessie Cruise 63.
Class III,—Mabel Nichols 59, Emma Stewart 51.

GRADE III. MODEL.
ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class I,—Miriam Burk 79, Lila Giles 75.
Class II,—Inez Giles and Alison Rodgers equal 70, Mildred and Jack Menzies 67, Jean McGibbon 64, Sybil Arthur and Kyle Paterson equal 62.
Class III,—Edgar Hammond and Mary Hope equal 56, Margaret McGregor 54, Robert Beers 53, Constance Banford and Nora Somerville equal 52, Lois McOuat.

GRADE II. MODEL.
MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Honors,—John Drennan 100, Geo. Hammond and Sterling Pollock equal 92, Edward McOuat 90.
Class I,—Lena Graham, Angus Hay and Irene Scott equal 88, Annie Drennan 87, Bessie Hammond 86, Howard Kennedy 82, Isabel Wason 78, Ruby McOuat 76, John Hope 75.
Class II,—George Calder, Owen Todd, Fred Walker and Claude Welden equal 70, Mary Miller 60.
Class III,—Wilma Joss 58, Agnes Hay 52.

GRADE I. MODEL.
PHYSIOLOGY

Honors,—Doris Campbell 96, Verda Kettyle 95, Donald Beers 91, Elsie Hay 90.
Class I,—Marjorie Carpenter Russel Graham and Hazel McKenzie equal 89, John McKimmie 88, Tom Boa and Muriel Joss equal 87, Hazel McCoy 86, Helen Wason 81, Myrtle Berry 79, Edith Beers 75.
Class II,—Stuart McFaul and Ruby Shaw 73, Leona Garretsee 69, Ewan Todd 60.
Class III,—James Cleland.

GRADE IV. ELEMENTARY.
RAPID & MENTAL ARITHMETIC

Honors,—Stuart Hay 93, Gladys Doig 91.
Class I,—Dora Barley and Ernest Saunders equal 88, Edna Conlin and Victor Graham equal 87, Maud Painter 86, Lila Cruise and Willis Cruise equal 85, Katie Jones 83, Willie Baldwin, Willie Cruise and Victor Keir equal 82, Harold McFaul 79, Ernest Calder 78, Alex Barker and Kenneth Hay 77, Stanley McNaughton 76.
Class II,—Percy Carpenter 73, B. Cunningham 72, Jessie Paul 71, Douglas Bradford 70, Melvin Burk 68, Harold Carpenter 63, Ross Campbell 61.
Class III,—Hattie Giles 51.

GRADE III. ELEMENTARY.
SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honors,—Doris Hammond 96, K. Christie 94, Alfred Hunter 93, Agnes Boa 90.
Class I,—Wilhelmina Shaw 89, A. Boa and A. Scott equal 88, Jean Campbell 87, Norma Chambers 82, E. Baldwin and Olive Boyd equal 81, L. Middleton 78, May Boyd 77, Edna Bampton and Samuel Graham 75.

GRADE II. ELEMENTARY.
GEOGRAPHY.

Honors,—Leda Lapointe 96, Evelyn Campbell 94, Evelyn Hamilton 92, Lily Darlington 91, W. Armstrong 90.
Class I,—Jessie Hay 89, Laura Chambers 88, Kenneth McOuat 87, A. Cruise 86, Ella Giles 83, Jas. McKimmie 81, Ray Boyd 75.
Class II,—George McCoy 73, Muriel McIntrye 72, John Armstrong 70, Ian Hay 63.

GRADE I ELEMENTARY
WRITING.

Honors,—Wool Yon 100, Leslie Conlin 95, Ivan Carpenter and Mildred Campbell equal 90.
Class I,—Lawrence Carpenter 85, Alex Gibsons 85, Gordon Cruise, Ethel Hay, Stanley Boa and Ryckman Alexander equal 80, Lily Bradford 77, Maggie McFaul 75.
Class II,—Herbert Darlington 73, Annie Fraser and Florence Hunter equal 65, Irene Byron 55.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Have you not gotten your Winter Jacket? We are very glad. We have more than we need still.

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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
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DR. J. H. MASON,
Physician & Surgeon.
Main St., Lachute,
Office hours;—8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Two Mountains.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Narcisse Forest, secretary-treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Two Mountains, that the hereinafter described lots of land will be sold by Puplic Auction at the said County Hall, in the Village of St. Scholastique, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for taxes and charges due to the municipalities hereinafter described, unless the same be paid, with costs, before the sale, to wit:—

Municipality of St. Columban.

NAMES	NUMBERS OF CADASTRE.	AMOUNT DUE.
Edmond Poitras succ.	100 and pt. 206-225	$12 50
Ferdinand Villeneuve	308-309-316-317-318	25 05
Maxime Villeneneuve	310-311-312-315	19 36
St. Scholastique Village.		
Felix Guindon	107	7 21
St. Benoit Parish.		
Antoine Daoust	Pt. 159	10 76
Vve. Antoine Paiement	21	1 33
Ernest Legault	20	43
Joseph Proulx	118	97
Vve. Dosithee Lafrance	205	2 70
Michel Vaillencourt	210	1 74
Joseph Carriere	215-223	1 24
Pierre Guindon	341	43 13
St. Canut.		
Hyacinthe Cyr	Pt. 115	5 83
Lucas and Edmund Viau	11-96	12 29
Exelus Duquette	162	6 93
St. Eustache Parish.		
Alphee Danis	49	3 54
Vve. J. B. Lamanche her.	215	1 00
Olivier Lamarche	234	6 64

St. Scholastique, Jan. 15, 1912.

NARCISSE FOREST,
Sec.-Treasurer M.C.C.T.M.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The high quality of equipment on C.P.R. trains is appreciated by the travelling public.

The only line running Compartment Cars between

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Train leaves Montreal at 10.45 p.m. for Yonge Street Station.

Trains to Union Station leave at 8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
THE GREAT WEEK-END RESORT where the celebrated Magi Water is obtained
Week-End Excursions—CCheap Fares.
J. S. GILES, Agent.
Watchman Office, Lachute,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Only double-track route between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

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Finest and Fastest Train in Canada
Leaves Montreal 9 a.m. every day.

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9 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, including Reading Lamps in berths on night trains.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK, via D. & H. Co. *8.45 a.m., †3.00 p.m. *7.00 p.m. *8.10 p.m.

MONTREAL SHERBROOKE LENNOXVILLE—*8.00 a.m., †4.16 p.m., *8.15 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent.
Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE!

Fur Collars, Stoles, Ruffs and Muffs,
Ladies' Fur and Fur-lined Coats
Men's Fur and Fur-collared Coats
Ladies' Jackets, Black and Colors
Ladies' Jackets with Fur Collars
Misses and Children's Jackets
Men's, Boys and Youths Overcoats
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We are overloaded with all the above lines and ask you to have a look for anything you need among them. The price need not worry

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - $138,674 48

Savings Department

THE BENEFIT OF SAVING.

1 It will make you independent.
2 It tides you over times of sickness.
3 It helps you when you are out of work.
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Get the Habit of Saving a Little.

$1 00 starts an account and your money can be withdrawn at any time during banking hours without giving notice. Every banking facility given to Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers & Workmen.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL - MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsbug.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.

All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street, Lachute.

Underwear! Underwear!

Children's, Misses and Women's Vest and Drawers, in . . . Heavy Cotton, Union and all Wool . . .

Boy's, Youth's and Men's shirts and drawers, in light, medium, and heavy make, at prices from . . . . . $1.00 per suit to $5.00. . . . . .

All Underwear made by Turnbull.

Bed Comforters, Bed spreads, White and Grey . . . Blankets, in Union and all Wool . . .

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. **Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

News of Brownsburg.

—:o:—

Mr. J. Connelly is in charge of the Young Men's Club Athletic Department, not Mr. A. M. Campbell as stated in our last issue.

The usual weekly Baptist prayer-meeting was held by the Rev. Mr. White of Dalesville, at the house of Mr. H. Moseley on Tuesday night.

The Band of Hope meetings will continue to be held in the McFaul Hall on Wednesday evenings and prizes will be given for regular attendance.

Miss L. Davis is spending the week with Mr. & Mrs. T. Hamilton. Mr. & Mrs. Collins, of Montreal, who are conducting the revival meetings are also their guests.

Before leaving for his new charge the Rev. H. Charters took occasion to thank all those who had contributed towards the Christmas and New Year Offering, which amounted to $19.70, most of which came from Brownsburg.

On Monday night a hockey match was played on the skating rink between the D. C. Co. Juniors and the Brownsburg school. It was a good game, the school playing well and winning by 4 to 2. Mr. A. Clarke acted as referee. The match between our seniors and Lachute Academy was postponed.

On Friday evening, the 19th, a debate was held on—" Resolved that environment is a greater factor in man's life than heridity." The attendance was fair although there were many seats unoccupied. The Rev. B. B. Brown acted as chairman in his usual pleasant manner but some of the gentlemen appointed as judges were prevented from attending at the last moment and consequently the duty of deciding which side was triumphant devolved upon the audience. Mr. Geo. Scott entertained with his gramaphone until the debate commenced, when the chairman made a few remarks dwelling on the serious task the people had before them, that they must vote not for that which in their own opinion was right, but for the side which made the best argument. After the combatants had taken their places, he called upon Mr. A. M. Campbell to open the debate for the affirmative Brownsburg At this point one or two people became excited and one lady accidentally knocked her husband's hat down. He happened to be talking to someone else at the time (probably a lady), but his wife seemed to take it as a joke and the only way he could stop her laughing was to come away and picking it up, which he accordingly did. No doubt she was jealous and this was her trick. Before Mr. Campbell commenced his speech the Rev. B. B. Brown offered a prayer and two stanzas of the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus name" were sung, after which Mr. Campbell began. He is an able speaker although rather exitable. His arguments were very convincing especially one relating to China. Mr. Campbell said that the Chinese had inherited their pigtails but their invironment had caused them to cut them off. (Laughter.) He showed how the leaders of the republican party in China were men who had left their Country and changed their surroundings, received their education in England, by which their hereditary character was changed, and had returned to their own country to change that. Most of their supporters were those who had left their hereditary religion and become Christians. Their environment had overcome their heredity.

The Rev. Mr. Ransom, of the Lachute Baptist Church then opened the debate for the negative (Lachute.) The Rev. Gentleman is a splendid orator. He quoted some assages of Scripture in support of his point. One of these referred to a sow wallowing in the mire no matter how you tried to conquer heredity by environment, it was bound to leak out somewhere. It would be impossible to quote all Mr. Ransom's arguments. His speech was far in advance of all the others although they were very good too. Speaking of Mr. Campbell he referred to him as Mr. Camel. Possibly he felt that Mr. Campell's argumen'a had the strength of a camel. Mr. Ransom's time being up Mrs. H. Jones gave a recitation in excellent style while the debaters meditated on the two previous sp+ches.

Mr. T. Hamilton then took up the debate for the affirmative. In his usual quiet and composed manner he upheld his side with considerable success. Speaking as a father he said that his great anxiety concerning his sons was that they should keep good company. When sending them out in the world he advised them to join the Y.M.C.A., and keep in touch with good surroundings. If they were surrounded by environments that would tend to lead them the right way, he was pretty sure they would not go wrong. Mr. J. S. Giles then spoke for the negative in a short but convincing manner, followed by a solo from Mr. T. Anderson.

The debate was then resumed for the affirmative by Mr. J. Bearesford who took each one of his opponants' points and turned them inside out making them to appear rediculuous and good only for the scrap heap. His speech was rather humorous and excited roars of laughter from the audience. Mr. Beresford is a plain blunt man, but knows what he is talking about. He was answered by Mr. Chas. Calder who evidently believes in fact rather than fiction. His speech consisted chiefly in averages and percentages of cases in which heredity proved triumphant. No boubt this was responsible for the large number of the audience who voted for the negative when the ballot was taken.

After a solo by Mr. Giles the affirmative was resumed by Mr. W. King, who seemed rather mixed up between heredity and environment although his points were short and piercing. He said that one of his opponants had classed human beings with pigs snakes and other wild animals. This was entirely wrong as man was entirely superior to pigs and snakes.

He was answered by Mr. Ransom who said that poets authors etc. were born not made. If environment was the more important factor in man's life where would be our great men of the Bible who lived in circumstances which would tend to make them exactly what they are not. Heredity was triumphant. If qualities were not born in men, no environment would bring them out.

After this the ballot was taken resulting in a win for Brownsburg by 7 or 8 votes.

CARILLON.

—:o:—

Mrs. Jean returned on Saturday last from Ottawa.

The Misses Girard are at present visiting in the city.

Mrs T. P. Kelly spent Monday of this week in Montreal.

Miss Anna Lefebvre is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. James Nichols spent a few days in town last week.

Miss Irene Kelly, returned to the City on Monday last to resume her studies at Ville Marie.

Miss M. G. Bryerton,, of Montreal, spent a few days with her parents quite recently.

Many of the younger people from around here attended the Euchre which was held in St. Andrews Town Hall on Tuesday, and report a very enjoyable time.

What's the matter with Carillon? We cannot say "it's alright" just yet, but hope to be able to in the very near future. This latest rumor of all that is going to be done is certainly quite interesting, and all we can now do is to live in hope. Let's hope, however, that we will not all le in despair.

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We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

THIS IS THE JOYOUS TIME WHEN ALL MUST BE HAPPY

And the way you will find the greatest happiness is by dealing with us. In our store you will find our shelves filled with choice lines of goods that will be bound to satisfy and please you. We have a splendid assortment of Glass-ware and Crockery suitable for Presents, also a nice assortment of Toys. Don't pass a good thing.

P.S.—We take produce in exchange for goods.

E. LAVIGNE.

Foundry Street, Lachute.



Hardie & Co.

General Merchants, Brownsburg, P. Q.

Everything must be Sold!!

Having Sold Out my Property in St. Philippe, I have now decided to run out my entire stock of Goods at wonderful values.

$9,000 STOCK

Comprising Ready made Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, & Farming Implements of all kinds.

30 p.c. Discount. Terms Cash or Note.

Also 1 horse, weighing about 1350 lbs., Buggies, Harness etc.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

At Cost

I am now offering the balance of all my Winter such as Overcoats, Sheepskin Lined Coats, Caps, G Mitts, Mufflers, Winter Pants and Suits at cos many lines at a shade below.

Now take advantage of these BARGAINS for are genuine.

At the prices you can get these goods it woul you to buy them now even if you only need the next Winter.

Geoffroy Bedard

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachut

Don't Miss Seeing Ou 25c. WINDOW

Every article a genuine bargain in Ag and Enamelware

G. Y. Deacon, - West End Lachu

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized - - - -	$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - -	$3,297,550.
Rest and Undivided Profits - -	$3,753,469.

Savings Bank Department

Every facility extended to depositors in operating their accounts. No formality when depositing or withdrawing money.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Mana
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YOUR SATISFACTION IS GUARANTE

Flour Bran, Shorts, Middlings. Corn Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Graham F Hay. Oats and all kinds of feed.

I am also agent for all kinds of Ma Harris farm implements. Give us a call examine our goods, you will find our prices right. Phone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Main St., Lach

FURNITURE REQUISITE

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our . . . goods is high . .

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, . . . windows, etc. . . .

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O. S. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

A FORTUNE BY ACCIDENT

GOLD COINS DISCOVERED IN A CHAMBER.

$4,000,000 Found, The Origin of Which No One Seems to Know.

To find accidentally $4,000,000 in shimmering, sold gold coin, ready to be passed at once is, even in a dream, an agreeable surprise, but actually, in earnest reality, to find $4,000,000 in current gold coin in almost miraculous, and sounds grotesque to say the least. Still that is exactly what has happened, says the Chicago Tribune.

To make this absolutely true fairy tale more complete, this treasure was found in the country of a thousand and one nights. Stranger still, these millions—whence they originally came is as yet a mystery—would perhaps have remained hidden for another century or two had not an aged woman revealed their existence, a secret known but to herself.

She, Aarifa Ba-Hamed, reigning favorite of the late dreaded sultan Moulai-Hassan, and counted in her time as the most beautiful of the harem, had made a vow that, to revenge herself for real or imaginary wrongs, she would not tell of the treasure unless her great-grandson was accorded the honors she judged due him.

Here are the condensed facts of this, the greatest treasure in gold discovered in modern times:

As an ideal country for opera bouffe wars Morocco has been and remains a prime favorite. Half a dozen or more pretenders to the honor of being sultan, not to mention an assortment of would-be grand viziers, are liable to

SPROUT IN A NIGHT.

These, with a standing army of six or nine men, sally forth from some mauntain village mosque and proclaim that they, and they alone, are the righteous rulers of any old thing in sight. The war is on!

Through a number of such petty scraps France was compelled to take a hand in their suppression a few years ago, which resulted in what is known as the Casa Blanca affair. France and the sultan proper had about squared the deal of this squabble when the kaiser stirred up a row resulting in the international pact of Algeciras. This, of course, had no definite result whatever except that the powers all agreed that the sultan should indemnify France for the row.

Everything was perfectly lovely for the sultan till a few months ago, when France slipped him a bill of $12,000,000 for a job lot of expenses it had incurred in protecting his interlopers and please, would he pay the bill on presentation? The sultan wearily insinuated that the bill was somewhat large, considering the amount of pacification done, but was firmly told that in view of the high coast of living and the lack of tourists the bill was really modest.

So Moulat-Hafid, the sultan, signed an accord to pay. This was in February. But he had counted without the adherents of Abd-el-Aziz, his deposed rival, among whom there were some in high power holding important official positions. These men bade the sultan to tell the French to whistle for their money. In less than four hours there was a new ministry in the palace and a number of funerals in other parts of the city. This, strange to say, has a direct relation to the discovery of the

$4,000,000 OF GOLD COIN.

Among the new cabinet ministers was one Si-Taib-Tazi, a brother of Tazi of Fez, who was appointed minister of finance, a man of great character who, through intrigue and jealousy, had never held any high office. He is a man of exceptional energy for a Mussulman, and to make himself a name he set about at once to satisfy the French claim. Aided by the minister of war, Si-el-Madini, all resources to obtain the desired cash were canvassed, but little progress was made, and the ability to pay the first installment looked hopeless.

Enter Aarifa, great-grandmother of Si-Taib-Tazi, the new minister of finance. In the ancient palace of Marrabeck where Aarifa had lived for generations as the grand mistress of the palace and the doyenne of the harem, there is an old deserted nook which few dare approach. Being in a quarter sacred to women, the hour is of the harem, with the curiosity common to all of their sex, timidly tiptoed near enough to read the inscription over the door, and with frightened little screams ran away as if fearing an explosion.

On the massive heavily iron-bound door is a worm-eaten old sign inscribed: "Khazin el kebrit alaniat el djihad," interpreated, "Magazine of sulphur for the holy war." No living being had been known to enter this mysterious room; scarcely anyone even knew of its existence. Aarifa alone, the former star of the harem, now nearly 100 years old, knew of its contents. She had kept her vow; her great-grandson was in power, her days were counted and she demanded to have an

AUDIENCE WITH THE SULTAN.

Accompanied by the minister of finance, her great-grandson, Aarifa was brought into the present of the sultan. With much dignity and a flash of her old imperiousness she said: "My time has been; let the door be opened." Aarifa was then taken back to her quarters with all the honors her rank demanded, she being the legitimate sister of Ba-Hamed, the terrible vizier of the late warrior sultan.

The many heavy rusty bolts and chains of the great door of the mysterious sulphur chamber were forced, and when it swung open this was found to be an Aladdin's cave of sound reality. There were some 30 ironbound teakwood chests, each containing from 4,000 to 5,000 Spanish doubloons, every one worth $16.

The pieces range from the eighteenth century, Charles III to Ferdinand VII, of the beginning of the nineteenth. They are almost as bright as they were when leaving the mint a century ago. Much speculation and investigation as to where this colossal sum could have come from have been indulged in, but no satisfactory explanation can be arrived at.

The one sure and pleasing fact is that the money is there. Old Aarifa, who is supposed to know all about it, when asked, only chuckles and murmurs: "My time has been; my time has been."

END OF NOTED SPENDTHRIFT.

Jubilee Benzon's Death Recalls His Career.

The death was announced recently in London of Ernest Benzon, who was famous twenty-five years ago from one end of the kingdom to the other as the Jubilee Juggins. His fame was acquired by the rapid and complete dissipation of a fortune of $1,250,000, a feat which he accomplished in a couple of years. The turf, the card room and the roulette wheel, with miscellaneous betting on anything and everything, were the means he chose to gather the experience that enabled him to write a brief autobiography entitled "How I Lost $1.250,000 in Two Years."

Young Benzon went through a fairly expensive journey before he came into his main fortune, travelling and betting in Australaisa. This cost him $325,000. Then he went back to England. The turf attracted him from the first.

His nickname of the Jubilee Plunger, soon to be converted into "Jubilee Juggins," was not given to him as many suppose, because the second and most talked of year of his profligate's progress was 1887, Queen Victoria's Jubilee year, but because he netted $80.000 when Bendigo won the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park. He lost $30.000 at his first Epsom. $150,000 at his first Sussex fortnight. He never seemed to care whether he won or lost. One day he went to Sandown, lost $75,000 on horses and returned to town to lose $50,000 at cards the same night.

His wins came rarely. He laid $100,000 to $80,000 on Ormonde when that horse won the Hardwicke Stakes, but in a single night at cards not long afterwards he lost $85,000. It used to be said that his winnings at Monte Carlo were tremendous, but this was not the case. Monte Carlo was unkind to him up to the finish.

When he was at the end of his tether he went there with $1,250, and stopping a night in Paris on the way he won $5,000 at cards. A few hours at Monte Carlo saw the end of the $6,250 as well as some more money which he borrowed.

In 1887 the finish came. One night in a London club he tossed a sovereign into the air, and quietly remarking that it was his last, added "Heads or tails, Billy!" Billy replied "tails." tails it was, and the Jubilee Juggins walked out.

His father's trustees took his affairs in hand and made him an allowance of about $2,000 a year. He lingered on in London for a few years, and brought out his book, dedicated "to all parents and guardians to whom is entrusted the responsibility of making or marring the future of the helpless children entrusted to their care, wishing them a full complement of discretion and amiability, and their wards a happy immunity from the miseries endured during his minority by the author." It is doubtful, however, whether he wrote dedication or book.

After this he was little heard of until his death occurred in a nursing home at the age of 46.

COST OF PYRAMIDS.

A contractor with a head for figures and building estimates has estimated that the Cheops pyramid could not be duplicated for less than $100,000,000. With modern machinery and the employment of forty thousand stone cutters, haulers, quarrymen, masons and laborers, a duplicate of the pyramids could be erected in two years. It has been calculated that the work really required the services of one hundred thousand men for thirty years. The Cheops pyramid occupies a space of twelve and three-quarter acres, and is 746 feet high.

LIKE SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

Mrs. Malaprop—"No, I never was strong on literature. To save my life, I couldn't tell you who wrote 'Gray's Elegy'."



TURKEY'S SIDE DOOR INTO EUROPE.

If Italy carries out her threat to blockade the Dardanelles, she will to a great extent prevent Turkey's merchandise from leaving the country. But Turkey has still a side-door whereby she can penetrate, via the Danube, right into the centre of Europe in vessels of shallow draught. The "Iron Gates" of the Danube formed the great bar to navigation until Turkey, after repeated refusals, agreed to Austria constructing a canal on the right, or Servian, side of the river. This great engineering feat—the last and greatest work in the regulation of the Danube, completed only some fifteen years ago — was accomplished by blasting a channel through the solid rock and building a huge concrete dam, thus making the Danube navigable to the Black sea.—From the Graphic.

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Reaction in Her Favor and She Is Now Popular.

Queen Victoria of Spain is slowly but surely winning the affection of the Spanish people, who at first strongly disapproved of her and her English ways. In fact if King Alfonso succeeds in keeping his throne it will be due in part to the domestic virtues of his wife. Queen Victoria has set a new fashion in Spanish society, that of mothers taking a personal interest in their children.

Queen Victoria practically devotes her life to her babies. She oversees the work of the nurses and occasionally may be seen on the grounds of the palace wheeling the Princess Beatrice in her specially imported English perambulator just like any suburban mother. All this is in defiance of the rigorous court etiquette of Spain which demands that a queen should leave the care of her children entirely to others.

When the Prince of the Asturias was born, according to historial custom a peasant woman from Catalonia was engaged to act as nurse to the heir to the throne. She was a very handsome Catalonian and wore the elaborate and picturesque national costume, but Queen Victoria soon discovered that she was entirely ignorant of hygiene and modern ideas concerning the care of a baby. The result was that the Queen firmly refused to deliver the young Prince over to the new nurse and no expostulation moved her from her position.

She finally gave the Catalonian peasant a sum of money as well as a new outfit of clothes and sent her back to her native province. This action displeased the Spanish court, but the young Queen either was or pretended to be quite ignorant of the magnitude of her offence and simply devoted herself to her small son, bringing him safely through a delicate babyhood to fair health as a small boy.

In all matters save where her children are concerned Queen Victoria has obeyed Spanish court etiquette. Finally there came a reaction in her favor and now her popularity is growing.

THE LIARS' MOUND.

Dyaks Hold Those Who Deceive in Eternal Disgrace.

Dyaks, natives of Borneo, are extremely truthful. So disgraceful, indeed, do the Dyaks consider the deceiving of others by an untruth that such conduct is handed down to posterity by a curious custom. They heap up a pile of the branches of trees in memory of the man who has uttered a great lie, so that the future generations may know of his wickedness and take warning from it.

The persons deceived start the "tugong bula"—the liars' mound—by heaping up a large number of branches in some conspicuous spot by the side of the path from one village to another. Every passer-by contributes to it, and at the same time curses the man in memory of whom it is.

The Dyaks consider the adding to any tugong bula they may pass a sacred duty, the omission of which will meet with supernatural punishment.

NO HOPE OF SAVING LIFE.

Prof. Maeterlinck Utters Plea Against Prolonging It.

In a very beautiful new essay, Prof. M. Maeterlinck writes of death, and in the course of it he enters an eloquent plea against efforts, to extend life beyond its "natural term."

"As science progresses," he says, "It prolongs the agony which is the most dreadful moment and the sharpest peak of human pain and horror for the witnesses, at least. All the doctors consider it their first duty to protract as long as possible even the mose excruciating convulsions. Who has not, at a bedside, twenty times wished to throw himself at their feet and implore them to show mercy?"

One day Mr. Maeterlinck believes, this prejudice will strike us as barbarian, as a relic of the times when humanity was convinced that any known torture was preferable to those awaiting us in the unknown. Doctors defend by pleading that there is scarcely ever a certainly that a case is hopeless. But in the majority of cases delay can "give but a few days, or, at the utmost, a few months of a life that will not be the real life, but much rather 'an extended death.'"

On one point doctors are beginning to yield. "They are slowly consenting, when there is no hope left, if not to deaden at least to lull the last agonies." But still many of them hesitate, "and, like misers, measure out drop by drop the clemency and peace which they ought to lavish." All our knowledge, therefore, "only helps us to die in greater pain, than the animals that know nothing."

But a day will come, M. Maeterlinck predicts, when science will no longer hesitate to shorten our misfortunes, "when life, grown wiser, will depart silently at its hour, knowing that it has reached its term," even as it withdraws every evening, while we sleep, knowing that its day's task is done.

MOTORISTS AND MUD.

Interesting Decision of a Judge in a Little German Town.

A judge at the little German town of Zwickau has handed down a decision which may be commended to the attention of motorists. On a rainy day in the vicinity of the town, a chauffeur was driving his car at high speed and as a consequence sending out to either side of him a shower of mud and dirty water.

Two foot travelers on the road sprang behind a tree to avoid the shower, but they were too late to save their clothing from being damaged. They brought a complaint against the chauffeur and the judge convicted him. He based his decision on a paragraph of German law which provides that "speed must at all times be so regulated as to avoid causing accident or traffic disturbance and as to keep the car within the control of the driver." It was the duty of the cheuffuer, the judge said, to have an eye to all the conditions of traffic, and he therefore should have known that the slower he went the less mud and water his car would throw up.

MY LONGEST MOMENT.

A Dive That Seemed to Last a Whole Lifetime.

Many people seem to think that you cannot have adventures, thrilling encounters, hair-breadth escapes, and the like, without going to the other end of the earth for them, says a writer in London Answers.

I've had my share of experiences in all parts of the world, but the most terrifying thing that ever happened to me was a while back in a quiet little provincial town in the North of England.

I was assistant-instructor at the Public Baths. It was an exceptionally hot summer's evening. I had had my evening off, and was on my way home, hot and peevish, at about ten o'clock, after a two-mile walk from a friend's house.

As I passed the baths I saw that all lights were out and the place shut up for the night, but I had a sudden inspiration that a nice cool plunge would clean away all the discomfort I was feeling.

To think was to act. I carried the keys of the building, and could let myself in by a side door.

I must explain that you reached the highest diving-board of the baths by a couple of steps from the gallery. It was a little drugget-covered platform, erected about twenty feet above the surface of the water, which was some seven feet at the deep end.

I flung off my clothes rapidly, and, seizing the handrails, ran blithely up the steps, stood for a fraction of a second mother-naked on the platform, swayed forward suddenly, bent my knees at the right moment as I was losing my balance, pushed off with my heels, and—

In the next five seconds I went through an ordeal so horrible, so agonising, that the mere thought of it sends me hot and cold in patches.

Let me try to present the pictures that crowded vividly before my mind's eye one after another in such rapid succession that they seemed to come all at once in those years during which that dive seemed to last.

It was Wednesday night—the baths are emptied. I was diving twenty-seven feet into hard porcelain! Oh, the awfulness of such a fate! My poor wife! Head first—a cracked skull or broken neck! Feet first—broken legs at the least, and a night of eternal torment at the bottom of the baths! On all-fours—could any man fall thirty feet in the dark and survive? I remember uttering a fervent prayer and squeezing my eyes down tight. Down—down—down. And then—

Flap! Plosh! Oh, the joy of it! Oh, the stinging, hysterical joy! Seven feet of beautiful, cold, lapping water to wallow in! I hardly noticed the pain of my collision with the surface—and it's no light thing to fall flat on water from a height of twenty feet—so gorgeous was the relief.

I let the water swallow me up, and then rose slowly to the surface; but when I struck out I found that my ordeal rad left me as weak as a baby.

I managed to keep afloat long enough to get to the side, and then, dragging myself along the rail to the steps, clambered to the bank and sank down, a complete physical wreck.

When I recovered I learnt the explanation of my escape on that dreadful Wednesday evening. It was simple enough. My mate had left in a hurry and omitted to release the plug to empty the bath.

GERMAN MODELS SCHOOLS.

But in Germany Itself the System Is Denounced.

The German school system is often held up as a model to the rest of the world, but in Germany itself there is general dissatisfaction with it.

The school, it is complained, is the scene of perpetual war between teachers and pupils. The desire "not for reforms but for reform" was vigorously expressed at a meeting of the famous Goethe Union in Berlin recently when some of the most influential educators of Germany met to discuss the school of the future.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda was in the chair, and among the speakers were men like Dr. Ostwald, of Leipzig, Helmers, of Bremen, Wilhelm Boelsche, of Berlin, and Dr. Petzold, of the same city. According to Dr. Ostwald the school ideal should be that of the future, not that of the past, for "the new ideals are ever an improvement on the old." Pedagogy is the most neglected of all sciences, and before there are good pupils there must be good teachers. The school of the future must aim at conferring on the pupils the maximum of happiness, whereas it now proceeds on the old medical theory that the more unpleasant a medicine tested the better it worked.

Dr. Boelsche called for more attendtion to special and particularly inherited talent instead of treating all pupils in exactly the same way. Dr. Petzold proposed special schools for boys of talent.

One of the most hotly criticized points in the German system is that of examination for promotion, and the meeting unanimously applauded the view of Prof. Klear that in such a matter the aim should be to discover the strength not the weakness of the pupil.

A SNAIL PLAGUE.

The Result of a Collector's Misplaced Enthusiasm.

Creatures removed from their native land by accident or design often find in some strange country a congenial home. Indeed it may happen that not only are the conditions of living favorable but enemies and more strenuous competitors may be absent, and the immigrant increases in numbers beyond all expectation, says the Scotsman.

A notorious example is the rabbit pest in Australia, but less marked and fortunately less severe cases are occasionally recorded. In 1887 or 1888 a West Indian snail suddenly turned up in the thousands on a coffee estate on the east coast of New Caledonia. How it found its way from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific no one knows, but that this particular transference from 20 degrees north to 20 degrees south latitude and of some 120 degrees of longitude did not disturb its equanimity was very apparent.

A still more extraordinary case occurred last year. Complaints were made to the Government of Ceylon of a small plague which threatened to devastate part of the country. The plague was investigated on behalf of the Government by Mr. Green and his report furnishes many interesting details. The area infested covered only three or four square miles, but in that space monstrous snails with shells five inches long were identified as Achatina fulica swarmed in millions.

On a six foot portion of the stem of a cocoanut palm 227 were clustered. Yet the damage done was comparatively slight. True some trees were denuded of the leaves and fruit and the bark was stripped off some, but the country did not exhibit the signs of devastation one would have expected. The immigrants seemed rather to undertake the duties of scavengers and to devour the rubbish which lay in plenty near the native houses.

One peculiar food supply was indicated. Natives alleged that their buildings were being attacked and that holes had been eaten through the walls, but investigation showed that the snails had confined themselves to the consumption of the limewash and plaster materials, which they utilized for the construction of their shells. The Achatina fulica is an East African native, but it is a great wanderer.

From East Africa it colonized Mauritius, thence it was transported to the Seychelles and Calcutta, where it thrives. And now to the misplaced enthusiasm of a collector who, receiving some living specimens from abroad, liberated them in his garden in the up-country of Ceylon, can be traced their introduction to the island.

JAPANESE CHILD MANNERS.

What a Cluster of the Yellow Children at Play Suggest.

A cluster of little Japanese children at play somehow suggests to me a grand picture gallery of a nation, says Mortimer Menpes. Every picture is a child upon which has been expended the subtle decorative sense of its family or neighbors, as expressed in the tint of its dress and sash and in the decoration of its little head. It is in the children that the national artistic and poetic nature of the Japanese people most assuredly finds expression. Each little one expressed in its tiny dress some conception, some idea or thought, dear to the mother, some particular aspect of the national ideals. And just as in the West, the character of a man can be gauged by the set and creases of his trousers, so in Japan are the sentiments and ideals of a mother expressed in the design and coloring of her baby's little kimono.

Thus, when watching a group of children, maybe on a fete day, one instinctively compares them with a gallery of pictures, each of which is a masterpiece, painted by the artist whose individuality is clearly expressed therein. Each little picture in this gallery of children is perfect in itself; yet on closer study it will be found that the children are more than mere pictures. They tell us of the truths of Japan.

The science of deportment occupies quite half the time of the Japanese children's lives, and so early are they trained that even the baby of three, strapped to the back of its sister, aged five, assumes that awkward position bow to you and behave with perfect propriety and grace. This Japanese baby has already gone through a course of severe training in the science of deportment. It has been taught how to walk, how to kneel down and how to get up again without disarranging a single fold of its kimono.

After that it is necessary that it should learn the correct way to wait upon people—how to carry a tray, and how to present it gracefully; while the dainty handing of a cup to a guest is of the greatest importance imaginable. A gentleman can always tell the character of a girl and the class to which she belongs by the way she offers him a cup of sake. And then the children are taught that they must always control their feelings—if they are sad, never to cry; if they are happy, to laugh quietly, never in a boisterous manner, for that would be considered vulgar in the extreme.

HE COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHTS

TILL HE FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Fred. Swanson, of Saskatchewan, sends a message of cheer to those who feel the weariness and discouragement that comes from broken rest.

Macklin, Sask., Jan. 1 (Special). —Those who suffer from sleepless nights and get up in the morning feeling tired and discouraged will find renewed hope in the statement made by Fred Swanson of this place. He could not sleep at nights. He discovered the cause. It was Kidney trouble. He discovered the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," Mr. Swanson says in an interview regarding his case, "I was troubled with my kidneys for over a year, so bad that I could not sleep at nights. After using one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found great relief. Four boxes removed all my pain and now I sleep well and I am as strong in my Kidneys as any man."

If the Kidneys are wrong the blood becomes clogged with impurities and natural rest is an impossibility. Strong, healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, new life all over the body and that delightful rest that is the sweetest thing in life. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make strong, healthy Kidneys.

THE HOUR OF NEED.

A policeman in the north-east section of Washington heard loud cries of "Police! Murder!" coming from a house on his beat, and broke in.

He found a man beating his wife and he stopped the fight. The woman was the one who had been doing the screaming.

"How long has this been going on?" the policeman asked them.

"About half an hour," sobbed the woman, glaring at her husband.

"Well, why didn't you yell before? I heard nothing until a minute ago."

"Oh," replied the woman, "I was getting the best of it until I began to scream."

LEGITIMATE LIES.

B. F. writes, asking if there really are legitimate lies. Yes, indeed. A few that occur to us offhand are the following:—

"She is not at home."

"It happened to a friend of mine."

"Sorry, but I've got an engagement."

"We missed you awfully."

CHANGED HER MIND.

Sharpe—"On his birthday before their marriage she gave him a book entitled, "A Perfect Gentleman."

Whealton—"Any change after a year of married life?"

Sharpe—"Yes; on his last birthday she gave him a book entitled 'Wild Animals I Have met.'"

Jim—"Why does Miss Power wear such big sleeves?" Miss Spite—"Have you ever noticed her mouth?" Jim—"Why, yes; but what has her mouth to do with it?" Miss Spite—"Oh, nothing, only they say she has a habit of laughing in her sleeve."

Why Should I Use Cuticura Soap?

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it *is* for skin troubles, but its great mission is to *prevent* skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair live and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 7M, Boston, U.S.A., for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

QUEER EASTERN DRINKS.

National Drink of Tibetans—Fermented Cocoanut Milk.

Arra may be said to be the national drink of the Tibetans, being given at all times and in all places. The natives carry it in long buffalo horns on their trips from place to place, and the shepherds deem their existence miserable if they have not their daily allowance. Arra is used also by the Bhutians, but the great drink of these people is marwa. This is a kind of beer made from millet. The grain is subjected to a very primitive method of fermentation without malting, and is stored in earthenware jugs; it has to be used quickly, as it soon sours; it is very light in alcohol, but it is extremely nourishing.

Nipa wine, made from the nipa palm, is a common beverage in Burma. It resembles in taste and flavor the palm wine or toddy of India, though by some it is thought to be more powerful in its inebriating qualities. But the favorite beverage of the Burmese is shouchou, which greatly resembles sam-tchoo, only it is a little more fiery in taste and its effect is somewhat quicker and decidedly more lasting.

They also use the milk of the cocoanut, which they ferment in quantities and preserve in glazed earthenware jars which hold from 100 to 150 gallons apiece. Like their neighbors the Hindus and Chinese, they are prolific in the distillation of their many fruits, and many excellent drinks are made thereform. They import large quantities of European liquor, especially gin, and as a rule they prefer strong spirits instead of money in payment for what we term odd jobs.

AS GOOD AS A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE

Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones. They are as good as a doctor; are absolutely safe and can always be relied upon to drive away any malady arising from derangements of the stomach or bowels. Concerning them Mrs. O. A. Wheeler, Northlands, Sask., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets an invaluable medicine. I live twenty miles from town and doctor, so am glad to have so reliable a medicine at hand. I consider the Tablets a real necessity in the home and shall never be without them. They have kept my baby well and have made him a bonnie baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Many a man's success is due to his ability to use other men's brains.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

The majority of umbrella thieves are borrowers in disguise.

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles.—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

ELEPHANTS ASLEEP.

A question often raised in regard to the African elephant is whether these animals ever rest or not. At first blush it would appear that there could only be one answer to the question. So huge an animal must expend a terrible amount of energy and therefore as one might reasonably infer must need more time than smaller animals for rest and reinvigoration. Nevertheless many travellers and some naturalists have asserted that the African elephant, in the native state never sleeps or at least never lies down. A correspondent who has sent photographs direct from Malek on the White Nile says in the communication that accompanies them that the pictures represent "a herd of female elephants photographed in the bush near Malek, in the Mogalla province of the Anglo-Egyptain Sudan. It has been maintained that the African elephant never lies down to rest. Several may be seen thus sleeping."

FATHER'S REQUIREMENT.

"And are you positive that you can support my daughter?"

"I think that I can make both ends meet."

"That isn't sufficient. The man who marries my daughter must not only make both ends meet, he must be able to make them overlap."

"Mrs. O'Rooney," said Father M'Murphy, "why do I never see Patrick at church now?" Mrs. O'Rooney shook her head sadly. "Is it Socialism?" "Warse than that, your riverence." "Is't Atheism?" "Warse, your riverence." "What is it, then?" "Rheumatism."

Let "Dick" Choose



Fill your bird's seed dish afresh with the seed you have been using, then put some of BROCK'S within reach, and see how quickly Dick picks out "Brock's".

Feed him for a month on

Brock's Bird Seed

—let him enjoy the cake of Brock's Bird Treat that comes in every box—and notice the improvement in his plumage, health and song.

Let "Dick" try this Bird Tonic at our expense. Mail us the coupon below, filled in, and we will send you, absolutely free, two full-size cakes of Brock's Bird Treat. 45

NICHOLSON & BROCK
9-11 Francis St., Toronto.

For this coupon please send me, free of charge or obligation on my part, two full size cakes of Brock's Bird Treat, and oblige.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

POOR THING.

Stella—What causes her insomnia?

Belle—She takes so many beauty exercises before retiring that it is morning when she finishes.

Sore Throat is no trifling ailment. It may carry disease germs to any part of the body through the food you eat. When you feel sore throat coming on, use Hamlins Wizard Oil.

It costs more to be engaged than it does to get married. But in some instances it is worth more.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Doing the right thing is seldom a source of worry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Ask a young mother how old the baby is, and she will answer in detail—giving the exact number of months, weeks and days.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Every man knows what he will do in an emergency—until the time comes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"What is the matter with your wife? I see she's got her hand in a sling." "Reckless driving." "Horse?" "No, nail."

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Many a married man would appreciate his home more if it had all the comforts of a club.

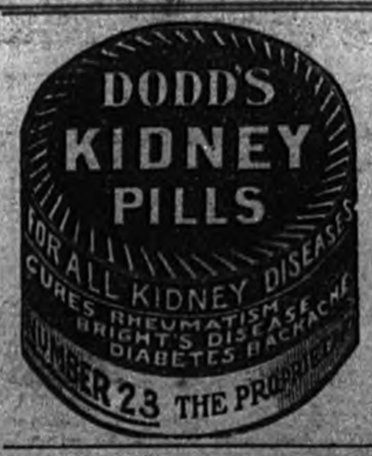
Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A woman always has some cause for being dissatisfied. If it isn't her hat it may be her husband.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A SILENT NATION.

The Japanese, alone of all races, utter no sound when engaged in combat. From this national trait springs the curious regulation which prevents Japanese regiments from possessing bands, bugles or drums. Orders are given verbally, or by means of signals with the hand or sword. No trumpets sound the charge, no drums beat the tattoo, and no bugles wake the troops with their ringing calls.



Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

AUTHOR OF "ROCK OF AGES."

Augustus Montague Tiplady, Born at Farnham, Surrey, England.

Augustus Montague Tiplady, author of the well-known hymn, "Rock of Ages," was born in 1740, at Farnham, Surrey, England. His father, an English officer, fell at the siege of Cartagena. Augustus got his early education at Westminster School, where his rare mental gifts and talents were soon apparent. Having devoted himself to the ministry, he studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the age of 22 was ordained to the living of Blagdon, Somersetshire. Some conscientious scruples made him soon resign and remove to another church at Broad Hembury, Devon, with a stipend of $400.

During the period he occupied this position he gave his leisure time to literary work of various kinds. His health was never robust; the Devonshire climate did not suit him, and in 1775 he removed to London, where he died in 1788 from consumption. His collected works were published in six volumes, while "Rock of Ages" has been translated into many languages. A Latin version was made by Mr. Gladstone.

Shiloh's Cure
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

POOR THING.

"It's the first $1,000 that's hard to get," explained the eminent millionaire.

"I know that," responded the mere man. "I've been trying to accumulate it for the last forty years."

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

WAS A VILLAIN.

Harduppe—Is Wigwagg honest?

Borrowell—Well, he came around to my house the other day and stole an umbrella I had borrowed from him.

TAKE NOTICE.
We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.
From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

MEAN INSINUATION.

"Did you notice how Mabel changed color the other day?"

"Well, I suppose the kind she was using before didn't suit her complexion."

While more prevalent in winter, when sudden changes in the weather try the strongest constitutions, colds and coughs and ailments of the throat may come in any season. At first sight of derangement use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Instant relief will be experienced, and use of the medicine until the cold disappears will protect the lungs from attack. For anyone with throat or chest weakness it cannot be surpassed.

GOT LEFT IN THE RUSH.

"Ruth is engaged to be married the coming winter."

"The mischief she is! I intended to propose to that girl myself when I got time."

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

ALL FOR EXPERIENCE.

The girl was very rich and the young man was poor but honest. She liked him, but that was all, and he knew it. One night he had been a little more tender than usual.

"You are very rich," he ventured.

"Yes," she replied, frankly. "I am worth one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

"And I am poor."

"Yes."

"Will you marry me?"

"No."

"I thought you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

"Oh, just to see how a man feels when he loses one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Goes farthest for the money
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

Investments for the New Year

We have to offer several first-class bond investments yielding 6 per cent. net, carrying our unqualified recommendation.

WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS

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FURS

Trappers, Hunters and Dealers in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our quotations, which we cheerfully furnish upon request. We specialize in the following:—RIGHT PRICES. LIBERAL ASSORTMENT. And remittance forwarded same day goods received, express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us, no shipment too large or too small. Canada's Largest Fur Operator. "There's a Reason." Your business and correspondence solicited. DEPT. B
John Hallam - TORONTO

Will Cure CONSUMPTION
A New Discovery

Mr. Wm. R. Copeland, of 511 Pape Ave., Toronto, after searching over ten years, has discovered a remarkable remedy which has successfully cured a number of cases of consumption. One, a Toronto Railway motorman, was given ten days only to live by two doctors, one of them a lung specialist. Interested parties will be furnished names and addresses of those who have been cured. Price, $1 a bottle, or six for $5. Mention nearest express office when ordering.

THAT GOOD BEGINNING.

The smart young man—his school honors thick upon him, and his intention to teach the world in general, and his father in particular, the manner in which up-to-date commerce should be conducted — stood earnestly holding forth in his father's office.

"You may rely upon me, sir," he was saying, with perfervid emphasis. "I will devote my whole life to the interests of the business. It shall be my aim and ambition to keep the family name free from stain."

"Good!" said the old man, gruffly. "That's the spirit. Tell the office-boy to give you the whiting and ammonia; then go and polish up the brass name-plate on the door."



MOTHERS!
DO YOU KNOW—
That when you put a salve onto your child's skin, it passes through the pores and enters the blood, just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach?
You would not put a coarse mass of animal fat, colored by various mineral poisons (such as many crude salves are) into your child's blood by way of the stomach? Then why do so by way of the pores?
Take no risk. Use always the pure herbal essences provided in Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal oil or fat, and no poisonous mineral coloring matter. From start to finish it is purely herbal.
It will heal sores, ulcers, abscesses, eruptions, varicose ulcers, cuts, burns and bruises more quickly than any other known preparation. It is antiseptic, quickly stops the smarting of a sore or cut, cures piles, inflamed sores and blood-poisoning. It is a combination of healing power and scientific purity. Ask those who have proved it.
All druggists and stores 50c box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.
ZAM-BUK
SHOULD BE IN YOUR HOME

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

H. W. DAWSON, 90 COLBORNE ST., Toronto.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES — GOOD Buildings; near Brampton.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRE FRUIT FARM—Brick House and Good Buildings; St. Catharines.

A NUMBER OF GOOD STOCK, GRAIN and Dairy Farms in Halton, Peel, York, Ontario and Prince Edward Counties.

SEVERAL GOOD FRUIT FARMS IN the Niagara Fruit Belt.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, Alberta and British Columbia Lands, in small or large blocks.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Farm, consult H. W. Dawson, Ninety Colborne St., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED. — A LINE FOR every home. Write us for our choice list of agents supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN—$50 PER WEEK SELLING one hand Egg-Beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

TWENTY TO FIFTY BARBERS ADVERtised for in Toronto papers alone almost every day; let us teach you barber trade; expert instruction; constant practice; tools free. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 221 Queen East, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY and FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUPUS, etc. internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

6 TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED. — A STUDY OF other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

SPECIALISTS ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measurement. Glasses fitted by age. Write to-day for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 15c per oz.
The best place is
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

"The Most Beautiful Location in New York City."
HOTEL SAVOY
Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Street
Overlooking Central Park
Affording a delightful residence, from which all the principal centres of the city are readily accessible.
Beautiful rooms: Single $2, with bathroom $3 and upward—double $3, with bathroom $4 and upward; large parlor, alcove bedroom and bathroom $4.50, or larger suites upon application. Spacious restaurant, palm garden, billiard room, etc.
Send for Booklet. JOHN P. RIES, Manager

DR. DOW'S

STURGEON OIL LINIMENT
External application for man or beast. Everyone knows of the wonderful qualities in the oil of the STURGEON for sprains, lameness, etc.
Dr. Dow's formula has it in its best form. For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Swellings, etc., it cannot be equalled.
Try it once and you will be satisfied. Price 25 cents.
ASK YOUR DEALER. HE SELLS IT.
The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., Sole Props. St. John, N. B.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

January and February Clearing Sale

500 yds. of Overalling to clear at 40c. per lb., much cheaper than by the yard.

800 yards of Carpet to clear at less than 25 p.c.

Men's and Boys odd sizes in Heavy Wool Underwear to clear at cost.

Big reduction in certain lines of Dress Good from 25cts. to $1.50.

Fur Ruffs and Collars at a great reduction.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Dam and Sluiceways at Lake Quince Que., will be received until 4.00 p.m. on Thursday, February 15th. 1912, for the construction of a Dam and Sluiceways below the outlet of Lake Quince at the head of Maple Rapids, in the townships of Guerin and Baby, county of Pontiac Que.

Plans specification, and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., J. M. Michaud, District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at Hallebury, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of Honourable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten percent, (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DEROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within 9 miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother son, daughter brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Annual Report of Argenteuil Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting the annual report for the year 1911, your directors have to say that they have attended to the business of the Society, held the annual exhibition as in former years, which they consider on the whole was fairly good. Your directors are of opinion that if the fall exhibition had been held later in the season it would have been better and it was their intention to have held the Exhibition near towards the end of September instead of near the first, but owing to one of the days fixed by them being taken for the holding of the Federal elections in the Dominion, the days had to be changed.

Your directors during the year have built a horse barn and have made an addition to the poultry building which has caused an expenditure of about $625 00, and the board feel sure that the great convenience and comfort that the erection of these buildings have given to the exhibitors, that the same will meet with your approval.

Owing to the representations made to the Minister of Agriculture of our Province by our local member John Hay Esq., a special grant of $400 00 was obtained from the department to aid your board of directors to put up these buildings.

Your directors are pleased to hear of so many of the farmers in the country who are building silos and also of so many of them making great and permanent improvements to their stables which is necessary in a dairy county like Argenteuil.

The membership of the society for the year 1911 numbered 313 being an increase of 34 over the previous year. This increase is satisfactory and it is greatly owing to the efforts of a few of your Board of Directors, who have taken time to solicit persons to become members. Your directors hope that for the year 1912 every member will make an effort to obtain at least another member for the Society.

Your directors still have to report that there are 34 shares still held by shareholders of the Old Permanent Exhibition Company in the Exhibition Grounds and Buildings. The owners of these shares are demanding more for their shares than your Board of Directors feel they would be justified in paying. The annual Excursion to either Macdonald College or to the Experimental Farm was not taken this year owing to the very large guarantee required by the Railway Companies, (double what it was formerly.)

Your directors consider that the special premiums given on standing grain this year by the department is a good thing and that it will induce and encourage the farmers of our county (as the intention of it is) to grow clean grain.

The work done at the ploughing match this year was excellent but the ploughmen were few. Only one boy in the boy's class. Your board of directors do not like doing away with this match and they sincerely hope a better attendance of ploughmen will be at the next annual match.

Your directors were pleased to see the good attendance at the lectures given by the agricultural the lecturers sent by the department at Ottawa last winter and they consider valuable information can always be obtained by attending such lectures.

The directors and members of this Society have to thank again Hon. Mr. Perley, M.P. and others for their liberal subscription to the funds of the society and for the interest they take in the society's welfare.

Cr.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, '11	255 54
Membership fees and special premiums	602 00
Gate Receipts	817 50
Side Shows	10 00
Rent of dancing platform and booths	55 00
Annual Government Grant	131 80
Sp'l. grant for standing grain. " to aid in erection of building	50 00 / 400 00
Rent of Stalls	38 00
H. Hammond, use of grounds	6 00
Entry tickets on exhibits	30 75
Interest	9 64
Exhibitors to aid ploughing match	32 00
Overpaid receipts	1 17
	$2839 40

Dr.	
Premiums awarded for 1911	1371 30
H. Hammond, Interest	144 00
C. W. Bradford & W. Griffith shares in Ex. Buildings	111 80
Ins. premium on buildings	43 11
J. P. McKimmie, contract on horse barns, etc	618 62
Town Council for water tax	5 00
Expenses of holding ploughing match	14 50
T. McOuat & Son, nails etc	9 99
P. & A. McGibbon for lumber	19 13
Printing and Blank Book	83 50
Rent of Town Hall	6 00
Expenses of holding exhibition, band, men's wages,	188 66
Expenses of holding directors meetings	22 35
Postage during the year	9 44
Mr. Carkner, repairs to fence and drawing water	42 00
Salary for Sec.-Treas.	150 00
	$2839 40

CUSHING.

Miss Mary Watson left on Saturday for Montreal.

Miss Jennie Weir is away on a visit to friends in Montreal.

Miss Alberta Nicholls is away on a visit to friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Webster Watson left last week on a visit to his friends in the city

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church met and spent a very pleasant a very pleasant afternoon at Mrs. C. L. Cooke's on Thursday of last week.

Work on the C. N. R. construction here has closed for the present owing to the cold weather. The Italian camp is deserted as they all left for parts unknown on Monday.

Messrs. Geo. and Percy Nicholls were in Stardale, Ont., on Wednesday visiting Mr. Willie Matthews, the formers nephew who met with a painful accident last week having his thumb torn off in a gasoline engine.

A night school under the tuition of Mr. Barron B.A., of McGill has been organized and will be held three evenings a week in the Stone School. Quite a few of the boys have joined and more have signified their intention of doing so. It is to be hoped the experiment will meet with success as the idea is a excellent one.

The Ladies Association of St. Mungo's met at the Manse on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was an important one and was largely attended. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place and the date of the annual tea-meeting was decided on February 8th and 9th. Mrs. Frank Fuller was unanimously re-elected to the office of president with Miss Alice Davidson as secretary and Miss Bessie Nicholls treasurer, taking the place of Mrs. W. Canning Jr., who resigned. Mrs. J. Douglas and Mrs. Gaston are first and second vice-presidents and Miss A. Weir assistand secretary.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Iron Bridge" will be received by J. E. Valois Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, at his office in the town of Lachute, up to the 29th of January instant, to build an iron bridge across the North River in the said Parish, to replace the bridge commonly called "Power's Bridge"; the same to be built with two spans and with the materials similar to those of the bridge on the West River Bridge in the town of Lachute; the price to include only the value of such bridge without including any costs for work to be done on the central pier on abutments.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Lachute, this tenth day of January, 1912.

J. E. VALOIS,
Secretary-Treasurer

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—A good dairy farm belonging to Mr. George Perks situated in La Paie, 2½ miles East of St. Andrews, consisting of 126 acres more or less 80 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and wood. About 700 sugar trees. Good well and spring, also bounded by the Ottawa River. Good stabling and barns to accomodate about 20 head of cattle. Very convenient to the railroad and steamboat stations. Selling on account of ill health. Terms Easy. Will be made known by applying to

MRS. GEORGE PERKS,
Main Street, St. Andrews, East.
or to
M. SMITH, Beech Ridge,
P. O. Box 10, Lachute.

What nicer gift could you secure for Christmas than to buy one of the beautiful "Layton" Pianos, Pianolas or a nice organ. Something that will beautify your home and make it bright and attractive. Our prices and terms will sure to suit, so call on us and we will serve you well.

WM. BERRY
MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

Make Your Money Buy Its Utmost!

Clearing Sale of Winter Footwear.

Men's Seamless Felt Boots, Reg. $2.25 Sp'l. $1.30
Men's 1 buckled Overshoe, " 1.75 " 98
Men's fine felt top storm rubbers " 1.50 " 98
Special value in Ladies' and Childrens Felt Slippers
Extra Special Skating Boots at less than factory price.
Men's, Ladies and Childrens rubbers at 25 p.c. less than cost price.

Special Sale of Men's Underwear.

Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, Reg. $2.00 Suit, Spl. $1.25
" Fleece " " 1.25 " 75
25 Men's Overcoats, Regular $10.00 coat, special $3.50
" Suits, " 15.00 " 6.50
50 Caps, " 90c " 25c.

W. G. Staniforth, Main St.

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

That is the reason to which we attribute our ever increasing trade, because in the manufacture of our bread and confectionery we use nothing but the best. We make it our duty to fill every order promptly, and make a specialty of any cakes you may wish. No order too large or too small. Try us, and that will be the test.

☞ Just received, a splendid assortment of choice candies in bulk and in fancy boxes, that will appeal to your good taste, for the Christmas trade.

We also have a very pretty assortment of choice Xmas Cards, Picture post-cards, etc. at most reasonable rates.

Always on hand a large quantities of fancy cakes.

R. HAMILTON, - Lachute.

January CLEARING Sale!

Wishing to reduce our Stock several Thousand Dollars before Stock-taking, and in order to do this we will offer big reductions in many lines for CASH.



You need not send your money away. Our prices will compare favorably with the January Sales of the large Catalogue houses. Space will not permit us to give you a list of the prices and goods we have to offer you, but a call will convince you that we say is correct.

We also wish to thank our many customers for the last years business which has broken all previous records.

McFAUL BROS., West End

Who said Stoves?





T. McOuat & Son, Lachute.

CALGARY
PRAIRIE DIAMOND

Are you satisfied with your Investments?

Have you any desire to have your $ $ $ earn more Golden Coin? If so, clip out this Coupon and get free information how this is accomplished.

HUNT & CO.
Underwood Block
CALGARY.

I shall be pleased to receive your book How Dollars Grow while you sleep! Name..... Address.....

CALGARY
PRAIRIE DIAMOND