The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD., 1913. NO. 37

Central Market!

Preserving Time!

Preserving Time is here and we are prepared for it? We go to Montreal and select our stock which is of the very best. We buy right and sell right, so come along with your orders that we will promptly fill for you and give you every satisfaction.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market. • Main Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE CHEAP:—Thirty dollars, will buy a good second-hand organ. Parties may see the same at

MRS. L. M. GASTON,
Cushing.

To Whom It May Concern.

The undersigned wishes to inform those that he will be at home every Wednesday for the purpose of receiving taxes.

JNO. McMEEKIN,
Stonefield.

BUNGALO FOR SALE,—One mile from Lachute on Brownsburg Road.

Apply to,
WM. DRENNAN.

Lost,—On Sunday last a pure white hound strayed from Chatham. Persons knowing of same please communicate or return to,

HERB. BRADFORD,
Chatham.

Our ladies' coats are the best yet. The moderate prices are the result of long experience in buying.

W. BANFORD & SON.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church intend giving a New England Supper, followed by a programme, in the Lecture Hall of the Church on the evening of Thurs., Oct. 9th, Admission 40cts.

Men's overcoats are also in hand. We are always glad to shew these goods. Have a look at them.

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE,—One pair of light driving horses, one well broken to saddle, double harness, also Buggie and pole All in best of condition.

Apply to,
MRS. W. H. POTTER,
Maple Lodge,
Phone 98 Lachute.

NOTICE.

The ladies aid of Cushing Methodist Church purpose holding a parlor social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Davidson St. Philippe, on the evening of Oct. 16th. A pleasant time is anticipated. Home made candy for sale. Admission, 25 cents. 10-10

Ladies' Costumes too. Only a few of these from $10 00 to 20.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE TO LET,—A good house on Grace Street. Apply to,

J. A. BEDARD, & SON.
Lachute.

Grand Concert.

The Shamrock Concert Co, consisting of 10 Clever People, will open a weeks engagement in the Town Hall, commencing Monday Oct. 6th.

All the latest songs, singing and dancing, lasting three hours.

Admission Free

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

Headquarters for School Supplies

Every kind of School Requisite can be found in our large and varied stock.

Our past record ensures you of the Best and the Cheapest place to secure the Goods.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Medley, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Massiah.

Mrs. H. E. Burwash spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. R. D. McKenzie is in Montreal for a few days this week.

Miss Irene Hewitt left on Monday to take a position in Montreal.

Miss Annie Arthur, of Belle River, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Geo. Calder and son Willie spent a few days at 16 Island this week.

Mr. W. R. McVicar, of Rivington, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. McKnight, of Montreal, was the week end guest of Mrs. Chas. Calder.

Mrs. Given and the Misses DeLisle, have gone to Quvon to spend the winter.

Mrs Ferguson, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. McGibbon.

Rev and Mrs Forsythe spent a few days this week at the Dalesville Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson spent the week-end with their uncle Mr. W. Robertson.

Miss R. Vasey and Mr. Fred Roberts, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Deacon this week.

Mr Wheatley and daughter, of Lakeside, are guests of Mrs. M Jones for a few days.

Mrs. Piche and daughter, of Wakefield are spending a few months with Mrs. Eugene Jousse.

Mr. Harold Massiah and Mr. James Lockwood, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. Messiah.

Miss Lillian Miller has returned to Montreal after spending a few weeks the guest of Mrs Alex. Doig.

Mrs. Stevens who has been spending the past few months in town left on Tuesday for Yorkton, Sask.

Mrs. Wilson and daughters, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Walker.

Mrs. R. W. Evans and Mrs. Wm. Miller spent the week-end in St. Eustache the guest of Mr. Robt. Miller.

Miss Nettie Giles and Mr. Harlow Giles of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Giles.

A Grand Shooting match will be held in the L.A.A. Rink, on Friday night Oct. 3rd for a number of good ducks and turkeys.

The Ladies Guild, of St. Simeons Church held their first meeting for the season on Thursday afternoon at the Parsonage.

The members of the I.O.G.T. held a 10ct. tea on Wednesday evening last at which a pleasant hour was spent and the sum of $5.10 realized.

Among those leaving for Macdonald College this week were Messrs Egbert and Harold McOuat, George and W. Hay and Cecil Bradford.

Messrs. Dan and V. Parker, of Montreal, Bert Rowland and W. C. Hall, of Verdun, were guests of Mr Thos. McGregor for the week-end

The Sacrament of the Lords Supper will be despenced in the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 12th at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murdock, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. P. Lefleur and Mrs. F. Rowe, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. C. Hutchins.

The Shamrock Concert Co. will open a weeks engagement in the Town Hall, Lachute, on Monday Oct. 6th. 3 hours fun every night. Admission Free.

Mrs. Wooster, of Montreal, who has been the guest of Mrs. Beers for a few weeks returned home on Sunday last accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Ball.

Among those leaving for McGill University this week were the Misses Margaret Hay and Norah Christie, Messrs. Elmer and Reid Giles, and Mr. John Calder.

The amounts donated to the Lord's Day Alliance were $79.50. From Lachute, $49.10 and Brownsburg $30.40 which were forwarded to Rev. W. G Mingie Secretary and for which Dr. Clunie has received a receipt.

Presbyterian Church services for Sunday, Oct. 5th as follows.—Lachute, 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. East Settlement, 3 p.m. Rev. J. L. George. Upper Lachute, 11 a m. Thomas' Gore 3 p.m. Brownsburg, 7.30 p.m. conducted by Rev. J. A. McKenzie.

The date of the New England Supper to be given by the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church, has been changed to Thursday. Oct 9 h. Mr. S. S. Bain, of Montreal, will be present and sing several solos.

Educational Meeting.

Public meetings in the interests of education will be held in the following places: Monday, October 6th,—Davidson's School, St. Philippe, 2 p.m. Geneva School, Lachute Road 7 p.m.

Tuesday, October 7th,—Lost River School. 2 p.m.; Arundel, Thompson's 7 p.m. Wednesday, October 8th,—Harrin (Shaws), 1 p.m., Calumet School at 7 p.m. Addresses will be given by inspector Gen. Sutherland of Quebec, and Inspector McOuat and others on the needs of our schools.

A service for men was held in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon last at which Mr. Bradford physical director of the Y.M.C.A. Montreal, gave a most interesting address urging the forming of a men's Montreal improvement Society and speaking of co-operation work which had been accomplished in other towns

At the close of the meeting it was decided to appoint a committee who would further talk up this work.

The Orange Association.

The Grand Lodge Committee has arranged for a visit to be paid to Shrewsbury and Lost River lodges, Saturday evening, Oct. 4th. The visiting brethren will be some of the best posted brethren in the province, and will instruct the members in the secret work of the order as well as assisting in the initiatory exercises and the conferring of degrees.

These meetings are arranged so that the lodges may become more thoroughly posted in the ritual work of the lodge, and heretofore have resulted in increased interest being taken in the meetings.

It is expected that many of the brethren of the other lodges throughout Argenteuil County will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded and will be present. The meeting at Shrewsbury will start at 7 00 p.m. and the meeting at Lost River will start at 8.00 p m.

Celebrates 100th Birthday

On Monday last, a very proud gathering took place in Ste. Monique, to celebrate the 100th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Bazile Piche (nee Emilie Lafleur.) Mrs. Piche who is very strong and active for her great age, was born near Montreal in the year 1813. In 1835, she married Mr. Piche, and went to Ste. Monique, where she still resides with her second son. Out of a family of nine children seven are still living, two of whom are themselves great-grand-mothers;—Mrs. J. Hupe, of East Templeton, Mrs. G. Labelle, Mrs. A. Sewell, Mrs. J. Trudeau and Bazil, all of Montreal, Matthias, of Ste. Monique, and Prosper of St. Canute. Mrs. Hupe was an infant in arms during the rebellion of 1837, and many and interesting are the stories which old Mrs. Piche's descendants are scattered far and wide over the country but still a goodly number are within reach of the old homestead at Ste. Monique where Mrs. Piche has spent most of her long life.

WEDDING BELLS

CLELAND—GREY.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Pine Hill, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday afternoon last at 3 o'clock when their eldest daughter Lucy, was united in marriage to Mr. James Cleland, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. F. Forsythe, of Lachute. The bride who looked sweet in a gown of white embroidered voile and raticella drawn thread lace. She was attended by her sister Miss Adelaide, while Mr. Chas. Joss. supported the groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Katie Reid, the bridal party standing beneath a beautiful arch of autumn foliage and ferns, after which the guests sat down to a sumptuous repast. Mr. and Mrs. Cleland left on the evening train for Montreal and other points. The bride travelling in a suit of navy blue cloth and hat to match.

Town Council.

The regular meeting of the above council was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, last, there being present the Mayor, Felix Paquette, and Councillors J. P. McKimmie, A. McFaul, W. M. Scott, V. Lefebvre, C. Raymond, and R. Hamilton. Minutes of the last regular meeting were then read and approved.

Reports of finance and Road Committee were received and adopted.

Moved by Councillor Scott, seconded by councillor Hamilton that the request of the rate payers for a light on Water Street be left in the hands of the Police Committee to investigate and report at next meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

CUSHING.

Mr. G. Nicholls was in St. Andrews on Tuesday.

Miss Alberta Cleland returned to the city on Monday to resume her classes at the Art Gallery.

Miss May Fraser returned to Montreal also on Monday after a pleasant visit with her friends at the Manse.

Miss McArthur of the Manse left last week to spent her annual vacation with her friends in Avoca and Grenville.

Rev. Mr. Faulie, of Kingston, Ont., was a guest of his friend Rev. Mr. Fraser of St. Mungo's for several days this week.

Miss Alberta Nicholls left for Montreal on Monday morning and intends leaving on Saturday with her cousin Miss Edith Thompson of New York for a visit of several months in that city.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS,—At Lachute, on Sunday, Sept. 28th 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Chambers, a daughter.

SUPERB!

This is the word which describes our new Ladies Coats for Fall and Winter.

We have now in stock all the newest styles and colors in these, also a few Ladies Costumes, Fall Styles in Tweeds and Serges, Colors and Black.

We have also stocked a few choice lines of Ladies' Dresses Trimmed in Bulgarian Silk, etc.

These goods are all from the best makers in Canada—tailor made.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Don't fail to see our New Stock of Trimmed Millinery. All imported. Come early and get a hat Chicago Trimmed and made.

We have a fine line of Ready to Wear Dresses for Fall and Winter, Ladie's Misses and Children's Underwear. Hosiery, Corsets, and Smallware.

Our new stock of China cannot be rivaled. New Goods every few days.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Clay Industries
Poison Ivy
The Capture
The $20,000 Corot
An Adventure in the Autumn Woods
Scenes in Japan
The Blarney Stone

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family and for friends far and near

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUUSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued).

She only shook her head deprecatingly, as much as to say, "Foolish man, be quiet," and refused to budge an inch.

He was about to repeat the castigation in a severer form, when Annie called out: "Don't beat her, poor thing. There is something wrong with the harness. We are all down on one side."

And sure enough, when he came to look, the left shaft had given way and was only about a quarter of a yard from the ground. Had not Thekla stood so still, they might all have been precipitated into the road.

Harry jumped out to try and repair the mischief, but he did not know much about harness, and all the queer little bits of old string, odds and ends of rope, and iron chains with loosely riveted links, confused him sorely.

"Something has gone wrong, that's quite clear," he said, "but I'm not man enough to put it right, and I think we had better wait till Jens comes. He can't be very far behind."

As he spoke Jens appeared, bounding over the rocks like a chamois, having taken a short cut. To Harry's relief he treated the disaster with the utmost nonchalance and as if it were an every-day occurrence, which indeed it proved to be. Jens took from his pocket a large clasp-knife, cut a tolerably thick piece of wood from the nearest tree, pruned it into shape, and then inserted the peg thus manufactured, into the iron hole in the shaft, in the place of the one that had either broken or slipped out.

Then he examined the remainder of the bit of string, but finding it too short for his purpose, and extremely rotten into the bargain, he produced a longer and stouter piece, and repaired the evil after the orthodox Norwegian fashion.

Mr. Thompson watched the operation with distrust and alarm. When he saw on what slender materials his safety depended, he vowed nothing should ever make him enter the "Stolkjaerre" again, and it was only when Jens soothingly assured him they were close to the lake that he reconsidered his determination, and was once more induced to entrust his precious life to a wooden peg and a bit of string. But he did so under protest. The thing was not to his liking—far from it.

CHAPTER XIX.

Five minutes more of jolting and bumping, verified Jens' words, and brought them to the lake. At this point the road, which for some time past had been little more than a mountain track, stony to a degree, and every here and there deeply indented on either side, ended abruptly. Its further course was rendered impossible by the precipitous nature of the great, bald hills that confronted it.

Our compatriots gladly descended from the "Stolkjaerre," and Harry assisted Jens to unharness Thekla and remove her from between the shafts. She was then hobbled and turned out to graze amongst the scanty pasturage until her services were required again. After this, Jens went inside a rude and solitary cottage, more roughly constructed than any they had yet seen, and fetched the oars belonging to the boat, which were left in charge of a very old and infirm man.

Meanwhile Harry put on his casting-line and fly, having already become considerably more expert. The next process consisted in shoving the boat down the stony ledge on which it lay into the lake. It took two men to do this, as she was half-full of water, purposely kept there to preserve her timbers from shrinking. Jens at once began baling her out with a short, wooden shovel that did duty as baler, and in the handling of which he was extremely expert.

She proved to be a very cranky craft, for though built of good pine wood, varnished over with a yellow varnish, her planks were so extremely thin that the slightest movement made her wobble about in a most unpleasant and insecure fashion. A very little would have capsized her altogether. It was also discovered that the hot sun had sprung a seam, and in consequence she leaked considerably. Jens tried to plug her with a bit of cork, but still the water kept accumulating by degrees, and necessitated an occasional stoppage.

Mr. Thompson, having with the eye of a field-marshal at once taken in the advantages of the situation, got in first, and ensconced himself at the bow. Here he was out of the wet, and laying his rug on the planks at the bottom, reclined there full length, with a proud consciousness that after putting up with a back seat in the "Stolkjaerre," he was fairly entitled to have the best of it. His wife went to the stern. Harry occupied the place immediately facing her, and Jens—who proved a first-rate sculler—disposed of his mighty person on the bench behind, which creaked under his weight as if it would give way altogether.

Once fairly settled in their seats, they rowed off from the shore.

The lake was comparatively a small one, being not more than three English miles long, and narrow in proportion. It looked even narrower than it really was, owing to the stupendous height of the almost perpendicular cliffs that walled it in, and whose lofty pinnacles of pure gneiss testified to their extreme antiquity. Scarred and seamed they were, with many a cicatrice inflicted by Time and the elements; yet there they remained, solid and steadfast, enduring from age to age, outliving generation upon generation of human beings, and still bearing the evidences of that gigantic glacial friction which, many thousands of years ago, had first torn them asunder, then rounded their angularities into a semblance of smoothness.

Not a green thing grew on them, save here and there a patch of pale spongy lichen, or a few blades of coarse grass, which clung to their naked surface with the desperate tenacity of life maintained hardly, amidst uncongenial surroundings. And even where any vegetation managed to obtain a footing, its sparse verdure did but render the contrast between it and the grey, sterile heights the more apparent. Its scantiness, instead of diminishing, did but add to the barren loneliness and grandeur of the scene. A geologist could almost have counted the different strata of granite, gneiss, mica, quartzite, and dolomite of which these mountains were composed.

Immense glaciers rested near their summits, unknown and unexplored expanses of greenish ice and dazzling snow, whose size could not even be guessed, at the distance from which they were viewed. Here the eagle soared, in unmolested solitude, and the brown bear wandered at his will, whilst at a somewhat lower altitude ptarmigan, white as the snow on which they rested, fed and throve. So tall, indeed, were the mountains, and so narrow and confined the lake, that after two o'clock the sun had never penetrated, and in winter the inhabitants lived month after month without once being gladdened by a sight of it. No wonder that, according to Jens, many of them at this season suffered from an unconquerable depression of spirits, which not infrequently led to suicide.

To-day the surface of the lake was black and still, except right in the very centre, and here one long line of golden light that escaped through the valley higher up flooded the dark waters with an amber radiance, and by its fire and force kissed them into glittering, if reluctant brilliancy.

Weird, sombre, and monumental was the effect of these magnificent rocks, rising crag upon crag, peak upon peak, and which even so serene and glorious a summer's day failed to divest of their dreary and desolate character. They were in nature what some rare men are in life. Too grand for their surroundings, and forced through their very nobility to stand alone.

The deep shadow which rested on the greater part of the lake was, however, extremely grateful to our excursionists. It seemed like entering into some quiet haven, that cooled and refreshed the eye, after the sun's hot glare outside this mountain fastness. Jens found it warm work, though he rowed steadily on with the perseverance that was a part of his character. Nevertheless he was glad to pause every now and then, when the leaky state of the boat gave him an excuse to exchange one form of labor for another, and to wipe his honest, perspiring face with a bright cotton pocket-handkerchief.

"Aren't we going to fish?" inquired Harry a trifle impatiently, after some time had gone by, and the object of the day appeared to him forgotten. "Time is getting on," taking out his watch, and glancing at it regretfully. "It only wants ten minutes to twelve."

"Yes," answered Jens, with his accustomed calm; "but not 'ere. No good. Water too deep. Must row to top of de lake first. Den begin to fish."

"Is it shallower there?"

"Yes, much shallower. Where river run in—best part. Trout take dere, if dey take anywhere."

Thus reassured, and Ebenezer, after the fatigues and discomforts he had so recently undergone, having dropped off to sleep in the most obliging manner, Harry leant forwards, clasped his hands over his knees in an attitude of lazy enjoyment, and preferring a pretty woman to the most glorious scenery in the world, gazed steadily at Annie. She was looking very "fetching" in a pink cotton gown that fitted her to perfection, and a sailor hat which suited her round, roguish young face most admirably.

Yet it was not roguish now, but wore a wistful expression, of which, while he looked, he became gradually aware. It suddenly struck him that she had altered a good bit in the last week.

"Annie," he said, in an undertone, considerately desiring to avoid disturbing Ebenezer's slumbers, "you don't look as if you were enjoying yourself one bit."

"Oh, yes, I am!" she answered quickly. "One can enjoy oneself in a quiet way without always laughing and talking, and making a noise. There was a man on board the Fjalia who kept on saying, 'Oh, how grand! Oh, how lovely! Oh, how sublime!' I don't believe he appreciated the scenery half so much, really, as the people who said nothing. Gush does not necessarily mean appreciation."

"Perhaps not," said Harry. "But it's no use trying to put me off like that. I can see quite well that you are down in the dumps to-day."

"How very trying always to be expected to be upon the heights," she retorted, with an attempt at playfulness. "Don't you know that it is an immense luxury to indulge in low spirits now and again?"

"Very likely, but low spirits are not natural to you."

"I imagine they are not natural to anybody. They are an unhealthy growth, forced upon people by disappointments, disillusions, circumstances, and ill-health."

"You would not talk like that if you were yourself. Tell me, Annie, what is the matter? I can't bear to see you out of sorts."

"Thanks; you are very kind to take so great an interest in my mental condition, though the windings of a woman's mind are not worth bestowing much attention upon."

"Come, make a clean breast of it," urged Harry. "Has anything fresh happened?"

"No," she responded, somewhat constrainedly; "not that I am aware of. What should happen?"

"Oh! I don't know," he said apologetically. "At any rate, I'm glad to hear it was only my fancy."

"It! What?"

"That you and Mr. Thompson have had another row."

She took no notice of the remark, beyond coloring a little and preferring, seemingly, to answer his former observation, said:

"Nothing ever does happen. I wish to goodness it would."

This desire, which was warmly expressed, so entirely coincided with Harry's own state of feeling only a few months previously, that he could not help sympathizing. His eye sought hers, and he said in an earnest tone:

"Annie, tell me. What would you like to happen? Perhaps I could gratify your wish."

Suddenly her lip quivered and she turned very pale. Involuntarily she glanced at Ebenezer, lying full length on his back, with his sallow, unkindly face turned up to the blue sky. A shudder ran through her veins, for in her own mind she knew quite well what it was that she wanted. It was her husband's death! But, oh! the wickedness of it—the odiousness of it! She lifted up her eyes with a sense of deadly shame, and those great, grey sentinels overhead, who had defied so many hostile influences of wind and weather, seemed in their still serenity and enduring vastness to rebuke her warring human passions. They humbled and dwarfed them. A fresh wave of thought swept through the chambers of her mind.

Supposing her desire were gratified, and Ebenezer out of the way, and supposing she married Harry Hopperton? Would he love her as she loved him? She doubted it. Men never did shower all the treasures of their heart upon a single person as did foolish women. They always had a reserve fund somewhere for another. Marriage was only an incident of a man's life, the great event of a woman's. Naturally the sexes looked upon it from different points of view. Something in her heart warned her even now that Harry's admiration was not a genuine emotion, however much he himself might believe it to be so. She sighed, and yet her sense told her it was a good thing. A good thing for him and for her too, when she could reason out matters calmly. But that time had not yet come. She was struggling in a whirlpool of tumultuous passion, and knew not whether she would sink or rise. The strong current had her in its power, and at present swayed her to and fro in every direction.

Harry's eyes were still fixed on her troubled countenance.

"Annie," he said, "you have not answered my question. Will you not tell me what you want to happen?"

"What we want is nearly always imaginative, nothing more, nor less. Strong wishes display a diseased state of the brain," she replied equivocally.

"Dear me! How very sententious we have grown all of a sudden."

"Sententious or not," she went on, "Reality seldom answers Expectation, and even if it did, the probabilities are, it would not prove for our good."

"That's a trite reflection, Mrs. Annie," he said playfully. "Why this moralising mood?"

"Because I have often thought that if we had it in our power to shape our own lives, we could only fashion them piecemeal as it were, and consequently, when we came to the end of them, we should discover to our consternation that the whole was anything but harmonious."

"That may be. You've certainly contrived to make a pretty mess of your life."

The words were blurted out impulsively and without consideration. It was impossible to take offence at them, and yet they contained an element of blunt frankness that made her wince. She blushed scarlet.

It was not pleasant hearing home truths, but more especially when they were uttered by one who, in the last few days, had effectually contrived to make her realize the full extent of her fiasco.

She drew herself up with an air of dignity more assumed than natural. They had already exchanged too many confidences not to render an expression of opinion permissible, even although it might not be a wholly agreeable one. Annie felt and knew this in her secret consciousness, though she still strove to keep up appearances.

"I cannot prevent your forming any conclusions that you please," she said, "but I am sure, Mr. Hopperton, that on reflection, you will agree with me in thinking it better taste to keep them to yourself."

He flushed crimson, coughed uneasily once or twice, but did not attempt to reply. She had given him a regular slap on the face, but he could not complain. He had brought it upon himself. He had had no business to make the remark, and she justly resented it as an impertinence.

As if by mutual accord, they relapsed into silence. It was as profound as if Ebenezer had been doing Duenna, instead of emitting mysterious nasal noises from the bow of the boat.

Yet, oddly enough, although Annie knew she had behaved with remarkable decorum, she was very far from being satisfied with the result of her conduct. It seemed such a waste of time to sit still and not talk when they got the chance. Their opportunities of conversing in freedom were growing rarer and rarer. Ebenezer seldom relaxed his guard so effectually.

"What did I want to snap at him like that for?" she mused discontentedly. "I have offended him without any just cause, and now both of us are miserable. And to make matters worse, we have not many days left in which to enjoy ourselves. We shall soon be going away, and then—and then," with a sudden heaving of her bosom, "I may never see him again as long as I live."

The tears started to her eyes at the thought, for she was at that tender and trusting age when a woman believes nothing on earth can compare with the love of a man. Experience had not yet taught her its fickleness, its lightness, and unstability, else she might not have prized it so highly.

Harry also gave himself up to reflections of an unpleasing nature.

"It was a caddish thing of me to say," said his inward monitor. "She was quite right to fly out at me in the way she did. Dear little thing. I like her all the better for trying to hide her unhappiness. It shows that she has a brave spirit of her own, and refuses to be pitied, even by me."

Meanwhile they had almost reached the head of the lake, where the mountains were a trifle less precipitous, and stingily yielded room to the little valley, with its twisting river, which wound round their broad bases. The latter was now nothing more than a rocky streamlet, but its banks were exquisitely verdant, starred with buttercups and daisies, harebells and foxglove, and one or two solitary white cottages peeped out from their homely patches of wheat, and dark green potato. The sun now, escaping from the thraldom of the mighty hills, shone out brilliantly and once more cheered their spirits by its bright rays.

"You may begin to fish," said Jens, laying in his oars for a few seconds, while he prepared another pipe. "Good place 'ere. Mr. Smutch—'ee catch many orret in dis place."

It was a little sheltered bay, whose sandy beach sparkled in the sunlight, and formed a yellow line of color, that stood out clear and sharp against an emerald background of tall reeds, tufted rushes, marsh-mallow and soft moss, interspersed here and there by a few woolly balls of the white cotton plant, which betrayed the swampy nature of the soil on which they grew.

(To be continued.)

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HEIR TO RUSSIA'S THRONE AND HIS MOTHER.



The Tsarevitch, the Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaievitch.

There can be no question whatever that, next to the Emperor, the little Tsarevitch is the most interesting figure in Russia. He is the youngest of the Emperor's family of five, and his birth was hailed with the greatest rejoicing, as the Tsar's other children are girls. It will be recalled that recently his Imperial Highness' health caused considerable concern, and it is good to know that he is now about again and seems to be as well as he ever was. His titles, needless to say, are many; from that of Hetman of all the Cossacks to Chief of the "Alexei" Military School of Moscow; from that of Chief of the 4th Battalion of Horse Artillery of the Guard to that of Chief of the Regiment of the Horse Grenadiers of the Guard; and so on. He is a Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, and of the Order of the Seraphim.

IS IT FROM PATRIOTISM?

LEAVING FORTUNES TO KINGS AND QUEENS.

King Alfonso and Emperor William the Recipients of Large Sums.

Recently two wills have been offered for probate, one leaving a great fortune to Emperor William, and the other bequeathing a large sum to King Alfonso. The benefactor of Alfonso was Albert Sapene, Mayor of a city in the south of France, a man whom the King of Spain in all probability had never seen. The will has been contested by the relatives, and it was announced that Alfonso had engaged counsel to defend it and to look after his interests. However, it would not be surprising if the King should decide to transfer the money to the town in which it was made. In this way he would strengthen the good opinion that French people, as a rule, entertain of him. For the King of Spain, who has already more money than he can ever spend, to take the fortune of a French citizen, leaving the relatives of the testator out in the cold, would be about as unpopular an act as he could be guilty of, and since he does not need the money, his sacrifice would be small.

Fortune to the Kaiser.

There is likely to be a fight over the will of Hermann Knorr, the Saxon land-owner, who left about $3,750,000 to the Kaiser, for in this will he cut off his widow with her dower and an annuity of $200 a year. Had Knorr died intestate the widow would have received one-third of the estate, and it is not improbable that a settlement will be arrived at on that basis. Knorr was undoubtedly inspired by patriotic motives when he left his fortune to the Kaiser, for his will does not specify William III., but mentions the reigning Emperor, so that the land-owner did not care particularly whether William or his son, the Crown Prince, was the beneficiary. He directs that the money shall be used for the purpose of strengthening the army and navy of Germany at the discretion of the Kaiser, so that it is plain that in Germany there is in some quarters a sincere belief that the safety of the fatherland is menaced from without.

Left a Collection of Paintings.

This is not the first bequest the German Emperor has fallen heir to, in fact, it is by no means unusual for a subject to leave his money to the reigning sovereign, sometimes from motives of patriotism, sometimes because he has a particular admiration for the king, and sometimes merely to spite relatives, and believes that a will cutting them off will be less subject to attack in the courts if the monarch is made beneficiary than if the money is left to some less exalted person. Five years after he ascended the throne, William was made the heir of Count Adolf Schack, who died in Rome. His estate consisted for the most part of the famous collection of paintings and objects of art in Munich, and the burghers of Munich had confidently counted upon the collections being left to the city. Great was their disapppointment when the Kaiser was made heir. At that time the Bavarians had no great opinion of William, and they had made no secret of their dislike for him. They expected nothing better than that he would move the collection to Berlin. However, he made a wise disposition of his estate when he presented the pictures to Munich, and to this day they are among the chief treasures of the citizens.

Surrendering Small Fortunes.

Ten years later the Kaiser, who appears to be a particular favorite with eccentric will-makers, was left a beautiful house, surrounded by large grounds, in Southern Austria. He accepted the gift, and since then has used the premises as a convalescent home for officers of the German army. He has received several other bequests of a less important character, but his custom has been to relinquish his claims in favor of those who were the near kin of the testator. Of course, when the amount at stake gets up among the millions, even the Kaiser feels that in justice to the many plans in which he is interested for the betterment of his subjects he cannot afford to be too generous, and it is not likely that he will surrender all claim to the fortune of Hermann Knorr.

Left Millions to Victoria.

In the Pittsburg Dispatch, "Ex-Attache" recalls the fact that the foundation of the large private fortune of Queen Victoria was laid by a bequest from a subject of whom she heard for the first time when the contents of his will were announced. This was John Camden Neild, who left her $3,000,000, "begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit and that of her heirs." The will was not contested, and the Queen, having erected a handsome monument to Mr. Neild, accepted the money and wisely invested it. Neild was the son of a jeweler who had done work for George III., and had left a fortune of more than a million dollars. His son was an eccentric character, and lived in the most miserly fashion, but was shrewd enough in his investments to more than double his capital. Neild's bequest inspired a number of others to leave their fortunes to Queen Victoria, and some of them were accepted, though others were immediately handed over to either the relatives or to some charity. However, public criticism and fashion brought it to an end, and for many years past no British sovereign has accepted money thus acquired.

A Winner Wanted.

The world may respect a good loser, but it loves a good fighter, and may even carry this feeling to humorous lengths. The London Tatler tells of a Lancashire man who visited a London restaurant and ordered a boiled lobster. One was brought that lacked a claw, and he sounded the waiter on the matter.

"The lobster is very pugnacious, sir, and sometimes he fights, sir, and loses a claw."

"Ah, so that's it! Then take away this chap, and find me a winner."

Asked Her Age.

A woman was in a law court when she was asked her age, and answered—"Thirty-five." "But," objected the judge, "you were before me two years ago, and you said then that you were thirty-five." "Your Honor," she loftily replied, "I am not one who would say one thing at one time and another thing at another time."

Unintentional Suggestion.

Worrying again?"

"Yes. So many people are telling me not to worry that I can't help thinking about my troubles."

This Pen—This Autumn

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Does the neatest, quickest, and most uniform writing. The same pen will last for years of service. The gold pens in Waterman's Ideals are smooth and of any character your hand requires. The Spoon Feed gives an even and accurate flow of ink and prevents flooding. The Clip-Cap prevents loss. Every Pen guaranteed.

Sold Locally, by the Best Dealers

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

WELL SHINED SHOES

ARE THE FOUNDATION OF GOOD APPEARANCE

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH

GIVES A QUICK, BRILLIANT POLISH THAT LASTS

EASY TO USE. GOOD FOR THE SHOES



St. Lawrence Sugar

Suit Your Sugar Taste.

St. Lawrence extra granulated is now sold in three different sizes of crystals; all choicest and purest cane sugar.

Fine Grain (red label): In this every grain from top to bottom is about the size of a pin point.

Medium Grain (blue label): Like small seed pearls, even and white and marvels of sweetness.

Coarse Grain (green label): Like small diamonds and almost as brilliant, but quickly melted.

Order The Size You Prefer.

Every grain, no matter its size, is finest extra granulated pure cane sugar, shown by analysis 99-90/100 to 100% pure.

The weight is guaranteed as well as the quality.

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs. Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal. 4

Ontario Veterinary College

Affiliated with the University of Toronto and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Apply for Calendar.

H. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

Toronto, Canada

Re-Opens OCTOBER 1st, 1913

WANTED—More Workers At once to do picture coloring for us in their home with our wonderful Chemical Process. Simple, mechanical work, rapidly done. All patterns furnished. Positively no experience required. We furnish the Process and chemicals and supply you with pictures to color, which you return to us. Good prices paid promptly by the week or month. No canvassing or selling—our travellers sell the goods and the field is unlimited for our work. If you want clean, pleasant work the year round for whole or spare time, write us and we will send you contract and the prices we pay.

COMMERCIAL ART WORKS, 315 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Sick headaches—neuralgic headaches—splitting, blinding headaches—all vanish when you take

Na-Dru-Co Headache Wafers

They do not contain phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine, opium or any other dangerous drug. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. 123

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.



"NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Proved of Great Value to Me"

There is only one explanation for the numbers of enthusiastic letters that we receive praising Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, and that is that these tablets certainly do cure any kind of stomach trouble.

Here is a typical letter from Miss Eliza Armsworthy, Canso, N.S.:

"It is with pleasure I write to inform you that your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets have proved of great value to me. I tried remedy after remedy but without any lasting good. Having heard of your tablets curing such cases as mine I decided to give them a fair trial. They proved satisfactory in my case."

The remarkable success of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is such a success as can only come to an honest remedy, compounded according to an exceptionally good formula, from pure ingredients, by expert chemists. If you are troubled with your stomach just ask your Druggist about Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, and sold throughout the Dominion at 50c. a box. 142

LUNATICS AS ARTISTS.

Pictures by Insane Patients on Exhibition in London.

There is an exhibition of pictures at the Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth, London, England, all painted by lunatics.

The exhibition has not only a humorous side. Parts of it—for those whose memories go back some years—are extremely sad. There are, for instance, one or two almost exquisite compositions by an artist whose brain became deranged. It would not be fair to mention his name: suffice it to say that water color, pastel and pen and ink sketches are all shown bearing his signature.

The very phases of his insanity—perhaps to an expert even the quarters of the moon—can be told from one set of his paintings. They are described as sketches to illustrate the various passions. One, "Battle of Vengeance," is superbly carried out and shows the most delicate treatment. In it, knights are seen in their glistening armor, and he must have been quite sane when he executed it. From "Raving Madness" one can only imagine he must have been in the same condition as the picture implies. It shows a most horrible-looking man chained up in a cell with straw strewn about.

A brightly colored view of an old castle is the work of one of the most famous English comedians of the last century, who unfortunately lost his reason.

Then there is a drawing of an eastern city inscribed. "This drawing is presented by Queen Anne to one of the Mephistopheles kings (aborigines)." Others are utterly incomprehensible. Others, again, were obviously executed by a man who had been accustomed to draw for newspapers. He gives instructions to the blockmaker and states the dimensions to which the block is to be made.

Representations of skeletons and hearts pierced by arrows are also to be seen. Some bear scriptural quotations. Some cartoons are directed against the lunacy acts of 1890. One depicts a lunatic holding a coffin inscribed "This is a Misfit. Coffins are cheap to-day." He is reading a notice which reads: "Wanted—Lunatics; cheap board and lodging for thirty-five of them; 10 per cent commission to doctors introducing the same." In many cases the artists write after their signatures the letters "R. A."

THE DOCTOR'S GIFT.

Food Worth Its Weight in Gold.

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of penance and give us bitter medicines.

An Eastern doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years ago," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and biliousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat.

"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and even as its golden color might suggest it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired, trying one thing after another to no avail, but consented to try this new food.

"Well! It surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation, and every day since then I have blessed the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts.

"I noticed improvement at once, and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My mind was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

THE DROWNING MAN.

How He Acts in the Water and How to Rescue Him.

When a person is unable to swim he probably flings up his arms and shouts for help. In doing so he parts with a large quantity of air from his lungs. As his mouth is just about on a level with the surface of the water at the next inspiration he swallows a large quantity of water. The inhaled water sets up coughing, and air and water are expelled. More water is then inhaled, until the lungs become surcharged and the body weight increased. The drowning man in his struggles for air makes convulsive grasps of anything within reach, and herein lies the great danger of attempting a rescue, for the drowning man may grasp the rescuer so tightly that both may sink and drown. In attempting to rescue a drowning man, keep him at arm's length. Grasp him by the hair, if possible, and pull him ashore, or to a place of safety, and begin artificial respiration at once. Let it be remembered in this connection that the body is only very slightly heavier than the water, and will almost float of its own accord, especially if in salt water If self-possession is maintained and the air kept in the lungs, and now and again, when opportunity offers, a fresh supply of air is inhaled, one can keep oneself afloat for a long period. This is more quickly attained if some of the outer garments can be thrown off and a gentle treading motion kept up.—Dr. C. H. Hayton.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to little ones. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or, if they do come on suddenly, to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Once.

She—Mr. Brown does not pay his wife much attention.

He—No; the only time I ever knew of his going out with her was once when the gas exploded.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Wanted to Know.

Hall—What are you doing now?

Gall—Oh, I'm making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain why people don't want to buy a new patent clothes-wringer.

A naval seaman has once every day to salute the quarter-deck of his ship, even if no Officer is upon it. "Salada" Tea is in such popular favor that many people feel like saluting a packet wherever seen.

Was Lying Down Probably.

Gritty George—This paper says that prosperity is advancin' by leaps and bounds.

Frayed Phillip—If dat's so, it must of jumped clean over me.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

FINGER-PRINTS IMPROVED.

The Back of the Hand Will Now Be Photographed.

The finger-print system is generally regarded as the last word in scientific detection of crime, but a newer method is being experimented with.

The great objection to the finger-print system is that, though it is quite trustworthy as far as it goes, being based on the fact that no two people in the world have the same pattern on the skin of their finger-tips, it is easily rendered useless by wearing gloves or by having the finger tips deliberately defaced. Every crack burglar knows this nowadays.

But the newer system will baffle even the wariest of burglars. The idea is to photograph the back of the hand of every convicted criminal. The network of tiny veins on the back of a man's hand is as much peculiar to himself as the pattern on his finger-tips. The chances are billions to one against two men's hands showing the same arrangements of veins. The photograph is taken after the hand has been allowed to dangle down for a minute or two, so that the rush of blood may make the network of veins stand out prominently. One scientist has suggested binding the wrist with a tight bandage for the same purpose.

The advantage over the finger-print system is that no one can attempt to alter the arrangement of the veins without running great danger of bleeding to death.

We must not be afraid of doing things badly, for without failure we should never do anything well.

Gained in Weight, Digestion Restored, Health Renewed

Here Is More Proof of Quick Cure for All Folks That are Weak, Ailing, Nervous.

More Praise for Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"For a period last summer the thought of food excited feelings of nausea," writes Mrs. C. A. Dodge, of Bloomsbury. "The heat had made me listless and the distaste for food reduced me to a condition of semi-starvation and brought me to the verge of nervous collapse. Tonics were useless to restore an active desire for food. The doctors told me my liver and kidneys were both at fault, but the medicines they gave me were too severe and reduced my strength so that I had to abandon them. At the suggestion of a friend who had been cured of blood and skin trouble, I began the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. The difference I first noticed was, that while they cleansed the system, instead of feeling weaker I felt better after taking them. Indeed their activity was so mild it was easy to forget I had taken them at all; they seemed to go right to the liver, and in a very brief time not only did all source of nausea disappear, but I began to crave food and I digested it reasonably well. Then I began to put on weight until within three months I was brought to a condition of good health. I urge Dr. Hamilton's Pills for all who are in poor health."

Get this best of all medicines to-day and refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers, 25c. per box or five for $1.00. Sent postpaid by The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Restaurant Wisdom.

Two men in a restaurant were disputing as to what a pineapple really was. One insisted that it was a fruit and the other insisted that it was a vegetable. The men finally decided to accept the decision of the waiter, who was called.

"Waiter," said one of them, "is a pineaple a fruit, or is it a vegetable?"

"It's neither, gentlemen; a pineapple is a hextra!"

"I hear you have got a new baby, Wiggins," said the squire to his gardener. "What are you going to call him? Not some highflown name that will make him ridiculous in after life, I hope?" "Oh, no, sir," replied Wiggins. "If it's not a liberty, sir, we thought of calling him plain James—after you, sir."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B., Sept. 17, 1904.

GRIMSBY STORIES.

Two Good Ones From England's Great Fishing Port.

A young clergyman of the Church of England, named Trebeck, was once dining at the house of his bishop. The young clergyman, whose parish was Grimsby, the great fishing port of England, showed a most unexpected knowledge of horses, and a severe old lady who sat on his right listened in stern disapproval to his conversation. At last she said:

"I think, young man, you said you lived at Grimsby. Let me advise you to leave horses alone, and make acquaintance with that worthy, pious young curate, Mr. Trebeck, who has lately gone there, and who is doing such good work among the fishermen."

There was a roar of laughter, which the old lady could not understand.

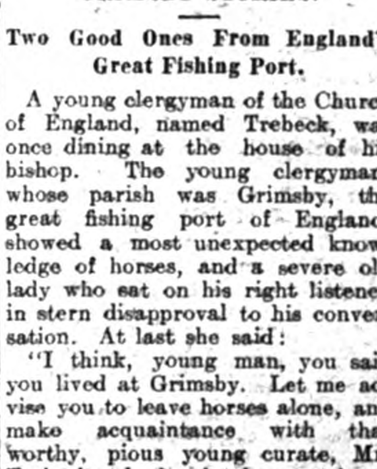
"I happen to know him a little," replied her neighbor, "and I am afraid he is not very worthy or very pious."

In "Glimpses of the Past" Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth tells this story, and adds one that Mr. Trebeck likes to tell himself.

One stormy day a fishing-smack was wrecked, and fast sinking. When the skipper came on deck, he found the mate busy swabbing.

"What's the use of that, Jack? Don't you see she's sinking?"

"Yes, master, I know it; but for all that, I'd like the old gal to go down clean and tidy."



SALT RHEUM CAME OUT ON HANDS

Formed Watery Pimples. Itchy and Had Horrible Burning Sensation. Lost Some of Finger Nails. Could Not Open Hands. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

235 N. Lisgar St., Toronto, Ontario.—"For seven years I have been troubled with salt-rheum. It came out on my hands and



formed kind of watery pimples all over them which became itchy and it had a horrible burning sensation which caused me a good deal of pain. It came out on my hands in the fall and remained there till after spring. I might mention that I lost some of my finger-nails by the disease. During this length of time I was utterly useless, as I could not open my hands. I tried several other patent medicines without a bit of relief. Some of my friends advised me to try Cuticura Remedies so I sent for samples and by using them there was a great improvement. Then I went to the druggist and bought one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment; after using them I am glad to say I am completely cured. I had given up all hope of being cured. I can say to all those who have suffered as I have, not to lose courage but to give Cuticura Remedies a fair trial." (S'gned) Miss Lillian Irwin, Oct. 13, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp that torture, itch, burn, scale, and destroy sleep. Sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 35D, Boston, U. S. A.

$2,000,000 IN GEMS STOLEN.

London Detectives Are Without Clues to Big Thefts.

Revival of the hopes of recovering the famous $675,000 pearl necklace which was stolen from the registered mail between Paris and London has concentrated attention on the huge harvest of jewels which thieves have been reaping in England.

Within the last few months jewels valued at close to $2,000,000 have been stolen in England. Scarcely a day passes but that Scotland Yard is notified of some new theft of gems. The seaside places at present are the favorite fields of the thieves.

The officials of Scotland Yard are convinced that a big gang of Continental and American thieves are responsible for the havoc, but they have been unable to obtain the slightest clues, as the thieves are careful not to leave any. Certain men in the West End of London who have the reputation of being jewel "fences" have been carefully watched, but without result.

The facility with which the thieves get rid of the jewels on the Continent, and particularly at Brussels, is one of the handicaps which the police are working under. Sales are easily effected and no questions asked so long as the price demanded is fairly reasonable.

Chest Colds, Wheezing Cured Over Night

You Can Break Up Cold, Feel Fine Next Morning, by Following the "Nerviline" Method.

EXPERIENCE OF A TRAINED NURSE.

Every mother knows how difficult it is to get a young child to take a cough mixture. Seldom will one help unless given in large doses, and the result is to completely upset the stomach and make the child sick.

Speaking of the promptest cure for chest troubles and children's colds, Nurse Carrington says: "In all my experience in nursing I haven't met any preparation so dependable as Nerviline. It is the ideal liniment. Every drop you rub on is absorbed quickly, sinks through the pores to the congested muscles, eases, relieves, and cures quickly. Especially for chest colds, pain in the side, stiff neck, earache, toothache. I have found Nerviline invaluable. In treating the minor ills of children Nerviline has no equal. I think Nerviline should be in every home."

Hundreds of thousands of bottles of Nerviline used every year—proof that it is the ideal liniment for the home. Refuse anything your dealer may offer instead of Nerviline. Large family size bottles, 50c., trial size, 25c. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Some Don'ts.

Don't eat fast. Don't stay up too late at night. Don't put tobacco in your ears to stop pain. Don't forget to take your tooth-plate out every night and wash it. Don't sleep with your window shut, and don't breathe with your mouth open. Don't use for yourself a prescription which the doctor wrote for somebody else. Don't have false teeth put in over rotten stumps; have the stumps taken out first. Don't have the child's ears pierced in the hope that it will improve weak eyes; it is a silly superstition. Don't spend on worthless "curealls" money which might be put by to help towards a summer holiday. Don't wear spectacles which were ordered for somebody else, but have your eyes properly tested. The two eyes are seldom of equal strength.

HOME IMPAIRS HIS HEALTH.

Centenarian Seeks to Collect $1,000 From Landlord.

Pierre Schomelroy, Paris, France, who celebrated his 106th birthday recently, has written to the State Attorney asking for legal assistance against his landlord on the ground that the apartment which he rents for 275 francs ($55) a year, is so damp that his health has suffered. He claims 5,000 francs or $1,000 damages.

This centenarian was born in 1807. He is the son of a grenadier in the Imperial Guards. He saw Napoleon at St. Cloud and later accompanied his father to St. Helena, to which place the former bore secret messages from the Empress to Napoleon. He remembers playing with Napoleon's son, and still has a doll which belonged to l'Aiglon. He was an attendant at the Opera until he was 90 years old, when he retired. He lost his savings in speculation and now lives on the 30 cents a day allowed him by the Assistance Publique.

None of the many interviews with Schomelroy give documentary proof of his age. It is recalled that the census of 1896 gives the names of three centenarians then living in Paris. Investigation showed that none of them was a centenarian. The government drew up a list of centenarians in France in 1886. The first return for a population of 37,000,000 was 184. Attempts at verification of the ages of these people reduced the number to 83. Further and more critical investigation brought the figure down to 16.

BLED TO DEATH

Tried to trim a wart with a razor and severed an artery. The only wart cure is "Putnam's," which removes warts corns, callouses in one day. Insist on getting Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor, it's the best. 25c. at all dealers.

A Common Misfortune.

"Why are they always riding around in their automobile, I wonder?"

"I guess it's because they can't afford to have a home to go to.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

Our Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

She Was Wise.

Jealous One—So you screamed when Jack tried to kiss you?

Other One—I did nothing of the kind.

Jealous One—But I heard you.

Other One—Oh, that was not until after he had kissed me.

Defects.

"You are getting very bald, sir," said the barber. "You, yourself," retorted the customer, "are not free from a number of defects that I could mention if I cared to become personal."

Low Colonist Rates to Pacific Coast.

Via Chicago and North Western Railway. On sale daily, Sept. 25th to Oct. 10th inclusive, from all points in Canada to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Roseland, and many other points. Through tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Chicago. Variable routes. Liberal stop overs. For full information as to rates, routes and literature, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Isn't it queer how many of your friends are broke when you want to borrow a few dollars.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

How He Escaped.

"So you've never been spanked, little boy"

"Naw. Never."

"Isn't that nice? Then you've never given your father and mother cause for annoyance?"

"I've made 'em mad often enough, I guess."

"And they've never whipped you for it?"

"Naw. You see, whenever Paw starts in to spank me Maw gets mad, an' whenever Maw threatens to spank me Paw gets mad, an' they have a fierce argument an' by the time they get over that they've forgotten what it was they were going to spank me for, anyhow."

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

Druggists and Stores Everywhere.

Zam-Buk



Plaids Are Popular.

Plaid fabrics are returning to favor. One of the smartest plaids is made up in chiffon and is used for bodices. It is barred with red and gold, on a blue ground, and shows a line of green here and there. This plaid chiffon is covered by the dressmakers with sheer blue chiffon, the color of the background, and so the colors are softened and merged into harmony.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burn's, Etc.

A Reasonable Assumption.

"I always try to begin the day with a smile."

"I take it, then, that your wife doesn't ask you to help dress the children."

Another Quibble.

"They say he left everything to his wife."

"He couldn't do that."

"Why not?"

"Because he left it to his widow."

Everything's fair in love and war—in other words, before and after marriage.

It was George Eliot who said that politeness is like an air cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases the jolt wonderfully.

Crawford—How in the world does it cost you so much to live? Crabshaw—I sometimes fancy it's because I have such expensive neighbors.

John—"I saw your sister dancing the two-step at the cotillon the other night. She does it beautifully." Henry—"Why not? She learned it from her two step-sisters."

Bad Blood

is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps. Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED

YOUNG MAN BE A BARBER. I TEACH you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly and furnish tools free. We give you actual shop experience. Write for free catalogue. Moler College, 219 Queen St. East, Toronto.

MEN WANTED

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY AND BLADder Stones, Kidney trouble, Gravel, Lumbago and kindred ailments positively cured with the new German remedy, "Sanol," price $1.50. Another new remedy for Diabetes-Mellitus, and sure cure, is "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price $3.00 from druggists or direct. The Sanol Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE

Pulleys & Shafting

Suitable for Mills, Manufacturing Plants, Printing Houses, Etc.

2 Wood Split Pulleys, 12½ x 48 in. for 3 15/16 in. shaft.

1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 48 in. for 2 15/16 in. shaft.

1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 23 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.

1 Wood Split Pulley, 10½ x 30 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.

Pulleys of smaller sizes and Shafting of various lengths and sizes to be sold at very low figures.

Box 23,

Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 3, 1913

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. - QUE.

Mr. Fisher Choice in Chateauguay.

The choice of Chateauguay, Liberals has fallen upon the Hon. Sydney Fisher as a successor to the late James Pollock Brown, who in the last election only carried the county by a majority of forty votes. At the convention held on Monday last, the Hon. Sidney Fisher was selected from among four aspirants to parliamentary honors.

The convention was held with closed doors, and the press were not admitted. As the delegates were in close consultation for about an hour and a half, this fact confirmed the rumors which were about earlier in the day that there was some dissension and disaffection in one part of the county as regards the adoption of the candidate who carried the day. Moreover, it was hinted by one speaker subsequently that a certain section of electo s had brought up an old grievance in regard to patronage. The four possible nominees were all duly proposed and seconded, and Mr. A. F. Leggatt, of Montreal, was the second in order, but considerably below the successful candidate. Others in the running were Mr. Thos. Gebbie, miller, of Howick, and Mr. R. R. Ness, of the same place, well-known as a prize cattle expert. The names of Mr. R. L. Colder and Edouard McGowan were also mentioned at first, so that altogether there seemed an embarras de choix. However the three who were nominated withdrew, and it was announced at 2.30 p.m. that the Hon. Sydney Fisher was the unanimous choice of the Liberal party.

The former Minister of Agriculture although not on the spot, was not far away, as he was sent for and arrived within half an hour His speech was short and was confined for the most part to thanks and the request for cooperation of electors as he was a stranger in their midst.

The convention was called for ten o'clock, but it was an hour later before the proceedings were opened in the court house. Then only formal business was conducted, such as reading of minutes and the passing of a vote of condolence with the family of the deceased member. Mr. Thos. Gebbie acted as chairman, it being stated by Mr. John Maw, secretary for the convention.

An adjournment was than made for luncheon, and delegates only were allowed to enter the hall when they reassembled at 1 o'clock. Liberalism was strongly represented from parliamentary ranks, during the day, there being present the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Messrs. James Robb, M.P. (Huntingdon), Roch. Lanctot, M. P. (Laprairie), L. J. Papineau, M.P. (Beauharnois), Honore Mercier, M.L.A., for the county, and Severin Letourneau, M.L.A., the last named ready to lend the aid of the Montreal Liberal organization. There were fifty-eight delegates present from a dozen municipalities.

In Chateauguay county the custom is to have the nomination first and the speeches afterwards, contrary to common practice elsewhere. While the candidates were being hurried up to the court house s veral speakers were heard.

Mr. H nore Mercier, member of the Legislature for the county, was first to take the platform. He promised that this would be an epock-making fight, declaring in English, "We are quite in good trim." Their candidate, he said, was known throughout Canada and had a reputation as a fighter

An Old Grievance.

Mr A. F. Leggat told the meeting that he had moved the resolution in favor of Mr. Fisher's candidature. Conservatives, he said, had boasted that they could carry the division, but he did not believe there was enough money in their coffers to buy this election. "It is possible," he said, "that in the past there may have been cause for disappointment in the matter of appointments that perhaps left some ill-feeling in the county, but I hope that nothing that is past, will be used against Hon Mr. Fisher, as he has nothing to answer for that."

Mr. Roch Lanctot, M.P. for Laprairie, was sure that the election would be fought on the naval issue, and he wanted to know whether Mr. Morris, was autonomist or Nationalist. It was Mr. Fisher, he said, who, in Ontario, had stood out against the race cry against Laurier and had done the same thing on the western boundaries question.

Mr. James Robb, member for Huntingdon, said that notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Morris, the Conservative candidate, that he would divulge his programme on nomination day, he was already pledged to the programme of the Government, the plank of which was "No truck or trade with the Yankees," and another "No contribution without first consultsng the country."

Hon. Sydney Fisher entered the hall at this juncture, and was at once invited to speak. Doing so in French first, he thanked the convention for their choice, and admitted that he was a stranger to the people, though he knew the country as a stronghold of Liberalism. He had been in the political arena for thirty-five years, during which time he had made many sacrifices and though defeated, had never swerved from his principles and convictions. He wished to have a clean fight, and as he was a stranger, he must rely largely upon his workers and supporters. He then excused himself from saying more at the moment, but announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would speak for him on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, at Ormstown and St. Martine, also that Hon. Geo. P. Graham and Mackenzie King would come to his aid.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux made reference to the late member and to the tribute paid by the Liberal cheif that he had kept harmony in the county. Mr. Lemieux charged the Premier with breaking his pledge in regard to the holding of bye-elections on the same day, saying that the arangement for Chateauguay was an insult to the electorate which he would ask them to resent. He also went back on the old cry of the election of 1911 having been won by misreprisentation and the raising of racial prejudices.

1ST MEETING TOMORROW

The convention then came to a close at half past four, and candidate and supporters at once set to work to prepare for the campaign The first step taken by Hon. Mr. Fisher was to address a letter to Mr. Jas. Morris, the candidate of the government, informing him of the choice of the Liberals, and suggesting that in accordance with custom there should be a series of joint meetings or "assemblees contradictoires." Hon. Mr. Fisher will open his campaign at Ormstown and he is arranging the special meetings for next week at which the leader of the opposition will speak. Mr. Fisher intimated also that he would prefer not to have Sunday meetings.

Mr. Morris Prepared.

Mr. James Morris, who was the unanimous choice of the Conservative convention last week, was busy yesterday preparing for his campaign and stated to The Gazette representative that he would be ready to begin it almost immediately. He will be in Montreal to-morrow (Wednesday) when he will complete his list of meetings. In regard to the independent candidature of Mr. J. O. Dubois, he was inclined to attribute it to a certain trouble, but he was not inclined to the opinion that it would be really entered into.

The atmosphere of Ste. Martine to-day was naturally of a rouge color, but it was conceeded by at least one prominent politician in that camp that Mr. Morris was an experienced campaigner who, without attempting great spectaculat effect, might be expected to arrange his campaign with method and care.

The Liberals, having put the ex-minister up are evidently of opinion that no stone must be left unturned to avert a repetition of the Brome disaster.

Standing of the Model and Academy Schools of Quebec Province,

The grant is made up of a basal grant, which is given to all schools irrespective of results, $300 for Academies and $100 for Model Schools. The other part of the grant is called the bonus and is given in proportion to quality of work done. No bonus is given for less than 60 p.c. general standing.

Name of Academy.	Gen. p.c.	Grant.
Lachute	88 p.c.	$511
Granby	81	495
Sherbrooke	79	490
Lachine	77	485
Huntingdon	75	480
Coaticooke	74	478
St. Lambert	72	472
Waterloo	71	471
Valleyfield	68	464
Aylmer	"	"
Lennoxville	67	461
Ormstown	"	"
Buckingham	"	"
Cowansville	"	"
Richmond	65	456
Waterville	"	"
Macdonald College Day school		Special.
Strathcona	54	454
Cookshire	"	"
Knowlton	63	452
Verdun	"	"
Inverness	"	"
Shawville	62	449
Danville	"	"
North Hatley	60	444
Sutton	56	309
Bedford	"	"
St. Johns	55	309

Model School.	Gen. p.c.	Grant
Aberdeen	74 p.c.	$263
Hull	"	"
Scotstown	72	258
Longueil	71	256
Beebe	"	"
Howick	69	252
Bury	"	"
Mansonville	68	250
Stanbridge East	"	"
Windsor Mills	66	245
Gould	"	"
Leeds	64	241
Three Rivers	"	"
Ayers Cliff	"	"
Clarenceville	"	"
Kingsey	63	234
Sawyerville	"	"
Magog	"	"
Ulverton	62	236
Durham	61	234
Athelstan	"	"
East Angus	"	"
Hemmingford	60	232
Lacolle	"	"
South Durham	59	100
Frelighsburg	58	100
Farnham	"	"
Marbleton	"	"
Shawinigan Falls	57	100
Thetford Mines	"	"
Barnston	"	"
St. Andrews East	56	100
Hatley	55	100
Bishop's Crossing	"	"
Chateauguay	54	100
Kinnear's Mills	"	"
Maple Grove	53	100
Royal George	52	100
Brownsburg	47	100

New Dress Goods now in stock. We excell in navy blue, but have also a great assortment of colours and of blacks.

W. BANFORD & SON

LAKEFIELD

Mr. Ira Strong has returned home from the West.

Miss Edith Dawson spent a week with friends in Montreal.

Quite a few of the Young People of this place attended the exhibition at Lachute and report a good time.

Miss Elsie M. Hodge has returned home after spending a few weeks the guest of her sister Mrs. Chas. Hyde.

DALESVILLE.

Sunday Oct. 5th, will e Sunday S hool Rally day with the Dalesville Church. A special programme will be rendered by the Sunday School Scholars. The S. S. Session will be amitted and service will be held t 10.30 a.m. Friends and Strangers are cordially invited.

At Roussilla at 3 p.m. Rally Day will be again observed where it is expected the Mabel Sunday School will write with the Roussillon Sunday School.

Evening Service in Dalesville at 7 p.m. will be under leadership of Rev. W. G. White.

Evening service at Mt. Maple at 7 p.m. at which Rev. A. E. White will preach.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Alphens Kimpton, gentleman and Harold A. G. Kimpton, clerk, both of Ste. Therese of Blainville, County of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature at its next session in order to obtain an act confirming a deed of sale before J Damien Filiatrault, Notary, dated 12th day of September, 1913, to Anthime Filion, farmer of Ste. Therese of Blainville aforesaid of lots Nos. 11, 409 and the undivided half of lot No. 923, of the official cadaster of the Parish of Ste. Therese of Blainville.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND,
10-24 Attorney for Applicant.
Saint-Jerome, September 25th, 1913.

STONEFIELD SCHOOL.

Honor Roll For September 1913.

Grade IV,—George Dewar 1155, Floyd Innes 1153, Jessie Grace 1140, Stanley Dewar 1102, Fairy Innes 975, Perrie Grace 961.

Grade III,—Mina Cain 1140.

Grade II,—Allen Cameron and Wilbert Cain (equal) 780, Allister Innes 689, J. Grace 525.

Grade I,—Ernest Dewar 1860, Peter Cameron 835, Ena Cain 805 Olier Hooper 724, Grant Lachren, 590, Willie Hooper 505.

Regular attendance,..Fairy Innes, Lloyd Innes, Allister Innes, Allen Cameron, Peter Cameron, Wilbert Cain, Ena Cain, Grant Lachren, Stanley Dewar George Dewar.

Physical Exercises grade IV.

C. M. MARTIN,
Teacher.

In the Superior Court

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No. 57

Dame Victoria Cousineau of the Parish of St. Canute, duly authorized to ester en justice, wife of Martial Labelle, formerly farmer of the same place, and now unknown place,
Plaintiff;

vs.

The said Martial Labelle, Defendant.

An action for separation as to bed and board and as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 19th August 1913.

Ste. Scholastique August 19th 1913.
PREVOST & MARCHAND, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Ste. Scholastique August 25, 1913.
GRIGNON & FORTIER, Protonotary Superior Court.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Service

VIRGINIAN.....	Tues.	Sept. 9
TUNISIAN.....	Tues.	Sept. 16
VICTORIAN.....	Tues.	Sept. 23
CORSICAN.....	Tues.	Sept. 30

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Royal Mail Service

SCANDINAVIAN.....	Sat.	Sept. 6
HESPERIAN.....	Thurs.	Sept. 11
PRETORIAN.....	Sat.	Sept. 20
GRAMPIAN.....	Thurs.	Sept 25

MONTREAL--HAVRE-LONDON

CORINTHIAN.....	Sun.	Sept. 7
SICILIAN.....	Sun.	Sept. 14
IONIAN.....	Sun.	Sept. 21
POMERANIAN....	Sun.	Sept. 28

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Lachute.
or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents,
2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Removal Notice

Now that we have removed into our new premices in Lapointe's Block, opposite the Post Office, we invite you to come and inspect our large stock of Boots and Shoes of endless variety in style and colour, that will be just what you require. Don't fail to call on us, because we give you the best service and goods. Our aim is to please.

Boot Repairing a Specialty.
Good work guaranteed.

Gedeon Desjardins
Main Street, - - Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000,00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,588,866,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL - MANAGER.

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Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street, Lachute.

HARNESS.

Genuine and Imitation Rubber and Nickle driving and Single. Double and Single express team Lumber and Cart.

Rugs, Fly Sheets, Fly Nets, Whips, etc., etc.

TRUNKS.

All sizes satchells, suit cases. We have increased our stock in above lines and feel sure we can suit.

GROCERIES.

Always complete, the best procurable.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $65.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why?, Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

Professional & Commercial.

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

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V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET.

G E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

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

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42.
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

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

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

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON - QUE.

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

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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 the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 37045—

Superior Court.

Province of Quebec } No. 79.
District of Terrebonne }

De Leopoldine Lafrance of St. Scholastique District of Terrebonne, wife of Joseph Carriere farmer of the same place, duly authorized to these presents.

Plaintiff,
vs.
The said Joseph Carriere.
Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the 30th, day of September 1913 and it is ordered to the Defendant to appear within a month.

Ste. Scholastique October 1st. 1913.
ETHIER & LALANDE.
10-31 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Training Pier and Revetment Wall at Poupore, P. Q.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M. on Monday, October 27, 1913 for the construction of a Training Pier and Revetment Wall at Poupore, Labelle County P. Q.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. L. Michaud, Esq. District engineer, Post Office Building, Montreal, P. Q. J. S. Sing, Esq, District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont. and on application to the Postmasters, at Buckingham and Poupore, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed 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 the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent [10 p.c.] of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail 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. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 25, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—47776.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

LEARN NURSING.
Women's Hospital Montreal.

WANTED,—Healthy young women over 23 years of age as probationers .. 2 years course.. For full particulars apply to

Lady Superintendent,
1002 St. Catherines Street West
Montreal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Baer Fish, of Ste.-Agathe des Monts, in the District of Terrebonne, physician, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill, authorizing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of his profession, and to membership in such College, and for other purposes.

Ste.-Agathe des Monts, October 1, '13.
JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH.
10-31 Solicitors for Joseph Bear Fish.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec } No 43
District of Terrebonne }

Dame Vitaline Labelle, wife commune en biens of Stanilas Cardinal, boarding house keeper, of the parish of Brebeuf, district of Terrebonne,
Plaintiff,
vs.
The Said Stanislas Cardinal,
Defendant.

An action in separation from goods and bed has been instituted in this case the 19th of July 1913.

St. Scholostique, 29 Juillet, 1913
NANTEL & ROCHON,
Attorneys of the Plaintiff.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday the 31 October, 1913 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

OVER

ST. HERMAS No 1, R. M. ROUTE from the Postmasters General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of St. Hermas, Killoween and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
Montreal, September, 11th, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 7th, November 1913 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

OVER

LACHUTE, No. 4 R. M. ROUTE from the Postmasters General Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lachute and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
Montreal, September, 16th, 1913.

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 extra.

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,

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

Just Received!

New Fall and Winter Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance until worn out.

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

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THE WORLD IN REVIEW

Cheap Living, But No Rush.

The increasing cost of living is a world-wide phenomenon, but there are spots that have remained unaffected by it. A British traveller informs an eager world that the cheapest place to live in is north-western Syria, and especially Antioch. He lived there a whole winter on a pound a week, though he had a five house and servants. A friend had told him that one could live there comfortably on $200 a year.

Verily, with eggs at 2 cents a dozen, fruits and vegetables for a ridiculously small sum a week, mutton at 7 cents, Antioch is an ideal place. Yet you need not, if you plan an immediate removal to Antioch or vicinity, fear a rush and jam. Antioch is all right, especially in winter, but there is no life there. We are not after cheap living, but after cheaper living right where we are, where we work and play and enjoy social and political and aesthetic advantages. There's no place like home, if we can afford to stay there and pay the bills.

Wonders of Future Journalism.

In a presidential address a London editor spoke glowingly of the future of the daily newspaper on its technical and commercial side. Papers will be distributed by pneumatic tubes; editions will appear hourly; lazy persons will not need to read even the headlines, for the gramophone will below the news to them in their offices or rooms; reporters will carry telephones with them and send items by the wireless system; and so on.

All this is quite possible. Yet there are many newspaper men who are not enthusiastic over this striking picture. Something that is not in the picture is present in their minds. They like to think of the great newspaper as an educator and purveyor of news that cannot be bellowed at men and women. They like to think of the quiet enjoyment of reported debates, correspondence articles, reviews, editorials by men and women who love things of the intellect and of the spirit.

What of these readers? Technical marvels are not nearly so important to them as truth, accuracy, dignity, intelligence and responsibility in journalism. But how they would rejoice in a technical invention that automatically kept out of newspaperdom the yellow sensationalists and the fakers!

Trade of the Country.

In spite of the financial stringency Canada's trade is more than holding its own. The returns for the last four months of the current fiscal year show a substantial increase over the same time in the previous year. The total Canadian trade for the four months ending on July 31st, was $158,486,000, compared with $328,635,000 for the corresponding period in 1912. This makes an increase of nearly $30,000,000. There was an increase in the imports of about $15,500,000 and in the exports of about $10,000,000. This year's figures, if the same progress is anything like maintained, will add about $100,000,000 to the total trade of the country. But it will be necessary to wait for a couple of months before one can safely estimate upon the year's business. So far the results are better than anticipated.

Pure Food.

As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty so it is also the price of purity. If the people will insist on all occasions on avoiding what is doubtful and upon being served only with goods that have been proved again and again to be above suspicion, a change will soon be brought about. In this way adulteration will soon cease to pay and ceasing to pay will soon cease to be practised. The Government, through their inspectors and analyses, are doing what they can in this matter, but their efforts can be only partially successful unless public support is accorded in very full measure.

British Crown Colonies.

According to a report presented to the British House of Commons by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, the Crown Colonies are growing and prospering in a most satisfactory manner, and are everywhere sharing with the United Kingdom the present wave of material prosperity. The trade and commerce of these colonies are particularly encouraging. Exports are rapidly growing, new industries are developing, and wealth is increasing.

The growth of cotton in the Empire is one of the most notable indications of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the colonies. A few years ago Lancashire cotton mills were wholly dependent for their material on foreign countries; and the bulk of the supply came from the United States. There were regions within the Empire suitable for the growth of cotton, but they made no attempt to cultivate it, until a subsidy of $50,000 a year was granted to the British Cotton Growers' Association by the British Exchequer. That wrought a great change. In seven years the exports of raw cotton from the Crown Colonies have almost doubled, while the exports of cotton seed have increased in still larger proportion.

Africa takes front rank in this new industry. Cotton-raising has also taken a hold in Ceylon and the West Indies. Now the Empire may be said to be producing its own raw material for the mills in Lancashire.

In rubber production alone the exports from Ceylon and the Malay Straits have risen, between 1906-12, from six million pounds to fifty-one million pounds. Tea-growing is a new enterprise in Nyassaland. There is also a satisfactory export trade in bananas. The whaling in the South Atlantic also shows a progressive spirit in the colonies.

A Thrifty People.

The facility with which the Canadian immigrant finds prosperity is perhaps as much due to the habit of thrift he acquires as to the opportunities offered him in the way of employment, though naturally the two are closely related. Luxury, whether in the form of extravagant living or superfluous pleasures, is not yet sapping the vitality of the nation. The eagerness of working people to put a little by for a rainy day was recently demonstrated at Vancouver. A local newspaper offered a pocket savings bank and a first deposit of fifty cents to every person who cared to apply for the same, on the sole condition that they would open a savings account in a local bank. The bank in question offered interest at four per cent. per annum, compounded every three months, the money so deposited to be available for withdrawal by cheque at any time. Two thousand persons availed themselves of the offer in a single day. The total deposited in savings banks of all kinds in Canada is, roughly, $925,000,000 for a population of about 7,000,000, or nearly four times as much as is deposited in the Post-office Savings Bank in Britain, where the population is five times as great.

A Bad State of Affairs.

In the fourth annual report of the Commission of Conservation there is a brief account of a survey of the Trent Canal watershed above Peterboro made last summer by Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University. While this survey was for the purpose of making an inventory of the timber resources of the area in connection with a reforestation question, the conditions under which the scattered farms were tilled forced themselves on the notice of the surveying party.

In some of the back townships north of Peterboro the soil covering over the rocks is so thin that the pocket farms are practically incapable of sustaining a family. Some of the families trying to eke out an existence on them are, it is stated, rapidly becoming degenerate. In 1911 195 farms were for sale for taxes averaging a rate of 6 cents an acre. From 100 to 500 families, or from 500 to 1,000 persons, are living in a state of poverty and often depravity that would shock the people of this province were the full details to come to light.

Of the truth of what Dr. Fernow says, Police Court records of cases of a most degrading character from these squalid farms furnish eloquent testimony. Life in some of these remote farmhouses has sunk to a level not far removed from mere animalism, as ministers who have traversed the districts know. In the last ten years there has been a decrease in the population of about 15 per cent., which indicates a migration to better conditions, but financial helplessness and ignorance still induce scores of attempts to extract a living from soil never meant to yield it.

Plans for the recuperation of the area, most of which is suitable only for timber production, have been prepared following the survey. Perhaps when these are brought forward for consideration the humanitarian side of the question may give the problem an interest it would never possess as a matter of mere reforestation.

ENGLISH HOLIDAY CLUBS.

Custom of Mill Operatives of Lancashire.

During his Lancashire tour King George had an opportunity of witnessing one of the most interesting sights in the world. He saw Lancashire operatives holiday-making, and there is no one who gets more hearty enjoyment out of his sojourn by the sea than the mill hand. For fifty or fifty-one weeks in the year he puts a little "brass" in the going-away club, and then when his holiday week or fortnight comes round he has a grand time, a really jolly holiday, caring naught and spending freely until he comes to the end of his money; for to return home with any of his savings left is not the way of the Lancashire lad or lassie. "Th' mon," they say, "who winna blue his 'wake' brass would borrow money from you to put i' th' bank."

It is not an uncommon thing for a family of operatives to spend £20 or £30 in the course of five or six days' holiday-making, and one family has been known to save as much as £47 for a "wake," and return from their holidays without a single coin left. This, however, is but typical of the mill hand who works hard and plays hard.

Every mill has its going-away-club, and it is estimated that this year they have shared out half a million sterling. Saving clubs of Bolton have paid out over £50,000 and the banks £20,000 more, and from Oldham, Blackburn, Preston and Burry come the same tale of hundreds of thousands of pounds being paid out by clubs to the happy-go-lucky mill hands, who from July to September invade mostly the northern seaside resorts.

During the last two of three years, however, they have varied the usual holiday at Blackpool or Douglas by going farther afield, and one finds them holiday-making at such places as Folkestone, Deal and Dover, Torquay, Weston-super-Mare, while many of them indulge in excursions to Holland, France and Belgium.

Blackpool, however, is still first favorite with the majority, and it is estimated that that popular resort is invaded every week by at least 50,000 operatives. There is no place like Blackpool in their eyes, and apparently in the eyes of other people, too, for it is a bad season for Blackpool when its total number of visitors is fewer than 4,000,000.

The mill girl is even more enthusiastic in regard to saving for holidays than the men, and no matter what she may earn or what her weekly expenses are, she will find ways and means to put by a little for the going-away club. It may only be a few coppers but it all "mounts up," as they say, and she generally finds herself with £3 or £4 for herself when the holiday week comes round.

A SAD AWAKENING.

Why Everyone Took Such Interest In This Lover.

You have read in novels how a great emotion will transform a man's countenance; how a poet's face, in the hour of inspiration, sets the sparrows singing on the housetops; how that of a man suddenly ruined causes unemotional horses to stagger. My own features are of the commonplace type,—nobody thinks of regarding them twice,—yet I, too, have had my experiences, declares a contributor to Punch.

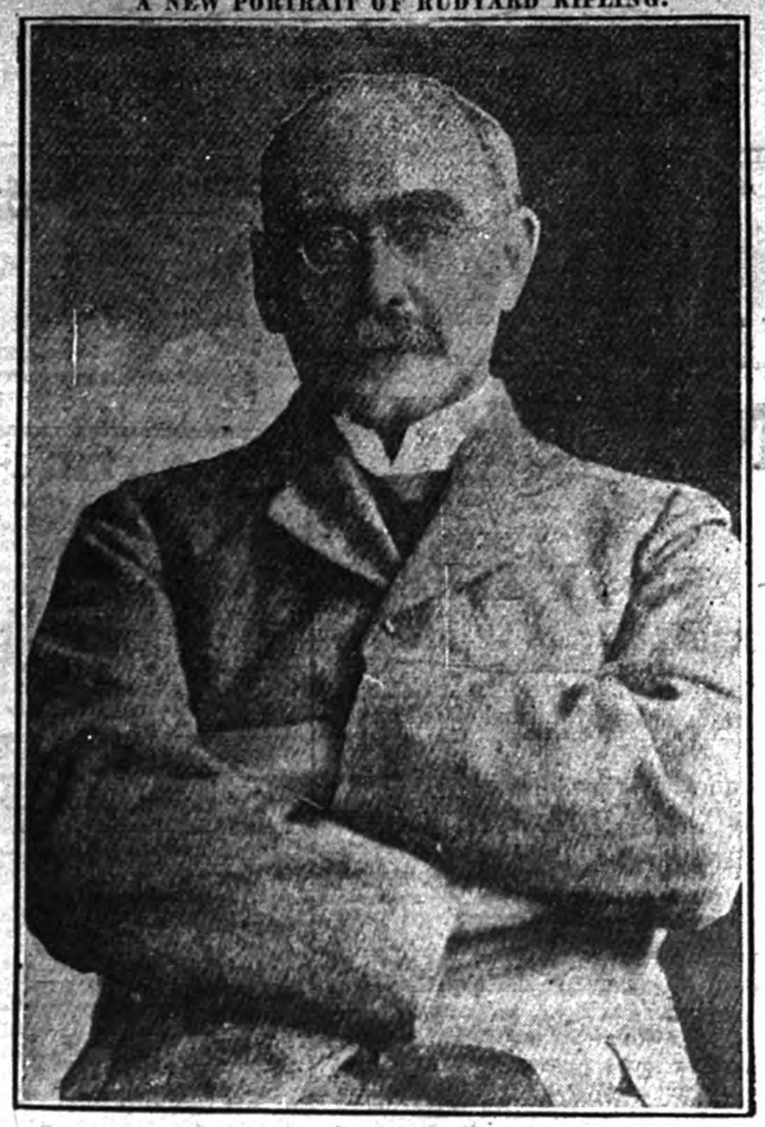
They occurred on the morning when I received a letter from Phyllis, which said briefly, "Yes, I think so." Not much in that, you may say, but when I tell you it was the delayed answer to a proposal of marriage, you will understand. Shortly after reading it I stepped out into the street to walk to the office.

What a walk that was! The light in my eyes seemed to brighten the very sun; the song in my heart was echoed from a hundred motor-busses. Never have the winds of May wooed so winningly a February morning.

Every man I met turned his head as if loath to take his eyes from my irradiated countenance. Every girl seemed to take the keenest pleasure in my happiness, and smiled at me prettily as if infected by its contagion. "'Tis well," I thought (in blank verse), "that Phyllis now is pledged to me, or, by my troth, these flattering glances shot from beauty's eyes might make my heart unfaithful."

It was only when I reached the office and looked in the glass that I discovered the large black smudge on the end of my nose.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF RUDYARD KIPLING.



Favorite Poet of the English People.

A popular London penny newspaper recently asked for a vote of its subscribers as to their nominee for the office of Poet Laureate, with the result that Mr. Kipling obtained 20,000 votes and all other poets put together did not receive as many. This represents where Mr. Kipling stands in the eyes of the multitude. Mr. Kipling's intensely anti-democratic feelings, however, made it impossible for him to be considered for a moment by any Liberal Prime Minister. The photograph was specially posed for the London Sphere.

SLEEP AND NOISE.

A Special Form of Bad Dream for Each Sleeper.

Both Bismarck and Pepys found that noise enhanced the value of a night's rest. Bismarck confided in his old age to an interviewer that he could "never sleep in Berlin at night when it is quiet, but as soon as the noise begins, about 4 o'clock in the morning, I can sleep a little and get my rest for the day."

Pepys records in his diary on September 23, 1661, that he slept at Welling, "and still remember it that of all the nights that ever I slept in my life I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep; there being now and then a noise of people that waked me, and then it was a very rainy night, and then I was a little weary, and that between waking and then sleeping again, one after another, I never had so much content in all my life."

The probability that we get snatches of sleep at odd moments when we suppose ourselves to have remained continuously awake is supported by the phenomena of dreams. Mark Twain accounted for his own "disappearing visitor" by the belief that he had unconsciously had a very short nap; and many have explained visions of ghosts as due to dreams during such short naps.

For nothing is better established in connection with dreams than that an apparently very long one can occur during an almost infinitesimal time. Alfred Maury had a long, vivid dream of the Reign of Terror, including the trial of himself before the Revolutionary Tribunal and his execution; and was able to show that it all happened during the moment of awakening by the fall of a rod from the bed canopy upon his neck.

To sleep, perhaps to dream. Most of us have our special form of bad dream, born of ill advised and ill digested supper, usually. The commonest of the smaller nightmares is the experience of facing a drawing-room or a public thoroughfare without clothes. But I suppose we all have our special horror on the edge between sleeping and waking. My own is the belief that I am in for my finals at Oxford, and have not yet looked at Aristotle, and simply can't get him into the time at my disposal. And when I really wake to the certainty that I have passed all my examinations until the Day of Judgment, that is the most joyous moment of disillusion.

Mr. Gladstone once confessed that only twice in the whole course of his career had he been afflicted with sleeplessness. The first occasion was during the formation of his first Cabinet, when he lay awake one night trying to think out how certain Ministers would agree with one another. His second sleepless night was due to a gale of wind.

He had almost cut through the trunk of a large chestnut that afternoon, but had left the tree standing in order that Lord Napier, who was coming next day, might see it; hearing the wind, he lay speculating what were the chances of the tree remaining standing.

Sailors and doctors are, perhaps, the only people who can always sleep at will. The sailor, as he will tell you, can "sleep as well on a clothes line as on a feather bed." He simply throws himself down, closes his eyes, and is asleep before you can say "Jack Robinson."

KING DECORATES HEROES.

Men of Captain Scott's Expedition Given Medals.

English papers tell how his Majesty the King received at Buckingham Palace between forty and fifty officers and men of the Terra Nova (Captain Scott's ship), the scientists attached to the Antarctic expedition, and lady relatives of those who lost their lives, in order to decorate them with the Antarctic medal which had been specially struck by order of his Majesty, to commemorate the expedition.

The men, most of whom were bluejackets in uniform, marched from Caxton Hall to the Palace, cheering crowds lining the route. Most of the officers drove to the Palace. They were taken to the Grand Hall, and thence to one of the smaller State apartments.

The ladies who received medals or clasps were Lady Scott (widow of the commander of the expedition), Mrs. Wilson (widow of Dr. Wilson), Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Edgar Evans, and Mrs. Brissenden. Mrs. Oates was to have received Captain Oates' medal, but, being unavoidably prevented from attending, she deputed Commander Evans to receive it on her behalf.

The medal is officially known as the "Polar Medal." It was specially struck to commemorate the Antarctic expedition of 1910-13. The medal and clasp were in silver for those who had served more than one Polar voyage, and in bronze for those who made one voyage only. In the case of those who possess the previous Polar medal, the clasp alone was given on this occasion.

The ladies were first admitted, and were presented to the King by Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord. His Majesty, who wore the uniform of an admiral, pinned on the medal in each case, shook hands with each of the ladies, and said a few words of sympathy on the loss of their brave relatives, but there was nothing in the way of speech-making.

After the ladies had withdrawn, the general company was admitted. A hook had been previously attached to the breast of each man's uniform or coat (the scientists were in civilian dress), and the King personally placed the medals in position. He also in turn shook hands with each of the men. The Queen was not present.

In the case of two men of the crew, W. Lashley and Thomas Crean, the Albert medal was also awarded for gallantry in saving the life of Commander Evans. As is usual in the case of the bestowal of this medal, a brief account of the deed was read to the King by Prince Louis.

On leaving the Palace, the decorated sailors made their way back in procession to Caxton Hall, and were again heartily cheered by the spectators.



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Count Zeppelin Planning to Make the Trip Next Year In a Dirigible.

Count Zeppelin and Prince Henry, brother of the Kaiser, have already undertaken the first step in making their daring dream of going to the North Pole by airship a reality.

Last year they went up as far as Spitzbergen on one of the German steamers which makes this trip regularly during the summer months. Count Zeppelin had with him an air balloon, and they made a number of ascents to study meteorological conditions near the North Pole.

In planning a dash to the North Pole, though they will have to figure with the wind, they will have easier work than the men who made the journey with snow sledges.

The danger from snow is also unimportant, but the rays of the sun will furnish some difficulties, for the sun is constantly in the heavens, and in the pure atmosphere throws off strong rays.

Fog, the worst enemy of the aeronaut in all latitudes, is a frequent phenomenon in the polar regions in the summer. Nansen, during his three years' voyage in the Fram, found an average of twenty foggy days in July and August. On the other hand, the polar fog is never so thick but it leaves the surface of the ice visible from an airship, and is therefore an obstacle that causes Count Zeppelin few qualms.

In July and August.

In the unexplored polar districts lands from airships will be possible only on ice floes, which are splendidly suited to that purpose. The re-ascent from these floes is purely a balloon engineering problem. The low temperature is of small consideration, for in July and August the two "hot" months, and the period in which the Zeppelin expeditions are planned to take place, the thermometer is never more than slightly below zero.

These difficulties are few and easy compared with the trials and hardships encountered with sledges and dogs. The dogs often die, and many of the sledges are lost before half the trip is over. With the Zeppelin airships every precaution known to engineering skill will be used in their equipment, and there will be two ships, the accompanying one to be used in case of accident.

The important fact is that with a Zeppelin airship, the 540 miles from Spitzbergen to the Pole can be made in eight hours.

Nine miles a day is considered good speed with dogs. Eight hours of combat with winds and storms is nothing compared with blinding storms and low temperatures that the northern explorers have struggled with for days and days at a time. Explorers in the past have had to endure these hardships, suffering from hunger and resting or travelling in darkness, while the airship can be equipped with plenty of food for a day's journey, and will not have to combat with total darkness.

Cost $200 Per Passenger.

The expense will, of course, be in proportion. A trip in a Zeppelin airship will cost about $200 a passenger. Though this is a goodly sum for an eight hours' cruise, it is nothing compared with the cost of fitting out a northern expedition.

Those who have made a trip in a dirigible say that there is no more comfortable mode of travel. Once up in the air and the dread caused by the fear of mounting, the sensation is perfectly delightful. There is no feeling of dizziness or seasickness. One has the feeling that the world and its many panoramas are unfolding themselves slowly and gradually for one's pleasure.

The first step has been taken, for two ordinary buildings have been built at King's Bay, Spitzbergen, the station chosen for the ascent.

FORESTS OF SIBERIA.

Timber Lands of North the Largest In the World.

There is an immense and continuous tract of forest lying north of the Saint Lawrence River, in the province of Quebec and Ontario, extending northward to Hudson Bay and Labrador, a region measuring about 1,700 miles in length from east to west and 1,000 miles in width north and south.

By some it is held that a much larger continuous tract of timber land exists in the State of Washington and northward through British Columbia and Alaska. But this contention is limited to North America, for, it has been pointed out, there lies a forest in the valley of the Amazon, Eastern Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Guiana, a region at least 3,100 miles in length by 1,000 miles in breadth.

Then, too, there must be considered the forest area of Central Africa, in the valley of the Congo, including the headwaters of the Nile to the north-east and those of the Zambesi on the south. According to reliable estimates, Central Africa contains a forest region not less than 3,000 miles in length from north to south and of vast, although not fully known, width from east to west.

The question which continent possesses the greatest forest has been placed in another light by an explorer. This authority has painted a vivid picture of the vast pine, larch and cedar forests of Siberia.

Siberia, from the plain of the Obi river on the west to the valley of the Indighirka on the east, embracing the great plains or river valleys of the Yenese, Olenek, Lena and Yana rivers, is one great timber belt, averaging more than 1,000 miles in breadth from north to south, being fully 1,700 miles wide in the Yenesei district, and having a length from east to west of not less than 3,000 miles.

Unlike equatorial forests, the trees of the Siberian talgas are mainly conifers, comprising pines of several varieties, firs and larches. In the Yenesei, Lena and Olenek regions there are thousands of square miles where no human being has ever been. The long-stemmed conifers rise to a height of 150 feet or more, and they stand so closely together that walking among them is extremely difficult.

The dense, lofty tops exclude the pale Arctic sunshine, and the straight pole trunks, all looking exactly alike, so bewilder the eye in the obscurity that all sense of direction is soon lost. Even the most experienced trappers of sable furs dare not venture in the dense talgas without taking the precaution of blazing the trees constantly with hatchets as they walk forward. If lost there the hunter rarely finds his way out, but perishes miserably from starvation or cold. The natives avoid the talgas, and have a name for them which signifies places where the mind is lost.



WONDERS AND HORRORS OF DREAMS

A third of a man's life is spent in a land far more weird than any ever conjured up by the most imaginative of writers. For eight hours out of each 24 we dwell in a country far more fantastic than that of the Brobdignagians, the Lilliputians or any Gulliver ever visited.

It is a land of grewsome horrors —infested with loathsome, terrible beasts, the like of which was never seen since the dinosaurus left the earth; a land of fairylike gorgeousness, of insupportable embarrassment or supernatural bliss. There we try in vain to run from the burly criminal who is pursuing us knife in hand. There we dwell in magnificent palaces, more splendid than any we ever have seen by day. There we parade through staring crowds clad only in a bath robe. And there we meet again the old sweetheart who long since has married the more successful man. Again we are young, our head is covered with real hair, the beautiful country landscape is seen through the rose-colored glasses of youth, and we are buggy-riding with the girl we loved twenty years ago.

Men flew through the air in this land of dreams long before the Wrights were heard of. Men fell from tremendous precipices, but never are injured. Highly humorous situations develop far more laughable than the best of the stage farces. Time and tide wait for us as they never do in real life. But even in this fantastic land all men are not equal; some men dream far more than others; some men dream happily, others are oppressed by a succession of unnatural horrors; still there are stock dreams that nearly everyone of us has experienced—bromide dreams we might call them.

Probably all of us have dreamed that we were falling down the back stairs or off a high cliff, then gliding swimmingly off into space. This dream gives the same sensation as a rapidly descending elevator or

A Fast-Swaying Swing.

We are worried for the instant about what will happen when we strike bottom, but we never strike. Either we are off on another dream before that disastrous event happens or we awake.

There is an old superstition that if one ever hit the ground the shock would kill the dreamer, but this is difficult of proof, for, as our Irish neighbor might remark, the only way it could be proved would be to have the dreamer wake up dead and tell us about it. Of the thousands who wrote letters a few years ago to an Englishman who had published an essay on the subject, but one correspondent had dreamed that the fall continued clear to the ground. This woman dreamed she fell off a tall rock. When she hit the ground she was broken into small bits, but a sort of second self gathered up the piece of humanity as good as new. This dream, however, is unique.

Dreams are peculiarly a personal matter; one cannot lay down general rules for dreamers. The horrible feeling of being unable to move when pursued by some hideous hobgoblin has several variations. Some people are stricken with a painless paralysis, their legs refuse to obey orders; others have their feet entangled in some sticky substance like mud or soft cement —in one case strawberry jam. Sometimes the pursuer is a dragon, a lion, a criminal or a maniac. One writer tells us of dreaming he was drawn towards a tremendous red-hot teakettle, but was unable to hold back or turn away—the opposite of the last class of dreams.

Parading through a crowd of people in various stages of dishabille is a common experience in dreamland. The informal or undress uniform varies with different people —some of us in dreamland are far more shameless than others—but the costume of each dreamer is always the same, no matter how often he is afflicted with this dream and no matter in what company he appears. In all cases the dreamer worries over the probable outcome of his lack of dress—he fears the police or the ridicule of the crowd—although the surrounding people show exceptional tact by going cheerfully about their own business without apparently noticing the costume or lack of costume of the dreamer.

The Flying Dream

as experienced by most of us starts with a jump—that is, we leave the ground first by jumping. We paddle with our hands somewhat as if we were swimming. We do not fly high in the air, but skim just above the heads of the people. And we wonder why we have failed to keep up this delightful exercise, for we realize in our dream that we have been in the habit of flying before.

These four, with the "gratification of a dear desire" dream—the gift of a top or doll in childhood, the hand of one's lady love in later life—are the principal dreams common to all of us. One wonders if blind men experienced them.

Other dreams, like the rapid fire comedy dream, the merely fantastic, the splendid building, and the like, are occasional dreams, varying in kind with different people and seldom repeated.

There are, however, a few general statements that can be made about all dreams. First, all dreams are rapid—a tutor fell asleep as a scholar was reciting, dreamed a little playlet, and awoke to hear the end of the boy's sentence; elapsed time not more than fifteen seconds. Touch, sight and hearing are prominent in dreams, but taste and smell exceptionally rare.

Dreams can be made to order by outsiders, but not by the dreamer. Yell "Fire!" in the ear of a sound sleeper or allow a sudden draft of cold air to play on the back of his neck and he will dream to order, but he can't go to sleep with his mind made up to dream of any certain thing and then actually dream of it. In spite of this fact, books are sold in Europe which tell what one must do in order to dream the lucky number in the lottery.

Furthermore, there are no ethics in dreamland. One sees or commits himself the most atrocious crime with no feeling of pity or guilt.

Cases have been known where

A Whispered Question

to a man asleep has been answered aloud by the sleeper. Conversations even have been carried on in this way. Psychologists studying the subject have carried on such conversations merely as an experiment, but a more practical use of this knowledge is the following case, never brought before a scientific body, but well known a few years ago in the town where it occurred.

In questioning a person who talks in his sleep it has been found that a harsh or commanding tone brings more immediate results. If you wish to learn the amount of your wife's millinery bill, speak sharply to her while she is muttering in her sleep and she probably will answer.

A man who awake is most prosaic, whose mind is commonplece, who is utterly unable to invent a story or write a drama, will asleep have the most astonishing flights of imagination. He imagines a story. He peoples it with players, men, women and animals, and each one of them—even the animals at times—speaks his part as perfectly as if he actually were alive.

The mind not only invents the plot of this drama, but also invents the characters. Sometimes they act and look as they do in real life; at others they are changed in character and appearances, but are still recognizable. Sometimes the characters are well-known men whom the dreamer has never seen, such as foreign kings, presidents, inventors or scholars. Many times they are unnamed strangers that the mind of the dreamer conjures up with no foundation upon which to build. These characters are painted in a more lifelike way than the best artist that ever lived could paint them.

The mind of the dreamer then creates a background before which the actors play. He paints the scenes of the drama. In other words, wonderful palaces, tall mountains, fantastic cities, any sort of scene, may be depicted. The players then proceed to enact a drama, tragic, comic, merely ludicrous, as the case may be, and throughout the action the players speak their parts more naturally than Booth or Irving ever did.

In a Single Night.

Furthermore, not one, but many such one-act playlets are invented by the sleeper during the course of a single night. During a comparatively few nights the most clodlike laborer may invent more stories than the most indefatigable novelist that ever lived.

Not only does the mind paint the scenery, invent the actors, place the proper word in the mouth of each and cause them to act out the plot, but it does it with incredible rapidity. A dream covering a series of adventures that the sleeper supposes takes place during a period of many days in reality lasts but a few minutes. Edward W. Cox in his book on dreams states that within the space of four minutes from the time he fell asleep until he awoke he dreamed a series of events that were supposed to cover the period of a whole day.

The mind acts with wonderful rapidity while its owner is asleep, but it also is capable of doing greater work than when the dreamer is awake. Sit down and try to write out on paper a series of events that might occur in a dream. Of course, the mere physical act of writing will cause you to work slower, but notice your lack of inventiveness. You have to cudgel your brains to invent a plot. Your back-ground is too commonplace. And the process requires hours of work.

If one is a natural-born genius, a story-teller or dramatist, his work may be easier, but even the genius on occasion has had to thank his dreaming mind. Coleridge composed that magnificent fragment of a poem, Kublai Khan, in a dream. He had composed an entire poem while asleep. On awakening he started to write it down, but was called away from his work. On returning he was unable to remember the rest of it, and the world was given but the exquisite portion of what would have been a wonderful work.

Voltaire made a duplicate of the first canto of the Henriade while dreaming and the Divina Comedia was said to have been founded on a dream. Condorcet solved a difficult mathematical problem while asleep, which had baffled him while awake.

Musicians often compose music in their dreams. Tartini wrote the Devil's Sonata after having dreamed it. But what is still more marvelous, people who know nothing of music have invented

Wonderfully Beautiful Themes

while dreaming. Savages and the less civilized races always have had superstitions about dreams, and some people in our own land buy dream books that tell what dreams mean.

The Fijians believe that the spirit of a living man leaves his body to trouble the thoughts of the dreamer. The Greenlanders think that the soul leaves the body. The Indians of Guiana think that what they dream actually happens; the events of the day are performed by the spirit and the body, using inside play, but at night the spirit leaves the body and goes adventuring. For instance, Thurn, in his book, The Indians of Guiana, tells us that the natives of his expedition if they dreamed they were beaten wanted liniment in the morning to anoint their bruised bodies.

A powerful Indian called Captain Sam, the same book tells us, dreamed he was told by the leader of the expedition to punish one of the negroes. On awakening, seeing no further authority than his dream commands, he proceeded to beat the unfortunate colored man.

Men used to think that dreams were sent by the gods as communications to men, and in some quarters the belief still lingers. The Indians of North America, having learned that fasting produced extraordinary dreams, practiced starvation in order to learn the will of the gods. Whatever was first seen in a dream after such an extended fast was the manitou or guardian spirit of the life of that Indian, and a man who because of much fasting dreamed strange dreams and cultivated the art of explaining them, became a "medicine man."

Plato, Aristotle and Cicero believed that dreams foretold future events if rightly interpreted. Artemidorous of Ephesus, who lived about the middle of the second century, wrote books of elaborate rules, telling how to interpret dreams. Among other things he says that he who shall dream he has lost a tooth shall lose a friend.

It is easier to break a man's will than it is to sidetrack a woman's won't.

"I thought I told you to quit using tobacco!" said the doctor. "I have quit it," replied the young man. "Then what is that in your mouth?" asked the doctor. "A cigarette," replied the young man.



Smart Fall Gown by Becker.

Model of brown and white-striped wool cloth, with collar, vest and belt of brown poplin.

GARDENER THE SON OF PEER.

Claims the Fifth Marquis of Waterford Was His Father.

George Tooth, a jobbing gardener of Norwood, a London (England) suburb, tells a romantic story of his history, and promises to retell it in the law courts, where he proposes to prosecute a claim to the peerage of Waterford and the estates, comprising about 66,700 acres.

Tooth has been gardening for fifteen years, and during the whole of that time has, it is said, been collecting evidence to support his claim. It is understood that he is receiving financial support from a lady who thinks that at least it is a case for inquiry.

Tooth says he believes himself to be the legitimate son of the fifth Marquis of Waterford, who, in 1895, shot himself following an injury to the spine through falling from his horse. A son was born to the marquis at Chesham Place on March 29, 1873, and according to the formal announcement in the Times, it was stillborn. Tooth contends that the child was born alive, and that it was he.

His case is that, as a newly-born infant, he was placed in the care of a Mrs. Duncan, who brought him up at the expense of the marquis. The marchioness died on April 4, 1873, and there is no recorded issue of the marriage.

The claimant asserts that he was handed over to the care of a Mrs. Duncan when only a few days old. She is dead, but her daughter is alive and remembers Tooth being brought to her mother as a puny infant. For sixteen years the fifth marquis, so it is said, paid $20 a month for his maintenance. The child was taken every month to the fifth marquis' house, when the money was paid to Mrs. Duncan or her daughter.

The last instalment was when Tooth was 16 years of age, when an allowance for three months was paid in advance, with a notification that the boy was old enough to work for his living.

In 1874 the marquis married Lady Blanche, daughter of the eighth Duke of Beafort, by whom there were three children, his son Henry, who succeeded him, was drowned about two years ago. The latter's son, John Charles, born of the youngest daughter of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, is 12 years of age, and is the present holder of the title.

A Matter of Time.

The Market Man—I think living's getting cheaper. F'rinstance, two years ago them eggs would have cost you 50 per cent. more.

The Customer—Two years ago, when these eggs were fresh, they would have been worth more.

Last Resource.

"Darling," he cried, "I can not live without you."

"But," she replied, "my father is bankrupt."

"In that case," he despondently replied, "I guess I'll go and shoot myself."

Egg-shells are excellent for cleaning water bottles.

HOME

Good Canning.

How often do you hear the complaint that the squash or beans you took so much trouble to can have a little bitter taste from the preserving acid you used? It does not affect corn or tomatoes in this way, but does almost every other vegetable. Secure the best vinegar you can buy on the market and try the following recipe, which has been used with success:—

Wash your beans thoroughly. Some persons string them, but they retain their flavor better whole. Measure them carefully in a quart cup, counting each quart as you put it into the kettle. Add just enough water to cover them. Then put in one teaspoonful of vinegar to every quart of vegetables. Cook until tender, but not a minute longer. Have jars scalded and standing in hot water. Fill to overflowing with the hot vegetables and put caps on instantly. The rubbers should be put on beforehand.

The same recipe applies to squash, butter beans and okra. A teaspoonful and a half of vinegar is required for cucumbers. These are gathered just before they are ripe, and are peeled, not sliced. An inferior vinegar will ruin your work.

Danish Pickle.—Cut three medium-sized heads of Danish cabbage, commonly known in America as purple cabbage, and three quarts of firm onions in moderate-sized pieces. Mix thoroughly with the vegetables one large cupful of salt. Put in a thin bag to drip overnight. The next morning wash the cabbage and onions through several waters, and then boil them until tender in a porcelain or granite vessel. Then squeeze all the water from the mixture.

In one pound of brown sugar mix two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon and add three quarts of the best cider vinegar. In a little cheesecloth bag put one tablespoonful of prepared pickle flavoring, which can be bought in ten-cent packages, and place it in the vinegar. When the liquid begins to boil, add the cabbage and onion. Separate thoroughly two packages of seedless raisins and put them into the boiling cabbage-and-onion mixture. Let all boil ten or fifteen minutes; then take up and put in jars. The pickle will be ready to eat when it becomes cold. The cabbage when put into the vinegar will immediately turn a pink color, which adds to the attractiveness of the pickle.

Spinach for Winter Use.—To can spinach, remove all the stalks and stringy fibres. Wash it in several waters, put in while very wet into a saucepan with one tablespoonful of salt, but add no other water. Boil quickly for eight minutes and cool. Drain and pack into the jars. Fill the jars with cold water, adjust the rubbers, put the tops on loosely and stand the jars in a boiler, the bottom of which is protected by a rack.

Surround the jars partly with cold water, cover the boiler and boil continuously for one hour. Lift one jar at a time, screw down the lid, cover the boiler and boil for another hour.

You cannot lift the lids from any of the jars and lay them on the table, and then put them back on the jars and have the contents keep. The lids must be screwed down without taking them from the jars.

The lids should be solid, either glass or other material, without lining. All jars, caps and rubbers ought to be boiled and kept hot until used. Always use new rubbers.

Canned Beets. — Only tender young beets, about an inch and a half in diameter, can be canned successfully at home. Scrub the young beets, being careful not to bruise the skin, first cutting off the leaves, leaving at least an inch of stem. Cook until tender in boiling water, drain, cover with cold water, and with the hands push off the skins. Put them into hot sterilized fruit jars and set them on a rack in a steam kettle or boiler. Add a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar to each quart and fill the jars with lukewarm water. Pour water into the boiler until it comes half-way to the top of the jars. Put the covers in the water beside the jars, cover the kettle and let the beets steam an hour; adjust new rubbers and the covers and cook another fifteen minutes, and then set aside to cool.

Useful Hints.

A cut lemon rubbed on the forehead will cure a severe headache.

Window plants can be strengthened by your putting a rusty nail in the soil.

Onion stains can be quickly removed from the fingers by applying dry salt to them.

If sausages are dipped in boiling water before being fried they will remain whole.

New potatoes put in salt water, or water with soda dissolved in it, will "scrape clean" quite easily.

Lace can be both "creamed" and "starched" by rinsing it in water to which a well-beaten egg has been added.

French chalk applied to grease spots on flannel suits removes them.

grease if the garment is held near to the fire.

When a pillow case begins to wear it should be unstitched at the bottom and folded so that the old side seam goes down the middle.

Buckskin shoes can be cleaned by making a lather of good scouring soap. Take a small brush and rub the lather thoroughly into the shoes. When dry brush off again.

People who keep houses dark for fear of the sunlight spoiling their carpets or furniture have no idea of the disease-destroying influence of sunlight and air.

A veil can be made crisp if dipped in alcohol and hung up inside to dry.

Green peppers stuffed with fresh green corn and baked make a delicious dish.

Tablecloths should be slightly starched. They keep clean longer and look better.

Cotton sheets are more economical than linen; they last longer and are much more healthful.

In sleeping, keep the head as low as possible, so that the blood may have unimpeded circulation.

The stove polish will be blacker, glossier and more durable if you mix it with turpentine instead of water.

Tomatoes for sauce cannot be cooked in a hurry. If you cannot give them two or three hours, do without them.

Spare linen should be used occasionally, or it will yellow, and when brought into full service will go very quickly.

If you dampen your brush and pass it through your hair two or three times a week, it will prevent superfluous greasiness.

If washing for repainting, use no soap, but wash with soda and water. If soap is used, the new plant will not dry so quickly.

Sastor oil rubbed thoroughly into boots and shoes will make them soft.

When curtains are hung up to dry they should be hung double over the line.

Cold slaw served in green pepper shells is a dainty bit for luncheon.

The old-fashioned Shetland shawl should be washed in bran and warm water—no soap.

If a piece of sugar is put into the water that flowers stand in, they will keep fresh quite a long time.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before they are put away; they will dry more quickly and not be so hard.

Finger marks on the doors will clean off easily if the cloth is first dipped in kerosene; then wash in the usual way.

In preparing eggplant press it under water instead of just salting it. This prevents the vegetable from turning black.

Wall paper can be cleaned by making a paste of whitening. Lay it thick on the marks, allow it to dry, then brush off.

Half a lemon squeezed into a glass of warm water and drank before breakfast is said to be good for the complexion.

Linen can be rendered non-inflammable by washing it in a solution of two ounces of alum dissolved in a gallon of water.

It is best to iron underwear on the wrong side. This makes the surface smooth, and it will not be apt to irritate the skin.

After washing a china silk dress do not hang it out to dry; but roll it up in a towel for half an hour; then iron on the wrong side.

To test linen, moisten the goods with the tip of the tongue. If it is linen the wet spot will immediately show through the other side.

Discolored bronze should be thoroughly cleaned of dust, then apply a mixture of two parts warm water and one part muriatic acid. Wipe dry with a chamois skin.

Apples cut in irregular pieces will cook more quickly in a pie than if sliced, for they do not pack closely as slices do, and so the hot air comes more easily in contact with the fruit and cooking is facilitated.

Cleaning the windows with a little paraffin and hot water makes them shine and keep longer clean. If you have not paraffin at hand a little vinegar and a squeeze of the blue bag will also make window or any glassware beautiful and clean.

For the making of custard sauce beat one egg with a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, pouring over them a teacupful of boiling milk. Stir in a small saucepan until the sauce slightly thickens and reaches boiling point. Flavor with a drop of vanilla. The custard should be served in a heated sauceboat.

Koplik on Infant Mortality.

Prof. Henry Koplik, M.D., of New York, read a paper at the recent Medicine Congress in London on infant mortality in the first four weeks of life, in the course of which he said there were many conditions of both father and mother which resulted in the production of an infant unfitted to resist the physical influence of post-natal existence, with the consequence that many of such died. Among the working and absolutely poor classes lack of proper food, rest and habits contributed to this premature death. The social position of the parents had much to do with infant mortality, the percentage among the well-to-do or comfortable classes being in some cases reduced 50 per cent.

Municipality of the town of Saint Jerome.

Public notice is hereby given by Edouard [illegible]and, Secretary-Treasurer, that the lands hereafter designed shall be sold by public auction, at the office of said Municipality on the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for municipal and school taxes and other charges due with interest, unless these differents amounts and costs incured be paid before the sale.

NAMES OF DEBTORS and DESIGNATIONS OF PROPERTIES	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	COSTS	TOTAL
1st. HERMENEGILDE DUPUIS Lot No. 32 of official cadaster for Town of Saint-Jerome with buildings	$45 83	$24 17	$1 07	$71 08
2nd. JEAN PREVOST Part of lot No, 352 bouded in front by Labelle street, in rear by St George Street, on one side by St-Faustin Street and the other side by the other part of No, 352 (Seraphin Dubois) with buildings	73 54		50	74 04
3rd, ADOLPHE CYR. Part of lot No 443, of said cadaster, bounded in front by St-Hippolyte Street in rear by part of Nos. 443 et 439, to the North and the South by parts of No, 443 said cadaster, with buildings	78 73	3 60	4 00	86 33
4th. CHS, B CYR. Part of lot No, 23 of officials cadaster Town Saint-Jerome, of 4 perches width by 3 acres (arpents) of length more or less, bounded in front by Labelle Street, in rear by North River, on one side, the north by No, 21, on the other side of the south, by the other part of No. 23, with buildings.	66 07	3 14	1 07	70 28
5th. JOSEPH GIROUX One lot of irregular from being No, 364 and part of No. 363, comprising all the land between the said No 364 and St-George Street, less and to be distrayed all the land contained in the following limits:—At the corner of St-George Street and St-Jovite Street, along St-George Street, 72 feet, Thence on a course southerl direction, at right angle, 11 feet, thence on o course to St-George Street, to the intersection of this line with the line of St-George St at a distance of 60 feet from the place of beginning This part of No. 363 known and designated as a part of lot No. 363-18, without buildings.	$76 24	1 20	1 07	78 51

Saint-Jerome 20 September, 1913.

E. MARCHAND,

Secretary-treasurer of Town of St-Jerome.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

The Sportsmen and Hunters Headquarters for

Rifle and Shot-guns

ALSO

Ammunition of all kinds, ball and shot from the smallest to the largest. A full stock of the above always on hand.

Axes and Saws of every description. Agents for the three best Saw makers in America, Maple Leaf, The Simon and Black Diamond.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

White Front

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

PULP AND PAPER

An Industry Which Has Grown Rapidly in Canada

According to the Toronto Globe, up to three or four years ago the pulp and paper industry of Quebec received little attention from the business world. Previous to that time all the big mills on the continent were located south of the border, and the smaller Canadian mills operating in a less remunerative field, were unable to make much headway. Careless methods of cutting and the heavy demands made upon the American forests practically exhausted their available supplies of pulpwood and they turned to Canada. For years American millowners were allowed to take cut pulpwood from Quebec without let or hindrance. Some two or three years ago Sir Lomer Gouin put into force a measure prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands, which proved to be the beginning of the wonderful expansion of this industry. American manufacturers, knowing that they could not get pulpwood from Quebec crossed the border, bought up limits and located their mills on this side of the line. In one year following the passing of the measure no less than nineteen pulp, paper and lumber companies were incorporated in Quebec, with a total capitalization of $41,709,000. This capital came largely from the United States, Great Britain and France, although Canadians contributed a considerable amount. Last year several of the newly-incorporated mills commenced production, while during 1913 a large number of others will commence active manufacturing.

Of 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood cut in Canada during the past year, 866,042 cords were manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills, while 980,866 cords were exported in the raw or unmanufactured state. The total cut for 1912 shows an increase of 21½ per cent. over the figures for 1911, while the increase in the manufacture of pulpwood in Canada amounted to nearly 29 per cent., as compared with an increase in our exports of raw pulpwood of less than 17 per cent.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry to this country is shown by the fact that there are now 85 pulp and paper mills in Canada and Newfoundland, of which 83 are located in Canada.

The Saskatchewan Creamery Co., Moose Jaw, Sask., are erecting a cream y.

AUTUMN GOODS.



Autumn is the time when everybody wants a pair of good Strong Boots. We have them for you.

They are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at moderate prices.

Gent's Furnishings, Extra Special in Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, etc.

Suits and Overcoats made to order.

Boots Repaired.

Prices Right.

W. G. Staniforth

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.

Some Special Features of the

LAYTON BROS., PIANOS.

1. Gold Medal check repeating action
2. Finest sounding boards imported from the United States,
3. Five ply compound sectional tuning-pin block,
4. Full iron frame,
5. Grand Scales, and overstrung bass,
6. Dulcephone silencing stop (for practice,)
7. Hammers of finest German felt,

Fully guaranteed 10 years.
Used in over 100 Convents and Institutions.
Endorsedby leading Musicians.
Prices $320. and $350.
Payable $7. monthly.
Liberal discount for cash.

WM. BERRY

MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

COLONIZATION

EXCURSION TO TEMISKAMING, QUE. AND NEW ONTARIO

Wednesday, October 7th, 1913
Final Return Limit, Nov. 7, '13

With stop-over privileges at Stations West of Mattawa, Ont., on the return trip.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Every Tuesday, March to October. Return limit two months.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 31st.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.
PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certainly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery, Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

Wanted 10,000 pounds of Wool.

For which we will pay the highest price and give you bargains in all lines in exchange. Rush it along while the price is high, and see some of the bargains we have to offer.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

: Headquarters :

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
Cylinder Oil	Pipe Fittings
Gasoline	Stoves
Belting	Sinks
Packing	Enamel Ware
Tungsten Lights	Fencing
Saws and Axes	Guns and Rifles
Ammunition	Paints and Glass
Roofing and Building Paper	Horse Blankets and Halters

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1913. NO. 37

Central Market!

Preserving Time!

Preserving Time is here and we are prepared for it? We go to Montreal and select our stock which is of the very best. We buy right and sell right, so come along with your orders that we will promptly fill for you and give you every satisfaction.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

The Laobute Rifle Association, 17th Hussars, will hold their first Annual match on Geo. Armstrong ranges on Monday Oct. 20th at 10 a.m. Military Rifles to be used. Good prizes will be given. For further particulars apply to,

J. S. E. TODD,
Lachute, Que.

To Whom It May Concern.

The undersigned wishes to inform those that he will be at home every Wednesday for the purpose of receiving taxes.

JNO. McMEEKIN,
Stonefield.

BUNGALO FOR SALE,—One mile from Lachute on Brownsburg Road.

Apply to,
WM. DRENNAN.

Lost,—On Sunday last a pure white hound strayed from Chatham. Persons knowing of same please communicate or return to,

HERB. BRADFORD,
Chatham.

Men's overcoats,—the very latest effects and at prices to suit all, $12.00 to $20.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE TO LET.—A good house on Grace Street. Apply to,

J. A. BEDARD, & SON.
Lachute.

FOR SALE,—One pair of light driving horses, one well broken to saddle, double harness, also Buggie and pole All in best of condition

Apply to,
MRS. W. H. POTTER,
Maple Lodge,
Phone 58 Lachute.

Dont Miss A Good Time.

One of the most entertaining Concerts of the time is to be given under the auspices of St. Mungo's Church, on Saturday Oct. 18th 1913. in the Stone Hall Cushing, at which a number of famous Artists will render the entire programme. This is a rallying of the Clans. and will give an opportunity to do a good year's visiting among old friends and neighbors as well as take in this fine Concert, so keep the date open and you will have ample return for the effort.

Admission 25cts. doors open at 7:30 p.m. commencing at 8 p.m.

See posters for further particulars of this grand affair.

The many friends of Mrs. Joseph Laflene will be sorry to learn of her accident which occurred on Mondy afternoon last. While driving with Mrs P. Monette, the horse suddenly took fright, and both parties were thrown from the rig, the former sustaining a broken arm, but except for a little shaking up, are none the worse of their experience.

PLEASE REMEMBER that your subscription is due.

Of course we have some low line overcoats. There is a job lot of capital ones at $5.00 while they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

NOTICE.

The ladies aid of Cushing Meth cdis Church purpose holding a parlor social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Davidson St. Philippe, on the evening of Oct. 16th. A pleasant time is anticipated. Home made candy for sale. Admission, 25 cents. 10-10

You'll want one of our New Dressy Jackets won't you? Prices are much lower than in the city.

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.

Headquarters for School Supplies

Every kind of School Requisite can be found in our large and varied stock.

Our past record ensures you of the Best and the Cheapest place to secure the Goods.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Sims, of Montreal, spent Wednesday in town.

Miss Barclay spent the week-end with Miss Dunbar.

Mrs. Rice spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. J. Veitch, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. J. C. Hutchins.

Mr. Robt. McArthur is spending a few days in Ottawa on business.

Miss Lowell Banford, of Locharbor, is spending the week in town.

Miss Sadie Scott, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mr. H. Slater M. P. P. spent a few days in Chateauguay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wylie are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Rice.

Miss M. Lewis, of Orillia, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles.

Mr. A. H. McIvor, of Scotstown, spent the early part of the week in town.

Messrs Gordon Walker and Wm. Copeland spent Saturday in Montreal.

Miss Margaret Heanly, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss L. Moore.

Mrs. Lalanne, of St. Lamberts, was the guest of the Misses Buchan this week.

Mrs. H. J. Fraser, of Ottawa, is spending this week with Mrs. Thos. McOuat.

Mr. Wm. Calder left on Monday to take a business course in Montreal.

Mrs. Rutherford and Miss Gladys McOuat are spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. D. McIntyre and Miss Elsie McIntyre spent Wednesday last in Montreal.

Mr. Ivan Fraser and Miss Sensom were the week-end guests of Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pratt, of Montreal spent last week-end the guests of Mrs. Jas. Drysdale.

Mr. Carl Fraser, of Winchester, Ont. is in town visiting his mother, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Holland and son of Montreal, are guests of her mother Mrs. J. Carpenter.

Miss Mabel Westwood returned home on Tuesday after a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Jessie Earle returned home on Saturday after a three day visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr and Mrs. O C. Evans, of New York, are spending a two week's visit with Mrs. R. W. Evans.

Mr. Lockhart Gall has arrived home from the West and spent the week-end in town prior to his return to McGill.

Rev. Mr. Forsythe, spent Thursday last in Papineauville attending the ordination service of the Baptist Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carpenter and family, and Mrs. Gambel, of Three Rivers, are the guests of Mrs. Geo. Joss.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wilson returned home to Smith Falls, after spending a very pleasant visit with Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mr and Mrs. Tuck and Miss Katie Campbell were the guests of the latters mother Mrs. John Campbell, Dalesville for a few days.

Mrs. Wilson who has been the guest of Mrs. H. M. Gall for the past few weeks returned home to Gould on Monday morning last.

An interesting event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mossman Gall on Friday evening last when their infant son was baptized.

Mr and Mrs J S. Giles and Mr. and Mrs. C. Calder are attending the Canadian Ticket Agents Association at Cleveland, Ohio, this week.

The Sacrament of the Lords Supper will be despenced in the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 12th at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robitaille and daughter and Mrs. R. Legare and daughter, of Quebec City were guests of their cousin Mr. N. Bovin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissett and daughters Alice and Ruth, Miss MacKenzie, and Mr. McGowan and little daughter Emily of Lachine, were guests of Mrs. Mackie for the week-end.

Mr. Gammon has sold his Plumbing, Steam, Hot Water and Roofing Business. after carrying on same for several years, and has taken up his residence with his family in Lachute.

Among the many improvements our pretty little town is making is a continuation of the sidewalk on Grace Street. This was greatly needed and will be much appreciated by its residents.

Mrs. Wm. McVicar, Mrs. John McMillen, and daughter, Mr. W. R. McVicar, Mr. Malcolm McRae, and Miss M. J. Stewart, of Rivington, and Mr. Robt. McVicar, of Pt. St. Charles were in town for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John MacDiarmid announce the marriage of their daughter Annie, to Mr. William James Prettie, on the evening of Wednesday, October 22nd The marriage to take place at their home 943 Logan Avenue, Toronto.

Services will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday next as follows, Lachute at 10.30 a.m., St. Canute at 3 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m. Preacher Rev. B. B. Brown, of St. James Church, Montreal. East Settlement at 3 p.m., and Lachute at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. H. McConnell. Epworth League on Monday at 7.30 p.m., subject. "Home Missions." Leaders, Miss McIntyre and Miss McClure. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Will You Help!

An earnest appeal has been sent out to us from the Old Brewery Mission of Montreal, for donations of clothing and provisions, and we purpose making up a box to send in for Thanksgiving, so any who are disposed to assist this worthy institution that is doing such splendid work in helping those who are "down and out," will kindly leave their donations at the "Watchman Office" before Wednesday next. Oct. 17th, due recognization of which will be gratefully acknowledged in our next issue.

Entertaining Recital.

The Methodist Church on Friday evening last was fairly well filled to with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience to listen to Mrs. Kellogs recital which was held under the auspices of the Ladies Aid, after a few well chosen remarks by the pastor Rev. J. H. McConnell piano duets were rendered by the Misses McIntyre and Miller which were greatly enjoyed as the young ladies made their appearance several tunes during the evening. Mrs. Kellog was listened too with great interest each piece receiving a well merited encore

By request "The sewing circle" was given also a delightful little parody on "Love and Duty" while "Keeping up with Lizzie" called forth repeated roars of laughter. Mr. Dumochel who is always listened to with great delight, rendered several pieces on the violin and the evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

WEDDING BELLS

CHRISTIE—OLLIFFE.

A very pretty wedding took place at Brooklyn, N. Y. on September 23rd 1913, when Miss Thomasina Olliffe was married to Dr. N. D Christie, of Regina the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Lynn P. Armstrong, of Richmond, Hill.

Miss Susan Olliffe, sister of the bride was bridesmaid while Mr. Stewart Boyd, cousin of the groom, attended as best man. William Kick and Thomas Olliffe served as usherer. After the ceremony the young couple left for a trip to Virginia, amid the good wishes of their many friends and relations.

REILLY—BORIGHT.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs Harry Boright Lansonville was the scene of a very pretty wedding, on Tuesday Sept. 30th at 3 p.m. when their only daughter Beatrice M. was united in marriage to Rev. J. Clark Reilly, B. A of Grenville Que, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Wm. Sparling D. D. of Dominion Church Ottawa. The house was decorated with ferns, goldenrod, and white carnations and asters, the bridal party standing under a large arch of maiden hair ferns and goldenrod The bride who was given away by her father wore an ivory charmeuse satin gown draped with spanish lace with pearl trimmings and orange blossoms. She was attended by two college friends, Miss Helen Cameron, of Winchester, Ont. who wore shadow lace over pale yellow and Miss Ethel Hulbord, of Cowansville who wore crepe de chine with touches of yellow and pearl trimmings each carrying dark red roses The wedding march was played by Miss Edna Caswell, of Derby Line. The groom was attended by Rev. Archie Martin, of Montreal. After a short reception the bridal party left for a trip to Boston and other points.

OBITUARY.

THE LALE FRANK WEIR.

A very sad death occurred on Friday, Sept. 19th, in the person of Mr. Frank Weir, who for the past eight years has resided in the Ojai Valley, but who was formerly a resident of Montreal. Deceased was a graduate of McGill University, and afterwards took up a course in Law in which he was most successful.

In the year 1885 he was married to Susan Duderidge, of Lachute to whom 3 children were born, one living to the age of one year, the 2nd who died in infancy and the third who reached the age of nearly five years. Much sorrow is felt for the bereaved widow and friends.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN.—At 409 Bancroft St. Toledo Ohio, U. S. A., Sept 28th, 1913 Robert Roy, only child of Percy and Nellie Chapman, aged 7 months. Internment at Oak Ridge Cemetry Chicago, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROBINSON.—In loving memory of J.G. Morris who died Oct. 8 1908. Five years has passed and our hearts still sore, as time flies past we miss him more.

FATHER & MOTHER

JOB LOTS.

6 only Children's Jackets worth $4.00 for $2.75.

12 Boy's Suits sizes 22 to 25 worth $3.00 for $1.00.

6 Men's Heavy Overcoats to clear at $5.00.

12 Boy's Reefers to clear at $2.00 to $3.00.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Don't fail to see our New Stock of Trimmed Millinery. All imported. Come early and get a hat Chicago Trimmed and made.

We have a fine line of Ready to Wear Dresses for Fall and Winter, Ladie's Misses and Children's Underwear. Hosiery, Corsets, and Smallware.

Our new stock of China cannot be rivaled. New Goods every few days.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, Oct. 11th.

A Misappropriated Turkey.
What a change of clothes did.
Kath'een Mavourneen.
Broncho Billy and the Squattor's Daughter.
A Slight Mistake.
Sunshine Sue.

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family and for friends far and near

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued).

As Harry took the rod in his left hand, he stretched out the right to Annie, with an air of repentance which went straight to her heart.

"Dear," he said softly, accompanying the words with a persuasive glance, "I ought not to have said what I did. It was neither kind nor generous. Will you forgive me?"

Forgive him! Oh! if he only knew how unhappy she had been at even this light cloud rising between them. She could bear anything, rather than quarrel when they were going to part so soon.

She placed her hand in his, and let it lie there, whilst she looked up into his face with shining eyes, feeling at that moment as if she could have followed him round the world. A lump rose to her throat and checked any answer. During the last few days a very little had sufficed to rouse her deepest emotions. They seemed to lie much nearer the surface than of old. She often felt inclined to cry, without knowing exactly why. Her heart swelled at a mere trifle. Love had quickened her whole nature, making it responsive, like a delicate instrument, to the slightest touch, but although she was aware of the effect produced, she was, as yet, only vaguely conscious of the cause.

"Come," he exclaimed cheerfully. "That's right. We are friends again, aren't we, just the same as if I had not transgressed?"

"Yes," she answered in a subdued voice. "We have never quarrelled really. You did nothing except speak the truth. I have made a mess of my life, and I know it."

"Ah!" he said eagerly. "I wish you would tell me how it all happened. I have wondered so often what brought you two together, and how you ever gave your consent. It's the only thing about you that puzzles me, and makes me think there must be a curious contradiction in your character somewhere."

"What would you say if I told you I married for money?"

"I should not believe it."

"Nevertheless, it is the case. I—"

"Hullos! What's up now?" called out Ebenezer, aroused from his slumbers by the stoppage of the boat.

"I'll tell you some other time," she whispered hastily. "I can't now."

"Aye, do." Then aloud to Mr. Thompson, and making an extraordinary hurried cast, "What's up? Nothing. I'm beginning to fish, that's all."

"Oh!" returned Ebenezer, with a yawn, "I believe I've had forty winks. Confound it! My right leg has gone to sleep, and I've no feeling in it whatever. Annie," addressing his wife, "I wish you'd just step over here and rub it well for me. There's a good girl. It exhausts my vital force to do it myself."

She rose obediently, and was about to comply with the request when Jens put up a warning hand.

"Best s't still," he said gravely. "Norwegian boats—dey not made to hold so many people. Dey upset if too much movement."

This suggestion terrified Ebenezer beyond measure, even although they were now in shallow water, no more than from three to four feet deep.

"For goodness' sake, Annie, stop where you are," he cried hastily. "I don't think I shall want you after all. My leg is better—a good deal better, and if the worst comes to the worst, I'll rub it myself."

"At the expense of your vital force!" asked Harry, jestingly.

She smiled, and, nothing loath, reseated herself. It was a delight to her to watch his movements, and the play of his features; besides she took an interest in the fishing and wanted to see if he got a rise.

Those tiresome little trout! Why wouldn't they come when he was so anxious to catch them. Surely one or two might sacrifice themselves, just for the sake of being obliging and giving innocent pleasure.

CHAPTER XX.

In spite of Annie's wish, the boat drifted slowly all along the bay, and not the sign of a fish did they see. True the sun was beating down fiercely upon the water, which shot forth a reflection so burning that it was almost painful, and you could well-nigh count every stone and green weed at the bottom; nevertheless, Annie, who was not very learned in matters piscatorial, failed to understand why the trout did not display a little more curiosity. She ended by believing that they were not there to take, and existed only in Jens' imagination, if he possessed such a thing.

Meantime a soft white cloud stole gently over the sun. The relief was instantaneous, but the cloud was airy and light, and its good effects could not possibly last for more than a few minutes. The water changed color and assumed a darker hue. With half a dozen vigorous strokes Jens rowed the boat to the mouth of the river, where it came gurgling merrily into the lake, in a series of widening ripples.

"Now try 'ere," he said. "Ought to get one 'ere."

Harry, without losing any time, made three or four casts, and his fly, thanks chiefly to the action of the current, for wind there was none, worked tolerably well.

Suddenly a small, bright body flashed for an instant before his eyes, then disappeared.

"Have you got him?" asked Annie with breathless excitement.

"No," he responded, in tones of deep disappointment. "He rose, but was not hooked, more's the pity, especially as we are fishing for food quite as much as for amusement."

"Forsoge igjen!" said Jens, pulling the boat back a stroke or two.

At the very first cast up came the fish again, and this time he meant having it, for he took the fly greedily. Directly he felt the line tauten, he dived down beneath the water, and Harry thought at first that he had got a couple of pounder. But Desire is an extraordinary magnifier of size, none greater; and a few seconds showed that the fish had no strength in him to make any resistance. When captured, he weighed exactly a quarter of a pound, but Harry was none the less delighted, hoping that this was the beginning of good sport. But, was there ever anything so annoying?—out shot the sun again, brighter and fiercer than ever, and after ten minutes more, spent in fruitless casting, Jens suggested that, the hour and the weather being both extremely unfavorable for fishing, they should land and have luncheon.

It was now close upon two o'clock, so they readily agreed to the proposal.

They found a delightful bank under the shade of a leafy alder, where the yellow dandelions, and ragged robins, and delicate white stonewart grew all around, and a sweet-voiced thrush warbled a joyous welcome overhead, and the whole air was scented with the fragrance of early summer. They sat them down, and looked out on the shining vista of the lake, on the great hills—purple in shadow, a dazzling whitey-grey where the sun caught their steep sides—and on the illimitable blue arch that spanned with fathomless ether their cold white crests. And the little brook, and the melodious thrush, and the humming insects, and the far-off sheep-bells murmured in their ears. "This—this is true enjoyment. Seek it not in crowded cities, in busy thoroughfares, in hot rooms, where the conflicting interests and varied emotions of men create perpetual strife; but seek it in solitary places, as yet not desecrated by too advanced a civilization, where lives are simple, human beings honest, and Nature, not Art reigns supreme. Then into your heart may steal a calm, a content, and peace, which that vortex of passion, ambition, strife, emulation and disappointment, called The World, so effectually banishes, and renders all but impossible. Nature, and Nature alone, can solace bitter woe and mortal despair." Only bread and butter, jam and tinned stuffs!—that was all they got to eat; and yet, with the sun's warm rays glinting brightly down through the green leaves of the alder, with the bee-worshipped flowers all around, emitting a faint, sweet odor, and with the glorious and elevating scenery to charm the eye on every side, and as it charmed to soothe the senses—they managed to forget for once, that they were doing with half a meal instead of a whole one. What proof can be more convincing of the beauty of their surroundings?

The thrush sang on, all undisturbed, the brook flowed downwards to the sea, and the great pure heart of Nature awoke a corresponding chord in the finite ones of Harry Hopperton and Annie Thompson. Her influence preponderated over every other sentiment, and even Love stood still, awed and abashed by a force superior to its own.

They were in no hurry to leave this enchanting spot. They sat there an hour or more, gradually becoming accustomed to the fascinating stillness, and taking an interest in every little incident that served to break it, as people do whose attention is not constantly being distracted in a thousand different channels.

First came a fair-haired, fresh-faced woman, who stepped down to the lake, and quite unconcerned by the presence of strangers, though she shot occasional glances in their direction, washed out the family linen for the week, wringing each article one by one, and profiting by the fineness of the day to spread them to dry on the green grass. The next visitor was a little, saucy bird, who, settling on the sandy shore, pecked his way down to the water, and stepped daintily in, until his tiny feet were covered. There he stood, splashing his wings and chirping merrily, as if he thoroughly enjoyed the bath, whilst two butterflies disported themselves over his head. Quite five minutes he stayed, and might have stayed longer had it not been for the appearance of a small red and white cow, with mild eye and full udder. She too entered the lake, and plunging hock deep into its cool, refreshing waters, drank long and greedily, switching her thin tail from time to time, and stamping with her fore feet whenever flies proved unusually troublesome.

And then came two little flaxen-headed, brown-limbed children clad in picturesque tatters, who squatted themselves down on the golden sand and played at making castles, laughing and rolling about with the happiness of perfect freedom from mothers, nurses or any restraining influence. Although they were dressed in rags, and their tender feet were destitute of shoes and stockings, they seemed to know they were well off, and had a sturdy, independent look very different from the poor little creatures who make dirt pies in the gutters and hardly know the meaning of fresh air.

Harry and Annie felt as if they could have sat there for ever, drinking in the peace and purity of the scene, but Ebenezer was less sensitive to the beauties of nature. He had been fidgeting for some time past, and now uttered a sharp scream of horror, as he discovered a big, fat-bodied spider leisurely crawling up his coat sleeve. A shiver ran through his frame.

"Come, come," he said irritably. "Let's be going. This is getting confoundedly slow, or do you good people want to sit here for ever?"

His words woke his companions as if from a reverie. They had not spoken much, but it had been a very sweet experience, looking out at the beautiful world and feeling magnetically conscious of each other's presence. Language was not wanted on such an occasion. It seemed too trite, to express sensations that were above so every-day a medium. The pity was that these sensations could not last, that the highest and best thoughts of which their natures were capable might not always be maintained, but must inevitably give way to ones less exalted. Ebenezer's voice sounded like a harsh note out of harmony, but it recalled them to life, and made them conscious of the unreality of their dreams.

Annie drew a deep, long breath, and reluctantly rose to her feet. The spell was broken. Paradise receded into the distance. It had seemed quite near, almost within reach, but now it had faded far, far away.

"Take us where you like," she said, trying to shake off the subtle intoxication that had crept into her veins. "Where do you wish to go?" And she turned to her husband.

"Oh! anywhere, as long as we make a move from this confounded place. I'm half eaten up by midges. Is there nothing worth seeing, now that we are here?" he said, appealing to Jens.

Jens told him that, before leaving the head of the lake, they ought most certainly to pay a visit to a celebrated spot close by, known far and wide in the neighborhood as "The Robber's Leap."

"No very long walk," he said. "All Engelskmand who come to Sandethal go see de place."

So saying, he led the way up the river. There was no path of any sort, and they followed in Jens' footsteps as best they could. By-and-by they met with the debris of a gigantic moraine, and climbed with ever increasing difficulty over the loosely lying boulders that thickly strewed the ascent. At length, after toiling upwards for nearly a mile, their conductor brought them to a standstill. The river, far beneath them, rushed tempestuously down, confined in a narrow chasm not more than fifteen or sixteen feet wide, which by main force it had cleft through the rugged walls of the grey granite that rose perpendicularly on either side. So high were the walls and so deep the abyss over which they frowned, that a sensation of giddiness was produced on nearing the brink.

Here Jens halted.

"Dis," he said, gazing down into the sombre depths below, "is de Robber's Leap. De robber 'es yump across de chasm."

It looked indeed a formidable place for any man to have attempted to clear, not so much on account of its width, as because of the dizzy altitude at which the banks towered above the river. The swift-flowing current being pressed in on either side, formed a seething whirlpool, amidst which peeped dangerous black boulders, that must have occasioned death, had the distance been miscalculated ever so little.

"By Jove!" exclaimed Harry, "a nasty place to jump, and no mistake. Jens, tell us the story, for I presume there is one, since you have brought us all this way."

Thus appealed to, Jens began the following narrative, which he told with great solemnity as befitting the gravity of the subject.

"In de olden times dere was much robbers about. Above—one lit hole, you see?" And he pointed to a cavern high up the nearest mountain, which they had not hitherto perceived. "Dey was living dere in de yarm of de summer—at night, dey go take oder people's tings, when dey sleep for much. Den de farmers, you see—dey come many men togeders, and say, 'vi vil kill dose people, and so dey run away, and de farmers dey run too, so dey yust come to de Kiv, what you call river in your country. Den de first man, he yump, and 'ee over yump-ed all right, but de oder man 'ee does not yump so well, so he fall to de bottom and must be killed. Den de oder man who yump ed much good, 'ee see dat, den 'ee yump-ed back again and fall to de bottom. So was both robbers killed in de olden time."

"How very interesting," said Harry, smiling at Jens' English, "though rather difficult to make out who was killed and who was not. Is that all the story?"

"No," answered Jens, pointing to a ragged urchin who had followed the group at a respectful distance. "Dat boy's fader, 'ee also yump-ed over. Den was dere much people at a wedding and so he yust ran and yump-ed."

"I suppose he was drunk," observed Mr. Thompson, unsympathetically.

"Are there any bears here, Jens?" asked Harry, by way of diversion. "It looks just the place for them."

"Dere was one bear last winter. 'Ee come down from de mountain and kill de farmers' sheeps and goats. Dey could see 'is tracks on de snow. So de farmers dey have great meeting and dey determine to syoot dat bear. Dey go out twenty, tirty of dem with dere guns—"

"Yes," interposed Harry greatly interested. "And what happened?"

"De farmers dey climb up de mountain, and de bear, 'ee walk right before dem. Den dey say to one anoder, vi vill go down dat mountain again, and dey go; but when dey come to de bottom, dey stop and dey 'ave noder big counsel, and dey say, 'It very good ting to be prudent, what you call wise, but if vi see dat bear again, vi vill certainly syoot him.'"

"And did they, Jens?"

"No, dat bear, 'ee very cunning. 'Ee never show 'imself any more. Tink de farmers frightened 'im away wid dere guns.

"They seem to have been an uncommonly courageous lot," said Harry, laughingly, "and they managed to unite valor with discretion in quite a remarkable degree."

Jens, having now apparently exhausted his stock of anecdote, they wended their way back to the boat. By this time it was past four o'clock, and the day was gradually changing its aspect. It had clouded over, and grown dull and sultry, but still the brown trout continued in a sulky humor. After fishing for an hour, Harry only caught two little miseries, so small that it seemed a positive sin to deprive them of life, and he therefore threw them back into the lake again. From a sporting point of view, the expedition had proved a complete failure, but in every other way it had been most enjoyable. Even Mr. Thompson admitted that the scenery was worth while "doing" just for once, which, coming from him, was an immense token of appreciation.

They reached the end of the lake, to find Thekla and the foal still browsing diligently, not far from the spot where they had left them, and then for the first time arose the question, who was to drive the stolkjaerre home? Up till this moment, Harry had never given the matter a thought.

"I will," said Annie, eagerly. "Oh! do let me. I know I can quite well."

"You? Tush," responded her amiable better-half. "You know no more about driving than the man in the moon. You would upset me to a certainty."

"Indeed I should not. I used often to drive in my younger days, and Thekla is so quiet, we could not possibly come to any harm."

As the choice lay between acceding to his wife's wish or trudging home on foot, Mr. Thompson, after some further remonstrance, agreed to trust his precious person to her skill, although he took care to impress upon Harry that he placed no faith in it whatever.

And a nice time Annie had on the homeward way. Every jerk, every jolt, every bump was attributed to her fault, until all the pleasure she had derived from the day's excursion was effectually destroyed by the snarling and cantankerous little man at her side. How was it possible to cherish high thoughts in his presence, when he was so entirely absorbed by his own material comforts and so completely taken up with his own particular existence as to be quite incapable of considering any other? Such a companion brought to the surface all the scum of one's nature.

"Dear me! how confoundedly clumsy you are, to be sure! I do believe you do it on purpose, just to annoy me. You could have kept clear of that stone perfectly well, had you only tried. Gracious Heaven! Where are you going next. Dash it all, Annie why in thunder can't you keep your eyes open?"

(To be continued.)

Houses of Porcelain.

Whales Turner, a member of a great pottery family, has a scheme for building houses of porcelain. He has spent forty years in obtaining porcelain tiles strong enough to build a house of the required strength and cheapness, and it is his contention that such a house would be especially suitable for the rural districts. His houses will consist of a steel framework to which are fitted by simple means large porcelain tiles which no other designer has been able to manufacture. The tiles are one inch thick and the doorways and wainscots are of steel. The walls, floors and ceilings are all of porcelain, and not only waterproof but steam-proof.

A girl's troubles soon cease to worry her after she tells them to her mother.

POLAIRE INTRODUCES A BARBARIC FASHION.



The Nose Ring, which Has Set Paris Talking.

Polaire, the popular little Parisian actress, has tickled theatrical Paris with yet another new sensation. This actress, who among many other personal charms possesses the tiniest waist in the world, has now taken to wearing a ring through her nose, and is shown above in all the glory of her new adornment. She is a clever actress and a remarkable dancer, who, some think, mars her art by her eccentricity. However, all are unanimous in the verdict that Polaire is one of the most popular actresses in a city which asks only to be amused or interested, and which will pour out its affections to those who, like Polaire, succeed in doing it.—London Tatler.

Odd Facts.

Quatorziennes, or fourteeners, are members of an aristocratic Parisian club formed for the purpose of accepting on the instant dinner invitations where the guests would otherwise number thirteen.

Irish stew is a dish unknown in Ireland. The famous concoction is of New England origin.

Arabic figures were never invented in India, not in Arabia.

The turning down of the thumbs in the old Roman games did not signify death. There was no such sign. To signify that the spectators desired the death of the vanquished gladiator, the fist, with the thumb hidden inside it, was turned down.

Starch, which originated in Queen Elizabeth's time, was at first pink, or blue, or yellow, and it contributed faint tints or pink or blue or yellow to the linen it coated.

Over 1,000 tons of soot settle monthly over London.

The banana is the only food grown that is never attacked or harmed by any insect whatever.

He "Came Back."

Ethel—How did Jack happen to propose a second time?

Kitty—Because I refused him the first time, of course.

He (cautiously): "If I should propose, would you say 'Yes'?" She (still more cautiously): "If you knew I would say 'Yes,' would you propose?"

THE SUN'S HEAT.

Penetrates Ground But Three Feet in Mid-Summer.

How far does the heat of the full summer's sun penetrate into the ground?

Probably not one person in ten will give an answer that is even approximately correct. Their replies generally vary from 1 inch to many hundreds of feet. Actually, the distance is about 3 feet. Beyond this depth the temperature of the soil does not vary appreciaably from hour to hour, let the midday be never so hot and the midnight never so cold. At this depth the mean temperature in the summer is about 58 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the winter about 36 degrees Farenheit, says London Tit-Bits.

And the annual difference? That is to say, the depth at which there is some difference between the summer temperature and that of the winter. Well, at a depth of 60 feet it is impossible to measure any change due to the changing seasons overhead. Go down only 40 feet, and it is minute—barely measurable. But at 25 feet to 30 feet it is quite a definite amount.

The surface heat takes a long while to penetrate downward. In fact, curiously enough, the change in temperature of the ground takes just more than six months to reach the end of its 20-foot journey. Thus we are faced with the phenomenon of midsummer upon the surface occuring at the same time as midwinter 25 feet to 30 feet down, and vice versa.

As most people are aware, the temperature increases with the depth. At 3 feet down the average annual mean is just short of 45 deg. Fahrenheit, while at 25 feet it is just over a degree more, that is, 47 deg. Fahrenheit.

In agricultural districts you will hear farmers in the same village talking about "cold" soils and "warm" soils. This, although it sounds improbable to those who have never had anything to do with the land, is an actual fact.

Everybody knows, from personal experience, that black clothes are hotter to wear when a hot summer's sun is shining than white ones, hence the "flannels" for men and the white frocks for girls. The reason for this is that black and other dark colors absorb heat, while white and the lighter shades reflect it. And this applies to soils equally with cloths.

Those soils which by their ingredients are a darker color are literally warmer than their lighter neighbors. Peaty soils, some of which are nearly black, others a rich dark brown, are the warmest. Light-colored clays and chalk the coldest. There may be as much as 15 degrees or 16 degrees Fahrenheit between the temperatures of two soils lying next each other and upon the same day. On a warm summer's day the temperature of peaty soil may well be over 87 degrees Fahrenheit, while a chalky field of similar situation in the same district will not rise above 72 degrees to 74 degrees Fahrenheit.

Of course, the great advantage of a warm soil is that the crops upon it come to maturity so much earlier than those upon a cold one. Therefore the man who is cultivating the former is enabled to place his produce upon the market very much sooner than his rival and often gets an enhanced price in consequence.

"Officer," said the New York householder, "there's a burglar in my house." "I ain't got nothing to do with burglars," responded the policeman. "I'm on the traffic squad."



Children Need Sugar

Pure sugar is necessary to the health of young or old. Good home-made candy, sugar on porridge, fruit or bread—not only pleases but stimulates.

Buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in bags and be sure of the finest pure cane sugar, untouched by hand from factory to your kitchen.

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs., Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs.

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COMMERCIAL ART WORKS, 315 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Concrete is the best building material

ABROAD statement—Yet literally true. The aim of man from the beginning has been to make his building materials as nearly like natural stone as possible. The great labor required to quarry stone led him to seek various manufactured substitutes. The only reason he ever used wood was that it was easiest to get and most convenient to use.
Wood is no longer easy to get. Like most building material, its cost is increasing at an alarming rate.
The cost of concrete is decreasing. So, from the standpoint of either service or economy, Concrete is the best building material.
Canada's farmers are using more concrete, in proportion to their numbers, than the farmers of any other country. Why?
Because they are being supplied with

Canada Cement—

a cement of the highest possible quality, which insures the success of their concrete work.
The secret of concrete's popularity in Canada lies in the fact that while we have been advertising the use of concrete, we have also been producing, by scientific methods, a cement so uniformly high in quality that the concrete made with it gives the complete satisfaction our advertisements promised.
Concrete would not have been in such universal use today, had an inferior grade of cement been supplied. Insist upon getting Canada Cement. It is your best assurance of thoroughly satisfactory results from your concrete work. There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood.

Without this label it is not "Canada" Cement.

Write for our Free 160-page book "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete" —No farmer can afford to be without a copy.

Canada Cement Company Limited - Montreal

HOW TO TREAT ALL SKIN TROUBLE

Greasy Ointments No Use—Must Be Cured Through the Blood.

It is not a good thing for people with a tendency to have pimples and a blotchy complexion to smear themselves with greasy ointments. In fact they couldn't do anything worse, because the grease clogs the pores of the skin, making the disease worse. When there is an irritating rash a soothing boracic wash may help allay the pain or itching, but of course it doesn't cure the trouble. Skin complaints arise from an impure condition of the blood, and will persist until the blood is purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many cases of eczema and skin diseases because they make new, rich blood that drives out the impurities, clears the skin and imparts a glow of health. The following proof is offered. Mrs. Fred Tremble, Gunter, Ont., says: "For more than a year I was steadily afflicted with salt rheum or eczema. My hands were so sore that I could not put them in water without the skin cracking open. I tried all sorts of ointments recommended for the trouble, but they did not do me a particle of good. I was told Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would cure the trouble, and began taking them. I took the Pills steadily for six or eight weeks and they completely cured the trouble. This was several years ago and I have never been bothered with it since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRACTICAL USE OF SHARKS.

They and Bloodhounds Acted As Convict Prison Guards.

Shark skin, shark teeth, shark oil, shark meat and several other by-products of the dead shark are articles of greater or lesser utility, but I have never heard of but one instance where the living shark was put to a practical use. This, says Lewis R. Freeman in the Wide World Magazine, was when they used him as a prison guard in the old days when British convicts were transported to Australia, the monsters serving this purpose for many years at the Port Arthur settlement, ten miles south of Hobart, the present capital of Tasmania. The prisons at this point, some of which may still be seen, were situated upon a peninsula whose only connection with the mainland was by a long, narrow strip of sand called, from its configuration, the Eaglehawk's Neck.

The convicts were allowed considerable liberty on the peninsula, but to prevent their escape to the mainland half-starved bloodhounds were chained all the way across the narrowest portion of the neck. Several prisoners having avoided the bloodhound zone, the authorities adopted the effective but gruesome expedient of feeding the sharks at that point several times a day. In a few weeks the place became literally alive with the voracious maneaters, and from that time on the only convict who ever escaped accomplished his purpose by rolling himself up in kelp and working along, inch by inch, timing his movements to correspond with those of the other heaps of seaweed that were being rolled by the surf.

The Canadian Breakfast

Post Toasties

and Cream

Thin bits of choicest Indian Corn, so skilfully cooked and toasted that they are deliciously crisp and appetizing.

Wholesome
Nourishing
Easy to Serve

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Post Toasties

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario.

A Popular Picture.

Sir Luke Fildes is one of the best-known of modern painters, and his State portraits of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra will carry his name down to posterity. But by far his most popular picture is "The Doctor," which now reposes in the Tate Gallery. The pathos of this picture has appealed to millions, but few are aware of the manner in which it was painted, and the trouble to which the artist went in order to get the desired effect.

An entire cottage was fitted up in the artist's studio, and the dying



Sir Luke Fildes.

child was represented by his own child. To obtain the figure of the medical man, one model sat for the hair, another for the eyes, and a third for the clothes, while the late Mr. Val. Prinsep sat for the beard. After arranging all these details, Sir Luke Fildes states that he "practically lived with and for the picture for six months." But such a painstaking method met with a fitting reward, for the picture is admitted to be one of the most successful ever painted.

Are You Droopy, Tired, Worn Out?

Here Is Good Advice to All Who Feel as if Their Vigor and Life Had All Oozed Away.

This Condition Can be Quickly Cured by a Good Cleansing Medicine.

Your experience is probably somewhat similar to that described by Mr. J. T. Fleming in the following letter from his home in Lebanon: "I think I must have the most sluggish sort of a liver. In the morning my mouth was bitter, and that foul, soft feeling that tells you, 'No breakfast needed here this morning.' A cup of coffee would sort of brace me up, but in two hours I was disposed to quit work, all energy having oozed out of me. Supper was my only good meal, but I guess I didn't digest very well, for I dreamt to beat the band. A friend of mine put me wise to Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I think they must have taken hold of my liver, perhaps my stomach, too, because at the very start they made things go right. Look at me now—not sleepy in the day-time, but hustling for the mighty dollar and getting fun out of life every minute. That's what Dr. Hamilton's Pills have done for me—they have re-built and rejuvenated my entire system."

To keep free from headaches, to feel young and bright, to enjoy your meals, to sleep sound and look your best, nothing can help like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, five for $1.00 at all druggists and storekeepers or postpaid from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

PROHIBITION FOR SWEDEN.

Royal Family Favors a Law Against Liquor.

There is a prospect that Sweden may soon be placed under national prohibition. Laws making it an offence to drink spirituous liquors anywhere in the country are contemplated, and there is a reasonable chance that they will be adopted.

Prime Minister Staaf, in a recent address before a congress of teetotalers in Stockholm, declared that prohibition was the only effective means of preventing drunkenness. All other attempted methods of reform, he said, had proved ineffective and insufficient to stop the evil.

The Prime Minister's speech is considered an indication of the Government's policy, and is believed to foreshadow the introduction into Parliament of a bill for the prohibition of all spirituous drinks in Sweden. Such a law would command the support of the Royal family. The King is a strong temperance advocate.

A prohibitive law would be likely to meet with opposition from France. Sweden has a big trade in wines and spirits with France, and she depends upon the French money market to finance many Swedish enterprises. There are fears that the exclusion of French wines would encounter retaliation in the form of exclusion of Swedish securities from the Paris bourse. A proposal to increase the duty on wines in 1914 had to be dropped because the French Government protested and threatened to bar Swedish consols from the Paris Stock Exchange.

SCALES, DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

Head so Itchy Could Hardly Stand It. Dandruff Showed on Coat Collar. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in One Month.

223 Elizabeth St., Montreal, Que.—"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me permanently from dandruff and scalp itch that I was suffering with since over a year. I had an inflammation of the lungs and a very strong fever. When I recovered, my head was covered with scales and dandruff, and it was so itchy I could hardly stand it. The dandruff showed on my coat collar. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them, and I am very glad of it, because I am perfectly cured. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap. It took one month to cure me. I take pleasure in recommending Cuticura Soap and Ointment to anyone who is suffering with scalp or skin diseases." (Signed) Hector Perras, Dec. 30, 1911.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent falling hair, remove crusts and scales, and allay itching and irritation of the scalp, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford the speediest and most economical treatment. They assist in promoting the growth and beauty of the hair by removing those conditions which tend to make it dry, thin, and lifeless, often leading to premature grayness and loss of hair. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 46D, Boston, U. S. A.

NEW WAR ENGINE.

"Soldier-Automaton" Said to Be Substitute for Skirmishers.

Yet another terrible engine of war is likely to be added to the equipment of modern armies, if the invention of an engineer named Aassen of Copenhagen fulfills expectations. This engineer has perfected an invention which he calls a soldier-automaton, an automatic machine for replacing the line of skirmishers for defense purposes. Briefly, it consists of a cylinder which is buried in the ground and which, like submarine mines, may stay there for years without being damaged. A signal station at a distance of four or five miles away is connected with the cylinder. By pressing a button an electric current is transmitted and the cylinder shoots up until it is about two feet from the level of the ground, firing at the same moment 400 shots in a horizontal direction.

The value of such an invention in repelling invaders is obvious. It means that one of these cylinders can take the place, at any point, of 400 soldiers, and if a number are buried in proper systematic order over a certain stretch of country, a continuous hail of bullets can be fired at an invading army, without the latter seeing a single enemy.

A number of these cylinders, in fact, makes a line of skirmishers whose operations may inflict terrible damage on the enemy. The shots take effect at a distance of 300 yards, and the inventor calculates that only 10 per cent. of the enemy would be saved after an attack of these automatic troops.

The skirmishers would be placed in rows behind other, to be used successively for resisting various attacks and as the cylinders are hidden in the ground, no enemy can know where the line is before the firing starts.

Low Colonist Rates to Pacific Coast.

Via Chicago and North Western Railway. On sale daily Sept. 25th to Oct. 10th inclusive, from all points in Canada to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Roseland, and many other points. Through tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Chicago. Variable routes. Liberal stop overs. For full information as to rates, routes and literature, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Branding for crimes was not abolished by law in Britain till 1822.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Some Men Are That Kind.

"He spends most of his time thinking of himself."

"But his habits would indicate that he thinks mighty little of himself."

Deaths due to traffic accidents in the metropolitan area of London have increased in number from 155 in 1904 to 537 in 1912.



Baby's Own Soap



Leaves the skin—no matter how tender—soft—white—aromatized. Perfect for nursery and toilet.
2-4-13
Albert Soaps Limited, - Montreal.

SCOTCH NURSES.

Are Popular at Nearly All The Courts of Europe.

The birth of another son to the King of Spain recalls the fact that at Madrid the royal nurseries are in charge of three Scotch nurses, and that Scotch nurses are popular at nearly all the Courts of Europe. If Scotswomen enjoy so remarkable a preference in the royal nurseries of Europe, it is by reason of sturdy independence of character, which helps to keep them clear of the petty intrigues of every monarchical household, and that ratio prevents them from spoiling their young charges by undue servility. But what is most highly prized in these Scottish nurses is their particularly musical voices, a quality which they impart to the youngsters confided to their care, and in this connection nurses from the Scottish Highlands are more sought after for their voices than those from the Lowland districts.

These nurses, while their pay is not exaggerated, nevertheless are treated by their royal and imperial employers with marked consideration and regard. Queen Victoria, who was so austere and so authoritative and distant in her relations with her ministers and with the great dignitaries of the State and of the Court, would unbend altogether towards the nurses of her children and grandchildren, encouraging them to talk freely.

No More Neuralgia; Headache Cured

A Journalist Tells of The Advantages of Keeping Nerviline Handy On the Shelf.

Fifty years ago Nerviline was used from coast to coast, and in thousands of houses this trusty liniment served the entire family, cured all their minor ills and kept the doctor's bill small. To-day Nerviline still holds first rank in Canada among pain-relieving remedies—scarcely a home you can find that doesn't use it.

From Port Hope, Ont., Mr. W. T. Greenaway, of the Guide newspaper staff, writes: "For twenty years we have used Nerviline in our home, and not for the world would we be without it. As a remedy for all pain, earache, toothache, cramps, headache, and disordered stomach I know of no preparation so useful and quick to relieve as Nerviline."

Let every mother give Nerviline a trial; it's good for children, good for old folks—you can rub it on as a liniment or take it internally.

Wherever there is pain, Nerviline will cure it. Refuse anything but Nerviline. Large family bottles, 50c.; trial size, 25c., at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Maker of Fact.

"Darling! Sweetheart! Can't I throw my burning heart at your feet?"

"Aw, what's the use? I haven't cold feet."

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.
An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Luck.

"Brown seems to have all the luck."

"What's the matter now?"

"He's been ordered to take a trip to the west for his health. Nothing like that ever happened to me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Betting on a Sure Thing.

"Do you see that sad-looking man across the room? He used to be able to light his cigar with a five-dollar bill."

"Well, you know the old saying about the fool and his money."

"Thanks, I just made a bet with him that you would make that remark within five minutes."

Sir Arthur T. Quiller-Couch, who now holds the chair of English literature at Cambridge, illustrates the careless and foolish use of fancy phrases by the story of a telegram a babu sent from Bombay to announce the death of his mother. The babu's telegram ran: "Regret to announce that hand which rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket."

VICTORY FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

Old Moore in Advance Prophecy for 1914 Tells Vote is Assured.

Old Moore, who is listened to in London (England) as Madame de Thebes is at Paris, predicts for each year the political happenings. Usually his prophecies are made in November or December. This year he has advanced the date. His predictions are none the happier. He announces for the first third of the year 1914 a great sorrow in the royal family and in the last third the death of a great personage, whose disappearance will convulse the whole country. After this an eminent member of the English Cabinet will also be "the victim of an attempted assassination." Other nations will be no less troubled. He predicts earthquakes in the United States, violent windstorms, inundations, explosions of mine damp and epidemics. France and Germany, says Old Moore, will be on the point of coming to blows, and will only stop on the threshold of war. As for China, she will be inundated with blood. A single ray of light brightens this black horizon. Old Moore promises victory to the suffragettes, who will besiege the British Parliament, he says, in March or April.

Tight Money Pinching Many.

Thousands more are being squeezed by aching corns which can be cured quickly with Putnam's Corn Extractor. Being free from caustics, Putnam's is painless. Used successfully for fifty years. Use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

Self-Confidence.

"I will not give you up," he declared. "I will win you yet. I will make you love me in spite of yourself."

"You talk like a man who expected to get a raise of pay," she sweetly replied.

St. Joseph, Lovis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

Love.

Love's pictured as a little chap,
A litle chap he may be,
At any rate his troubles seem
The troubles of a baby.
He must be fed so tenderly,
This winsome, wee gossoon,
And often he spends hours and hours,
A-crying for the moon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burn's, Etc.

One Regular Job.

There was a man in our town—
A lazy sort of chap,
He got a job one summer day
And thought he'd found a snap.
He lingered and he loitered,
He loafed and chattered—then
He found he had to go about
To hunt a job again.

There was a man in our town—
He found a place once more;
He took his stand with other men
A-clerking in a store.
He shirked and dodged and soldiered
All in the boss's ken,
And so he shortly went his way
To hunt a job again.

There was a man in our town—
You'll find him there to-day;
No matter where the town may be,
He's settled down to stay.
This chap when you've discovered
You've found one fellow then
Whose steady job is just to go
To hunt a job again.

You'll never have good neighbors unless you are one.

London's Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park, was founded in 1828.

In Sir Walter Scott's diary for 1827 there is this passage. Amid his terrible misfortunes, when he actually contemplated taking refuge in the Isle of Man or in the sanctuary of Holyrood to escape relentless creditors, he wrote: "But I will not let this unman me. Our hope, heavenly and earthly, is poorly anchored if the cable parts upon the stream. I believe in God, who can change evil into good, and I am content that what befalls us is ultimately for the best."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

Clark's

A nourishing, tasty, economical meal.
A time and money saver.
A strength producer.



Pork & Beans

W. Clark, M'f'r, Montreal

No Fun In It.

"Why don't you want to go swimming, Willie?"

"Mother didn't tell me I mustn't."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Some 160 millions of people speak the English language; German is spoken by 130 millions; French by 70 millions.

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Maple Stamp Company, Toronto.

MALE HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED

YOUNG MAN BE A BARBER. I TEACH you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly and furnish tools free. We give you actual shop experience. Write for free catalogue. Moler College, 219 Queen St. East, Toronto.

MEN WANTED

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIVE DOLLARS A DAY CAN BE MADE by smart man with $100 to invest. Write Drury, 45 Moutray St., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY AND BLADder Stones, Kidney trouble, Gravel, Lumbago and kindred ailments positively cured with the new German remedy, "Sanol," price $1.50. Another new remedy for Diabetes-Mellitus, and sure cure, is "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price $2.00 from druggists or direct. The Sanol Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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

RAILROAD and Telegraphy Courses of the most complete and modern kind taught right at your own home by Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, 1 Gerrard St. East, Toronto. Write for particulars and sample lessons. W. H. Shaw, Pres.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

is the Washer for a Woman

In the first place, Maxwell's "Champion" is the only washer that can be worked with a crank handle at the side as well as with the top lever. Just suit your own convenience.

Another Maxwell feature—Lever and Balance Wheel are so accurately adjusted and work up such speed that the washer runs along even when you have stopped working the lever. There's no doubt about Maxwell's "Champion" being the easiest running washer on the market. Write for new illustrated booklet if your dealer does not handle Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's Ont.



FOR SALE

Pulleys & Shafting

Suitable for Mills, Manufacturing Plants, Printing Houses, Etc.

2 Wood Split Pulleys, 12½ x 48 in. for 3 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 48 in. for 2 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 28 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 10½ x 30 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.

Pulleys of smaller sizes and Shafting of various lengths and sizes to be sold at very low figures.

Box 23,
Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1913.

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion.

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

Address all communications to The WATCHMAN.

LACHUTE. - - QUE.

The "Deep Waterway"

In committing itself to the construction of a 35-foot waterway from the head of the lakes to the ocean the Borden Government is conscious that the time of Canada's need of such a trade channel has arrived. The commerce of this country upon the Great Lakes is stifled by the inadequacy of the canals. That others have been aware of the handicap upon the usefulness of the Great Lakes is shown by the recent framing of a resolution for presentation to the United States Senate, asking the Washington authorities to take up with Canada the matter of constructing a deep waterway, the United States to share the cost. Under existing treaties American shipping has the free use of Canadian canals, and a deep waterway would be of inestimable advantage to it. Recognition of this was unquestionably the motive impelling the American Senator to suggest Amerian contribution to the cost, but, of course, he did not proceed with the proposal when it was pointed out to him that Canada was not likely to give the United States a partnership interest in canals on Canadian territory Though the cost will not be light, it is Canada's project, and the benefits to this country from the expenditure are warrant for going ahead. Sooner or later the magnificent Great Lakes waterway must be made accessible to ocean vessels, and delay would only set back the hands of Canadian progress.

The recent announcement of the construction of a new canal at Sault Ste. Marie, to make the depth equal to that planned for the new Welland Canal, 31 feet at first, marks the progress of the ambitious scheme. There would be no object in undertaking such expensive channeling in the two westerly canals if coresponding work were not contemplated on the St. Lawrence canals. During the navigation season of 1912 over 136,000,000 bushels of Canadian grain passed Sault Ste. Marie, canals eastward bound. All but a small fraction of this was unloaded at Lake Huron or Lake Erie ports. The quantity carried through the 14-foot Welland Canal did not exceed two or three million bushels. Half of the Canadian grain for export went out by way of Buffalo and New York. If ocean-going vessels were able to ascend to the head of the lakes, there would be no necessity for such breaking of cargo, with its loss and risk. But not only in its very important relation to the moving of the Western crop does the deep waterway project involve tremendous advantages to Canadian commerce. The Maritime Provinces would share with Ontario the greatly increased trade it would promote. Of all the agencies working to preserve the East-and-West movement of Canadian traffic, and to promote trade with Britian, this would be one of the most potent.

The prosperity of Canada has been principally the product of the large and sometimes costly development enterprises undertaken by the people. These have created the opportunity for settlement, and opened the gate for unprecedented growth. By practically bringing the Atlantic into the heart of Canada, this country will be taking another giant stride onward, and further securing the rapid and sound progress for which it has become noted. The Great Lakes project is one which appeals to every fibre of Canadian national spirit.

Canadian Government Leads World in use of Wireless Telegraphy.

LARGEST SINGLE STRETCH IN WORLD TO BE OPERATED BETWEEN PORT ARTAUR AND CAPE RACE.

The work of the Canadian Government in wireless telegraphy takes rank as the most progressive in the world.

With the completion of three new wireless stations on the Great Lakes this fall, Canada will have the largest single stretch in the world covered by wireless. The comp'ete chain of wireless will be from Port Arthur to the Atlantic Coast, so that navigation from Cape Race to port Arthur over the whole St. Lawrence system, a distance of 2,000 miles, will be under wireless control. The three new strtions are at Port Burwell, which will command Lake Erie at Toronto Island and at Kingston. The station at Port Burwell will be erected this winter and facilitate the car-ferry service there.

IN OTHER DISTRICTS.

Its use in the outlying districts of the Dominion is also being recognized and advanced by the Government and commercial firms are being assisted.

Many applications are being received from commercial firms in outlying parts of British Columbia for licences to erect small wireless stations, which could be in communication with the Government chain and then have access to the outside world. Whether conditions there often cause complete breakdowns in the telegraphic systems.

On the Queen Charlotte Islands the two wireless stations are being connected with the interior by telephonic lines and thus secure an outlet. This shows the advantage of wireless as there is no cable service from the Queen Charlotte Island to the mainland.

Annual School Sports.

The school sports, which were held on Saturday last were as usual a great success, the events being keenly contested. The silver Medal, presented by the Hon. Mr. Weir was won by Owen Todd having gained one point over Donald Beers. The following is a list of the successful winners:

Throwing Base Ball,—Donald Beers 92½, Angus Hay, Arthur Boyd.

Broad Jump (Intermediate) Melvin Burk. 13-9, Sam Graham.

Broad Jump (Senior),—Owen Todd, 17-9, Donald Beers.

Broad Jump 10 to 12,—Jas. McGibbon, 11-9, Lyall Middleton, John Paul.

Broad Jump 8 to 10,—Harry Murphy, 10-11, Ray Boyd. Jas. Hay.

Broad Jump 8 and under,—Howard Morrison, 9-6, Lawrence Cruise, G. Hay.

Hop Step, and Leap (Intermediate) Willie Cruise 28-8, Alex. Barker.

Hop, Step, and Leap [Sr.],—Owen Todd. 35 6½, Donald Beers.

High Jump (Int) Willie Cruise, 4 3 Melvin Burk.

High Jump [Sr],—Donald Beers, Owen Todd.

High Jump, 12 and under,—Huntly Buchan 3-8, Jas McGibbon, Bruce Bradford.

Vaulting,—Donald Beers, Owen Todd, Arthur Boyd.

Kicking Football,—John McKimmie 52 yds, Ross Fraser, Leslie Parker.

100 yds dash [Int.),—Eddie Barker, 14-2-5, Melvin Burk.

100 yds, dash [Sr.),—12-1-5,—Owen Todd, Geo. Calder.

100 yds. Dash 10 to 12,—Lyall Middleton 15-1-5 Jas. McGibbon, Jno. Paul.

75 yds. dash 8 to 10,—Ray Boyd, Jas. McKimmie. Harry Murphy.

75 yds. dash 8 and under,—Howard Morrison, 12-1-5, Kenneth Campbell, Lawrence Cruise.

440 yds. dash (Int.),—Alex. Barker, 1-18 3-5, Melvin Burk.

440 yds. dash (Sr.),—Leslie Parker, 1-6-1-5 Arthur Boyd.

75 yds. Girls over 14,—Isabell Wason 10 sec. Eleanor Hay, Jean McGibbon.

75 yds. Girls 12 to 14 Doris Campbell 10 sec. Edith Beers W. Shaw.

75 yds Girls 10 to 12,—Jessie Hay, May Boyd, Muriel McIntyre.

50yds. Girls 8 to 10, Myrtle Barker 8-3-5 sec., Ethel Hay Alice Burk.

50 yds. Girls 8 and under,—Lillian Hamilton 9-4-5 sec. Evelyn Creswell Louisa Parker.

75 yds. Needle Race for Girls,—D. Campbell, 1 min 5½ sec. Isabelle Wason, Eleanor Hay.

120 Hurdle Race [Int.] —Erle Boyd 21 3-5 sec. Alex. Barker.

120 Hurdle (sr),—Owen Todd 17 4-5 sec. Donald Beers.

Putting 16 lb Shot,—Arthur Boyd 24 ft. 1 in., Leslie Parker, John McKimmie.

Consolation Race, Boys 12 and under,—John Armstrong.

Consolation Race, Girls 12 and over,—Olive Boyd.

Consolation Race Girls under 12,—Edna Bampton.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—

Would you kindly allow me space for a brief comment on the standing of our Superior Schools, as published in last week's Watchman? There we find Lachute heading the list, with Brownsburg at the foot, and with no explanation the public may read and judge accordingly. The facts are, the ranking of our Model Schools is based on Grade III work alone, and Brownsburg should have had no pupils in that grade, but recognizing the fact that our schools are or at least ought to be maintained for the benefit of the pupils, weak or strong the grade was kept open for only two who would otherwise have been forced out of school life, with the result that one at least, was enabled to pass the year, while the other, failing to make good, pulled the school's percentage down to 47. Now according to the present iniquitous system of ranking our schools and fixing the Government grants, this simple act of justice to two pupils will cost Brownsburg nearly $100.00 of its grant, besides seriously damaging its reputation as a school, notwithstanding the fact that, at the same time the pupil who led the school taking the highest rank, was a Brownsburg boy. Question:—If the school at the foot of the list furnishes the pupil who leads the one at the head thereof, to which end of the list belongs the honor of leading the Province? or what kind of an adjective would properly characterize the system that makes such a travesty possible?

Yours Truly,
JOHN McOUAT.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JAMES C. McCLURE,
Upper Lachute,
Saturday, October 18th, 1913

The following effects:—1 mare 3 years old, 1 foal 3 months old, 6 milch cows (2 of them pure bred Ayrshires), 2 two year old heifers, 3 spring calves, 1 pure bred Ayrshire bull calf, 15 couple pure Barred Rock hens, 1 mow of straw, a quantity of hay, 150 bushels of potatoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

R. TODD, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JOHN McFARLANE, Hill Foot,
About 1 mile East of Hammond's Saw Mill, North Side of river Lachute
Wednesday, October 22nd, 1913

The following Farm Stock and Implements:—1 horse 6 years old, 1 brood mare in foal, 1 foal, 10 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 7 heifer calves, 1 bull calf, 15 pairs of hens, 1 McCormick reaper (almost new, 1 McCormick mowing machine (almost new), 1 horse rake 10 feet, 1 Maxwell hay loader, 1 broadcast seeder, 1 plow, 1 iron harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 root cutter, 1,200 pound stock scale, 1 cream separator 500 pounds capacity, 1 buggy, 1 buggy pole, 2 factory cans, milk cans, coolie cans, 1 set of light harness, 1 rack sleigh, 1 wheelbarrow, trace chains, wrapping and logging chains, whiffletrees, cant hooks, crow-bar, pick, shovels forks, grindstone, sap puncheons, sap cans, 2 coolers, about 70 tons good hay, a large quantity of straw, 300 bushels of oats, 100 bushels black buckwheat, potatoes, about 30 tons of corn stalks a few small household effects and many articles unmentioned.

All to be sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS; $10 00 and under cash over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 4 percent off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Our ladies' dresses are greatly admired. The prices from $6.00 to $12.00 put them within reach of all.

W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Dorcina Desjardins, widow of Joseph Desjardins, as tutrix for her minor child, Annette Desjardins, of St. Joseph du Lac, county of Two Mountains, and Arthur I. Vallieres of Montreal, as subrogate-tutor, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to be authorised to consent to the final alienation of the moveable and immoveable effects mentioned in a deed of gift by Polydore Desjardins to Joseph Desjardins, dated the 16th of February, 1903, and for other purposes.

(Signed) -
Dorcina Desjardins.
(Signed)
Arthur I. Vallieres.
Petitioners.

Montreal October 4th, 1913. 11-7

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Alpheus Kimpton, gentleman and Harold A. G. Kimpton, clerk, both of Ste. Therese of Blainville, County of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature at its next session in order to obtain an act confirming a deed of sale before J Damien Filiatrault, Notary, dated 12th day of September, 1913, to Anthime Filion, farmer of Ste, Therese of Blainville aforesaid of lots Nos. 11, 469 and the undivided half of lot No. 923, of the official cadaster of the Parish of Ste. Therese of Blainville.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND,
10-24 Attorney for Applicant.
Saint-Jerome, September 25th, 1913.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Service

VIRGINIAN	Tues.	Oct. 7
TUNISIAN	Tues.	Oct. 14
VICTORIAN	Tues.	Oct. 21
CORSICAN	Tues.	Oct. 28

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Royal Mail Service

SCANDINAVIAN	Sat.	Oct. 6
HESPERIAN	Thurs.	Oct. 9
PRETORIAN	Sat.	Oct. 18
GRAMPIAN	Thurs.	Oct. 23

MONTREAL--HAVRE-LONDON

SCOTIAN	Sun.	Oct. 5
CORINTHIAN	Sun.	Oct. 12
SICILIAN	Sat.	Oct. 18
IONIAN	Sun.	Oct. 26

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to **J. S. GILES, Lachute.**

or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents, 2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

C. N. Q. TIME TABLE.

Going West to Ottawa at 8.50 a.m,
Going East to St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.20 p.m.

We have just this week bought a nice lot of Ladies' costumes from the manufacturers at a special price. These are in Tweed, Venetian, and Blue and Black Serges.

W. BANFORD & SON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Every Tuesday, March to October. Return limit two months.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 31st.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.

PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN

*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Our dress goods have been selling well. We have such great variety of colour and quality that they must go. A large line at 25cts per yd.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Desjardin's Footwear.

Having now removed into Lapointe's Block, opposite the Post Office, & being the only store making atogether a specialty of Boots and shoes, we give to this line, of first necessity, particular attention, so you can count on our long experience to give you the best goods that can be obtained.

We always have in stock the very latest styles. Satisfaction in every way is guaranteed and we stand by it.

Farmer's Boots a specialty.

Gedeon Desjardins

Main Street, - - Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000,00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,588,866,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL - - MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

Main Street, Lachute.

HARNESS.

Genuine and Imitation Rubber and Nickle driving and Single. Double and Single express team Lumber and Cart.

Rugs, Fly Sheets, Fly Nets, Whips, etc., etc.

TRUNKS.

All sizes satchells, suit cases. We have increased our stock in above lines and feel sure we can suit.

GROCERIES.

Always complete, the best procurable.

GILES BROS.

Main St. Lachute

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $65.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS ——— **NO INTEREST**

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

Professional & Commercial.

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET.

G E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

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

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42.
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

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

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

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON . QUE.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A.
Phy sicin & Surgeon,
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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 the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry [including the time required to earn homestead patent] and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 37085.—

Superior Court.

Province of Quebec } No. 79.
District of Terrebonne }

De Leopoldine Lafrance of St. Scholastique District of Terrebonne, wife of Joseph Carriere farmer of the same place, duly authorized to these presents.

Plaintiff,

vs.

The said Joseph Carriere.

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, on the 30th, day of September 1913 and it is ordered to the Defendant to appear within a month.

Ste. Scholastique October 1st. 1913.

ETHIER & LALANDE.
10-31 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Training Pier and Revetment Wall at Poupore, P. Q.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M. on Monday, October 27, 1913 for the construction of a Training Pier and Revetment Wall at Poupore, Labelle County P. Q.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. L. Michaud, Esq, District engineer, Post Office Building, Montreal, P. Q. J. S. Sing, Esq, District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont. and on application to the Postmasters, at Buckingham and Poupore, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed 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 the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent [10 p.c.] of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail 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. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 25, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—47776.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

LEARN NURSING.
Women's Hospital Montreal.

WANTED,—Healthy young women over 23 years of age as probationers . . 2 years course. . For full particulars apply to,

Lady Superintendent,
1002 St. Catherines Street West
Montreal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Baer Fish, of Ste.-Agathe des Monts, in the District of Terrebonne, physician, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill, authorizing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of his profession, and to membership in such College, and for other purposes.

Ste.-Agathe des Monts, October 1, '13.
JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH.
10-31 Solicitors for Joseph Baer Fish.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne } No 43

Dame Vitaline Labelle, wife commune en biens of Stanlias Cardinal, boarding house keeper, of the parish of Brebeuf, district of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff,

vs.

The Said Stanislas Cardinal,

Defendant.

An action in separation from goods and bed has been instituted in this case the 19th of July 1913.

St. Scholastique, 29 Juillet, 1913
NANTEL & ROCHON,
Attorneys of the Plaintiff.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday the 31 October, 1913 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

OVER

ST. HERMAS No 1, R. M. ROUTE from the Postmasters General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of St. Hermas, Killoween and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
Montreal, September, 11th, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 7th, November 1913 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way.

OVER

LACHUTE, No. 4 R. M. ROUTE from the Postmasters General Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lachute and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
Montreal, September, 16th, 1913.

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. Prrice $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 extra.

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,

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

Just Received!

New Fall and Winter Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance until worn out.

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Save Money

By Buying your Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Roofing, Felt Roofing, Stoves and Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges, McClary Furnaces, Tin and Enamelware.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid Up	$ 3,825,480
Rest and Undivided Profits	$ 4,595,039
Total Assets Over	$50,000,000

The accounts of
Corporations, Merchants, Business Firms
Carried on favorable terms.

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



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my licenss and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

REMAKING RIO JANERIO

WONDERFUL THINGS THAT ARE BEING DONE.

Wealth Poured Out Laivshly in the Making of a City Beautiful.

In this broad country a few people who live have rarely heard of S. America and who never think of it save perhaps as the supposed home of human beings not quite up to their own standard and in whom, therefore, there would be little reason to become interested. But sometimes a traveller dips down into the domain of some one of our southern neighbors and he brings back strange and marvellous tales. Then another traveller returns and he has his experiences to relate.

And by the mere force of repetition, from accredited individuals, the fact finally gains lodgment in the memory that something is doing in that vast and, to our perceptions, rather vague expanse of eminent domain stretching far below the tropics. There are tales of a beautiful city, of public works, of engineering feats, of the vast restless endeavor of some unknown people to express itself in terms of the almost everlasting.

Brazil has within the last few years come into relative affluence through the cultivation of her great plateaus by swarming immigrants and by the construction of difficult railroads, that rendered this cultivation possible and profitable, and doubtless by other important means as well. Nations are as different in their tendences and their predilections as are individuals. And Brazil in her late acquisition of abundant resource has been developing traits and characteristics that cause us to pause—briefly—and curiously view the southern scene, says the American Contractor.

An Attractive City.

It is a scene of beauty and grandeur. It is the picture of a city enmeshed in squalor and want, rising from the marshes, shaking off the rags of poverty and unsightliness and emerging into the light of modern day with all the insignia and distinction of class and with all the accompaniments of landscape and vista which art can add to wonderful natural possibilities. Rio de Janiro has become perhaps the most attractive city of America, attractive in that sense, not to the North American, but to the traveller from abroad, who may gauge and decide impartially.

The man who has done more for Rio de Janeiro than any other in this great forward stride is Dr. Lauro Muller, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil. It was Dr. Muller who built up industry and transportational facilities in Brazil as they had never existed before. It was he who conceived and executed the idea of the famous Madeira-Mamore railroad, said to be the most difficult piece of railroad construction ever completed. It crosses the heart of the great Amazon jungle, carrying freight around 200 miles of unnavigable rapids and cataracts. In its construction the tropical fevers of the jungle were so destructive that, for a time, or until the prophylaxis could be found, the project had to be abandoned. It was he who foresaw the commercial possibilities with Paraguay and built the connecting line. He was godfather to agriculture in Brazil; made it a source of luxurious wealth and in the promotion of industry he has been no less active. He put into effect an enlightened policy toward immigration and sought ever to advance the interests of his country.

Wonderful Natural Advantages.

But to the tourist he is best known for what he has done for Rio de Janeiro. This was probably the most ambitious city beautiful project ever carried to successful completion by any municipality. Money was spent with what would seem reckles lavishness, yet so prudent was the directorship of the great work that the improvements cost far less than public works ordinarily do.

Few cities in the world have such wonderful natural scenic advantages as has Rio de Janeiro. It is situated on a wonderful landlocked bay which, by the early explorers, was thought to be the mouth of a great river. The bay is studded with islands, some rearing sheer precipices hundreds of feet above the water. The mountains come out abruptly almost to the edge of the bay. Most of the city is built around the bases of these heights, the buildings and streets trickling through the low passes and the city spreading out again when the lower lap of the land broadens just as a flood would fill the lower places.

Fifteen years ago the city had taken little or no advantage of its location. The streets were narrow, with rough pavements and open, noisome sewers. The water front was a mosquito-breeding swamp. As the city is almost under the equator, the death rate, under such conditions, was high.

A decade or so ago Brazil, under the leadership of Dr. Muller and others, began her awakening. Her statesmen realized her tremendous resources and knew that capital and immigration could make her one of the great nations of the world. With that motive, therefore, the work of improving Rio de Janeiro began. Eventually the improvements cost $200,000,000. The city now gives an imposing impression of wealth and prosperity. It has a growing millionaire colony and is gradually coming into its own as a Mecca for tourists.

The City's Water Front,

many miles long, which formerly was a fever swamp, has become one of the most magnificent boulevards on earth, protected from the bay by a seawall. It is a winding double drive of macadam, separated by lawns and groves of royal palms, while there are walks for pedestrians along the water's edge.

The Avenida Central runs through the heart of the business district from one indentation of the bay across to another. Before its construction its route was a maze of narrow, foul-smelling streets occupied chiefly by the poor. Sewage drained off in open gutters. The buildings were ramshackle and tumble-down. It made of the principal section of Rio de Janeiro an eyesore and an abomination to citizens and visitors.

Dr. Muller projected the Avenida Central straight through the centre of this slum and alley district. Immediately he fell afoul of the property-owners, most of them rich men renting their premises. Backed by the government's right of eminent domain, he expropriated a ury such a sum as to bring the net property owners according to their sworn valuations for taxing purposes.

Work on the project began in 1904. More than 3,000 laborers, divided into day and night shifts, began the task of demolishing 1,000 buildings. In less than two years the completed Avenida Central was dedicated, a broad pavement 105 feet wide, flanked by the finest public buildings in the city. Moreover, the work was accomplished almost without ultimate cost to the government. The property adjoining the street, bought by the government at low prices, greatly advanced in value after the construction of the avenue. The sale of this property brought into the public treasury such a sum as to bring the net cost of the avenue within $1,000,000.

Beautiful Avenue Central.

Along each curb is a row of stately palms, their graceful trunks as smooth and perfect in outline as though carved by a sculptor. Also in the centre of the street is an aisle of safety for pedestrians. In this aisle artistic electric lamp-posts alternate with decorative trees. The smartest shops in Rio are now located along the Avenue Central. Cafes are everywhere, the tables encroaching upon the wide mosaic sidewalks. At street intersections the corners are rounded, the building curve being of some length, giving an odd but pleasing effect. Travellers say that even Paris has no finer boulevard.

Many of the municipal buildings are now located on the Avenida Central. Among these is the opera-house, the largest and most magnificent in both Americas. Here, too, are the handsomeest national library, the school of fine arts and other beautiful buildings. The boulevard contributes greatly toward making Rio de Janeiro the show place of the Western Hemisphere. Recently the name of this street has been changed to Avenida Rio Branco, in honor of the late Baron de Rio Branco, who was Senhor Lauro Muller's predecessor as minister of foreign affairs. Brazil has given an example of constructive statesmanship that is worthy of emulation.

The Stoutest Timber.

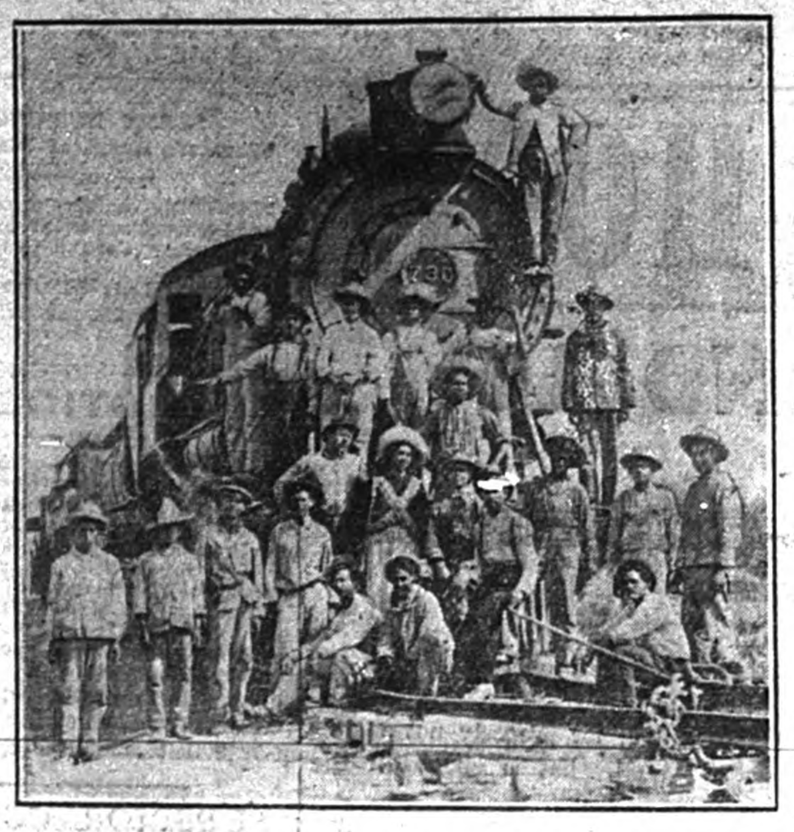
One of the most remarkable of the many valuable hard woods of Australia is yate. According to the Engineer, this tree apparently furnishes the strongest timber known. Its average tensile strength is twenty-four thousand pounds to the square inch, equal to that of cast iron. Many specimens are even stronger, and one was tested up to seventeen and one-half tons to the square inch, a tensile strength equal to that of wrought iron. The tree sometimes grows to a height of one hundred feet, and is often more than two and one-half feet in diameter.

How X-Rays Have Improved.

When the X-rays were first adopted for making radiographs for surgical purposes they would show only such things as the bones, and bullets or other foreign objects in the body. Now pictures of this sort are being made of nearly every organ of the body. Salts of silver, lead, bismuth or other metals which are opaque to the rays are fed to the subject or injected into his circulation and this causes the various organs to cast shadows that are recorded on the X-ray plates.

Customer: "I must say, waiter, this is the first time I've ever had a really tender steak here." Waiter (aghast): "Good gracious, I must have given you the proprietor's portion!"

MEXICAN REBELS IN CONTROL OF A RAILWAY.



Among the figures to be seen on the front of the locomotive is a woman rebel, fully armed, and an actual combatant.

HIS NATIVE ELEMENT.

An English Naval Officer's Experience On An Arab Steed.

A seaman on horseback is like the proverbial fish out of water. John Surman Carden was one of a group of English naval officers who in 1802 visited Cairo. There they paid their respects to the "Grand Bashaw" of Egypt.

Having gone through this diplomatic conference, we prepared to depart. When we got to the door, we found three elegantly caparisoned horses, one for Sir Howe Popham, one for me, and one for Captain Collier. After Sir Howe was mounted, I got on my Arab steed, a dark iron gray, which seemed as docile as could be imagined. As soon as Captain Collier was on his Arab, and outside the palace gate, a salute of twenty-one guns began, and to my utter dismay (since I was not an expert horseman), my Arab began to jump sidewise, and right on end, and in various ways, at the discharge of every gun. As I was not used to this kind of motion, I considered what was to be done, for surely I could not long keep my seat. It suddenly struck me that I had better have recourse to a large piece of water close to the palace, for I felt that I should have a better chance on my accustomed element than on the hard stones by which the road was bounded. I directly clapped the shovels (the Arab stirrup iron) into my Arab and went slap into the water, and thus kept the horse above the girths until the salute was finished, when I rode him out perfectly quiet. This freak caused very great amusement to a large assemblage of natives and others who witnessed it.

GROWING STRONGER.

Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"At the age of 50 years I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a Western man. Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously, I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to directions and I liked it fully as well as the best high-grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my years and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am busy every day at some kind of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The arm and hand that were once almost useless, now keep far ahead in rapidity of movement and beauty of penmanship."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

Wages and Prices.

The report of the British Board of Trade on rent and prices is of unusual interest and is commanding great attention. It sets forth two things clearly. One is, that the rise in prices, as has been recognized before this, is a world-wide phenomenon. The other is, that certainly in so far as Britain is concerned (and holding true, probably, for other countries) wages have not kept pace with prices. In Britain the increase in the cost of living since 1905 has been 10 per cent., while the increase in wages has only been from 2 to 5 per cent.

That is the simple explanation of the Labor unrest which has marked recent years on both sides of the Atlantic. In Syndicalism we are probably not witnessing (as its prophets would have us believe) a new philosophy and tactics of social reconstruction. Under a new name, and though somewhat novel methods, the old process of readjusting wages to prices is at work. But there is no real reason for supposing that the foundations of society are in greater peril to-day than in preceding periods of economic readjustment.

A Word for the Ex-Convict.

A plea for the ex-convict is made by Mrs. Ballington Booth. Mrs. Booth decries the view that "once a thief, always a thief." She cites numerous cases of ex-convicts who are now good citizens, enjoying the esteem of their fellow-men. She pleads for a chance for the man who once made a misstep but who now wants to reform.

The ex-convict nowadays is often burdened not only by his own sin but also by the too great zeal of prison reformers. The reformers keep on insisting that most prisons are schools for crime, and even an honest man when confined in them is sure to turn criminal. This destroys whatever confidence a broad minded employer might be willing to repose in the ex-convict. In their eagerness to help those in the prisons the reformers unwittingly blacken the character of every ex-convict.

Mrs. Booth's plea for a chance for the ex-prisoner who wants to reform—a plea inspired not by mere sentimentality but by records and figures showing that a mistep once does not make a man a criminal for life—should do much toward disposing employers more favorably to the man with a jail record fighting for honest rehabilitation.

The Craze for Luxuries.

The craze for luxuries is one of the prevailing ills of the times. It is perfectly natural for men and women to want the good things of life, but it is mighty bad policy for them to attempt to get these things when they have not got the means.

This fact is emphasized by a report from a certain city which says that many residents have sacrificed their homes in order to indulge in the luxury of motoring. The story of a man selling his home for the purpose of purchasing an automobile was formerly regarded as a good joke for the vaudeville artists, but now it has become a tragic fact.

The report may be exaggerated, but there is no reason to doubt that thousands of persons go to the wall every year in a vain and foolish attempt to live beyond their means. The desire to imitate those who are richer than themselves is the rock on which many an otherwise happy home is wrecked. Luxury once tasted seems to get in the blood, and the only remedy is a determined effort to get back to the simple life.

Hudson Bay Company.

In the year 1670 Charles II. granted a charter to Prince Rupert and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, incorporating them as the "Governor and Company of Adventures of England Trading into the Hudson Bay." Their principal trade was in the furs of the animals of that immense and at that time untapped country. Shrewd dealers in furs were sent to the various posts which were established at different points and thus the principle of bartering and haggling was introduced into Canada. The aborigines of the north had to be sharp indeed to beat the keen-eyed Scots who were sent out to handle this end of the business of the company.

Unemployment Insurance.

The great British social insurance act was in part an act against destitution through unemployment. This part was purposely limited to a few skilled and well-paid trades; it was felt that unemployment insurance had to be carefully tried. The trades covered were building, engineering and vehicle construction.

The first annual report on this feature of the bill was published a few days ago. How has the scheme worked? Remarkably, according to all testimony. Employers and employees alike are pleased with it. There is now a balance of about $8,000,000 in the special fund. About 400,000 men received insurance money, out of a total number of 2,500,000 enrolled; but it is explained that the periods of idleness have been very short. Great Britain, in fact, has been enjoying extraordinary prosperity of late, and there has been little idleness and little pauperism.

This, of course, implies that the unemployment insurance feature has not been severely tested. What, it is asked, will happen if hard times come, with much persistent unemployment and heavy demand on the fund? One answer is that the longer prosperity lasts the larger will be the surplus available for relief during a lean period.

At any rate, the extension of unemployment insurance is generally favored, and more trades will be included before long. The administration of the fund has given very little trouble, there being courts and referees to pass on doubtful claims.

Good Manners.

Lord Rosebery recently addressed the boys of the Guilford Grammar School on the subject of manners and in the course of his most illuminating remarks uttered some pregnant truths. He laid particular stress on the fact that in the mere matter of success in life good manners may count for more than either ability or knowledge. Everybody values good manners in other people, and when it comes to the bestowal of favors, or to the gift of appointments, the inevitable tendency is to prefer the applicant whose manners are the best. If a man is courteous, free from self-consciousness, and instinctively produces the impression that he is what is called "straight," it is astonishing what a very vital asset he possesses.

Good manners indicate at once respect for oneself and consideration for others, and it is not easy to name any other two qualities which are more pleasant to meet with. They are the product of the right sort of education—the education which comes from example—and that which neglects them is worth little or nothing in reality, however wide and accurate it may appear to be. This is a truth which there is some danger of forgetting just now, and it is as well that Lord Rosebery should call attention to it. No man has better qualifications for preaching a lay sermon on such a subject and his words might well be printed as a pamphlet and circulated broadcast throughout our schools.

THE CHAMPION TIMEKEEPER.

A London Woman Who Inherited the Job.

"London's champion timekeeper." That is the unique title carried by Miss Anita Belleville. There is no similar office like it in any other part of the world.

Miss Belleville, the owner of the odd title "London's champion timekeeper," acts as purveyor of the correct time in London. Every week she calls at the Greenwich Observatory with a chronometer, which is one of the most perfect specimens in the world and is a triumph of watchmaker's art. At the observatory the chronometer is checked according to the official time, after which Miss Belleville carries the watch around to her clients so that they may set their watches, clocks, and chronometers by it. Watchmakers, who must have accurate time in order to test their watches, form the greatest number of her patrons.

Miss Belleville has been able with her wonderful chronometer to bring time down to finer distinctions than any other method made possible. She is far more exact than the electric clocks that are set from a central station. A few days ago, when tested at the observatory, Miss Belleville's chronometer was found to have varied only one-tenth of a second during a whole week. This slight difference would mean nothing to the average person, but Miss Belleville communicates even as slight a difference as this to her clockmaking clientelle.

Although carried all over London on the train, bus, electric tram, Miss Belleville's chronometer has never been known to deviate more than fifteen seconds from Greenwich time in one week.

Miss Belleville's unique occupation is a sort of a family occupation and has a history. Henry Belleville, her father, about half a century ago, obtained permission from the astronomer royal to hurry from the observatory, where he was employed, to chronometer makers in order to give them the correct time. At Mr. Belleville's death his wife took up his work, and now his daughter is carrying on the business of bringing time to the watchmakers.

THE VIRTUE OF THE LEAD PACKET.

The last process tea undergoes at the gardens is firing, to exhaust all moisture, as moisture is fatal to quality. The tea is then much drier than the air. It is then quickly placed in the airtight lead packets, or lead-lined chests, which are soldered up and made airtight.

When chests of tea come into the possession of some dealers, they, unthinkingly, cut the lead open and leave the tea exposed to the moist air for weeks, while all the time it is fast decaying. Remember, tea, however preserved, decays with age, but it will lose more in a week exposed to the air than in six months in a lead packet.

That is why "SALADA" tea is sold only in sealed lead packets: its native purity and garden fresh-

What She Meant.

She—Mr. Clumsey doesn't dance evenly.

He—What do you mean?

She—He dances mostly on your left foot.

Madge and Alfred had just had a row. In a fit of temper he remarked: "I was a fool when I married you." "Yes, dear," she replied. "I knew at the time, but I thought you would improve." Alfred now thinks twice ere he speaks.



DRAINING ENGLAND.

Increase in Emigration From Britain Causes Serious Concern.

The emigration from the British Isles has increased in so marked a manner in the last few years that Englishmen begin to feel serious concern as to the effect at home, says the New York Times. During a recent debate in the House of Commons the Colonial Secretary admitted that for this concern there was substantial reason. Farmers cannot get the labor they need, and skilled artisans are becoming more scarce. The total emigration has been multiplying by more than 5 within 5 years, advancing from 50,000 to 268,000. This is wholly out of proportion to the increase of population. The annual loss in 10,000 of population has risen from 12 to about 60. Apparently the rate is increasing, being 9 per cent. larger for the first quarter of this year than for the first quarter of 1912.

It is little comfort for landlords to know that the countryside has been stripped largely for the benefit of the sister States across the sea, though, from the Imperial point of view, that is, of course, a distinct advantage. Canada took about 135,000, or one-half of the total, and Australia and New Zealand took some 80,000. Thus 60 per cent. of the emigration from the United Kingdom was really migration within the Empire. Only about 40,000 came to the United States. The tide of migration toward Canada is in response to systematic and vigorous effort to attract it by the Dominion authorities and those of the several provinces. Naturally the Englishmen who have sought new homes across the seas have been the whole been of the more capable and enterprising class. Others have not been encouraged or welcomed by the laws of Canada and the Australian Commonwealth giving considerable discretion as to admission. The result in England is distinctly a tendency toward deterioration in the energy and capacity of the stock from which labor is obtained. Whether this disadvantage is offset by the growth of the overseas States is a pretty grave question. The London Times remarks:

"The coincidence of a huge and ever-rising tide of emigration with a rising and unsatisfied demand for competent labor at home is a fact which cannot be regarded without misgiving. There is something wrong with a country where this happens. If it continues, emigration will not strengthen the Empire, which cannot fulfil its mission unless it is sound at the heart."

"I shouldn't mind meself if they closed the 'pubs' a couple o' hours sooner. Wot I sez is, if a man ain't full by 'alf-past ten, 'e ain't trying."—Punch.

HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY

LIPTON'S TEA

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

A RESOLUTION THAT FAILED

She had spent the afternoon rereading and destroying old letters. There is, of course, no more delightful occupation, and it caused her almost to regret her resolve.

She had made her will and had written a farewell document of several sheets. It was headed, To My Sometime Friend, and ended, De Profundis—Agatha, and all the rest of it was quite in that style, and some of it even more so.

The Sometime Friend, by the way, was of the feminine gender. There was no one of the masculine with whom she was intimate. Perhaps, fundamentally, that was why—

She had quite convinced herself that she really was about to die. The review of her life concluded, she had taken a long, last look at the more cherished of her personal belongings. That, she felt sure, was one of the things suicides always do.

All about the room were reminders of old enthusiasms which now left her cold—porcelain, an eastern hanging, a Da Vinci head smiling enigmatically, a kakemono, a priedieu, a sphinx of jade . . . As she contemplated them she realized with satisfaction that they formed exactly the background she could have wished.

I have omitted to say that she had put on her most becoming frock for the occasion, or the frock she thought became her best. She spent a great deal of money on her clothes, but they were always somehow ineffective. She wore, most illadvisedly, greens and peacock blue. Women with her complexion will!

Finally, she had come, with a romantic sense of being fascinated against her will, to the table on which lay the instrument of death.

It had been some days before she could bring herself to buy it. She had seen it in a curio shop window, as she passed in a mood of black depression at the tail of three days' neurotic imaginings. It was a dagger; a pretty, jewelled toy—quite the sort of thing they commit suicide with in novels. Directly she had seen it she had visualized it in her hand and herself lying stark and cold and white. . . .

The incident came at a critical time for her.

The Sometime Friend of the farewell letter had just earned herself the epithet which proclaimed her a back number by marrying. Their intimacy had ceased.

Like all intellectual women, until they marry, Agatha thought married an alternative term for humiliation. Also it argued the Sometime Friend's interest in someone else beside Agatha, which was wounding to Agatha's amour propre. She was only interested in people who were interested in her.

Possibly for that reason, her circle of friends had never been a wide one. She was, moreover, naturally fastidious. Brains and breeding were a sine qua non. With the Sometime Friend's secession the supply of those possessing the necessary qualifications was exhausted.

Wherefore on the night of her friend's marriage, Agatha had assured her diary that friendships generally were superficial and unsatisfying; had protested further, that friends were faithless, and finally, had asserted with a sudden descent to the particular, that she, personally, was unloved and alone.

That had been merely the final drop in the cup of her misery. Previous entries in the diary (voicing her habitual meditations), had declared that she was a Failure, with a capital F; and that no one had ever understood her.

The first of these, being interpreted, signified that having, without any particular talent, and with no capacity at all for continued effort, decided to Express herself (capital E), by painting, she had discovered that her first two or three pictures were not up to the level of Augustus John, and had thrown away her tools in disgust.

In that epoch the den had been called the studio. Shortly afterward it became the writing-room, in contradistinction to the study, the apartment where her father spent his days laboriously compiling ponderous legal tomes.

For two or three mornings, when she felt in the mood, she had sat there with a sheet of paper before her, chronicling an occasional stray thought, then, finding, to her surprise, that even the composition of prose fiction involves some drudgery, she had decided that literature was not for her, and had fallen back on the misanthropy of inarticulate genius.

Forthwith the writing-room, alias the studio, had become, to the mystification of the servants, the den.

Before the Misanthropy became rabid she drifted into a Set. There were other Inarticulate Geniuses there—quite a lot of them. She even found Brains and Breeding. Having a natural leaning that way and plenty of time on her hands, she was soon able to talk Soul States, and the fourth Dimension with the best of them.

Unfortunately her sensibility was so exquisite that she could not avoid noticing that no one ever attended to what she said. The rest of them, like her, listened with impatience to anyone else's utterances, so anxious were they to be doing the uttering themselves.

That, partly, was what she meant when she had said that no one had ever understood her. Under the same heading were comprised the additional grievances that she detested her mother and was unhappy at home.

It was difficult to understand how that innocuous, well-meaning little old lady, Agatha's mother, could excite in any one an emotion so positive as dislike.

She was, it must be admitted, a fool. Though Agatha was 30, she continued to treat her like a child. As for making allowances for her daughter's temperament, it would have been difficult to persuade the dear old creature that nice women ever had such things.

When, as was not uncommon at this period Agatha slouched down late to breakfast with heavy-lidded eyes, and her mouth turned down at the corners, having lain awake half the night face to face with the misery of existence, her mother was safe to enquire whether she was sure she hadn't eaten anything the night before which had disagreed with her.

Agatha yearned to leave home and live alone, and had suggested as much to her parents at dessert one night after the parlor maid had retired. They were folk as conventional as only the well-to-do can be, and she was their only child. They had declared so simultaneously, and in so exactly duplicate an inflexion, that they could never dream of such a thing, that, since she was manifestly unable to provide for herself, there the subject had dropped.

But, the refusal happening to coincide with the apostasy of the Sometime Friend, her grisly tandem, Morbidity and Introspection, had from that time onward been given free rein.

She was able, in fact, to draw from the bitterness of life a satisfaction which its sweets no longer gave her. The figure holds for her attitude toward food. Morbidity had vitiated her palate. She now found nothing worth eating but things like caviare, artichaut a l'huile, anchovies. Particularly anchovies. She had a passion for anchovies.

It may seem unimportant. I mention it because her liking for them was probably at this time her only genuine, unaffected, whole-hearted emotion. Her mother thought her taste for them plebeian, and steadfastly set her face against their appearance at any other meal than dinner, and then only occasionally. It was, indeed, one of Agatha's minor grievances against her.

Once her craving for them had been so strong that she had surreptitiously purchased a small barrelful and consumed them in the seclusion of her bed-room. Even that had not cured her, as such orgies generally do. But she had never repeated the experiment, and had now perforce to be content with the occasions on which her favorite delicacy was included in her mother's menus.

Her abstention sprang from a feeling which had followed (like a sick headache) hard upon the orgie, that the gratification of such mundane impulses was inconsistent with her temperament. In the course of years she had quite warped her temperament by her notion of what was consistent with it.

It came to be quite a practice with her to lie abed hours after the time of rising, because there was nothing in life worth rising for. When she did get up, presumably only because even lying inert was not worth while, her personal appearance was a matter of such indifference to her than her dressing was skimped; even, occasionally, on particularly morbid days, her ablutions. Once downstairs, she would only lounge sluggishly through the hours till bed-time came again.

It was at the end of one such wholly listless day that she had seen the dagger. She had been glad that the man had demanded an exhorbitant price for the dagger. It gave her an excuse to go home empty-handed, to waver, and to wince. . . .

On the second day she had seen the blade, tapered, flexible, shining. Again she had returned without it, to warm herself at the fires of a perverted, dreadful joy. The act-to-be had now become wholly desirable, the only real thing in a world of gloomy shades.

Eventually she had purchased the dagger at the full sum asked. She dreamed one night that someone else had bought it, and reached the shop next morning before the shutters were down. Pale, but triumphant, she had borne away her prize, and, that some day, had sucked a certain sickly pleasure from the making of her preparations.

And now, the moment had come. She drew the weapon from its jewelled sheath, with intense appreciation of the value, dramatically, of the act of doing so. She raised her arm and held the blade aloft, agreeably conscious of a duplicate arm doing likewise in the mirror behind her. To pose had become more than second nature with her—to be natural was the most wearisome of poses.

Momentarily petulant at the picture of being found unduly mutilater, she ran her thumb somewhat carelessly along the blade of the knife to test it.

She was instantly startled by a sensation of pain. Her hand felt wet. She looked down and saw blood dripping onto her dress. She flung the knife away with an exclamation, and examined her hand anxiously. The wound was actually a small cut in the bend of the thumb, but to her, in her overwrought state, it appeared nothing short of a gash.

Panic-stricken, she recalled tales of lockjaw; hard on that there occurred to her the possibility that the dagger had been poisoned, and frantically she sucked at the injured place. She imagined herself to be suffering tortures.

Losing all self-control, she shrieked aloud—once, and again, and yet again. No one came. The blood continued to drip onto her dress. It was, as we have seen, her favorite dress, but the fact of its ruin did not now concern her.

She rushed to the other side of the room and pressed her thumb madly against the cold marble mantelpiece. With the renewal of hope it gave her she found energy to shriek again with redoubled vigor. Still no one came. Then she burst into a flood of tears, for it seemed to her that she was being left alone to die!

Eventually, overcome, it is to be supposed, by the unwonted strain of five minutes' genuine emotion, she fainted. When she woke, an hour later, from the heavy sleep into which she had almost insensibly fallen, it was to find herself in bed with a small piece of court-plaster on her thumb.

Then, with a flash of humiliation, the events of the afternoon came back to her. She had not the sense of humor to laugh at herself and have done. She merely felt acutely that she was a pitiful, impotent, comic thing, and began softly to cry.

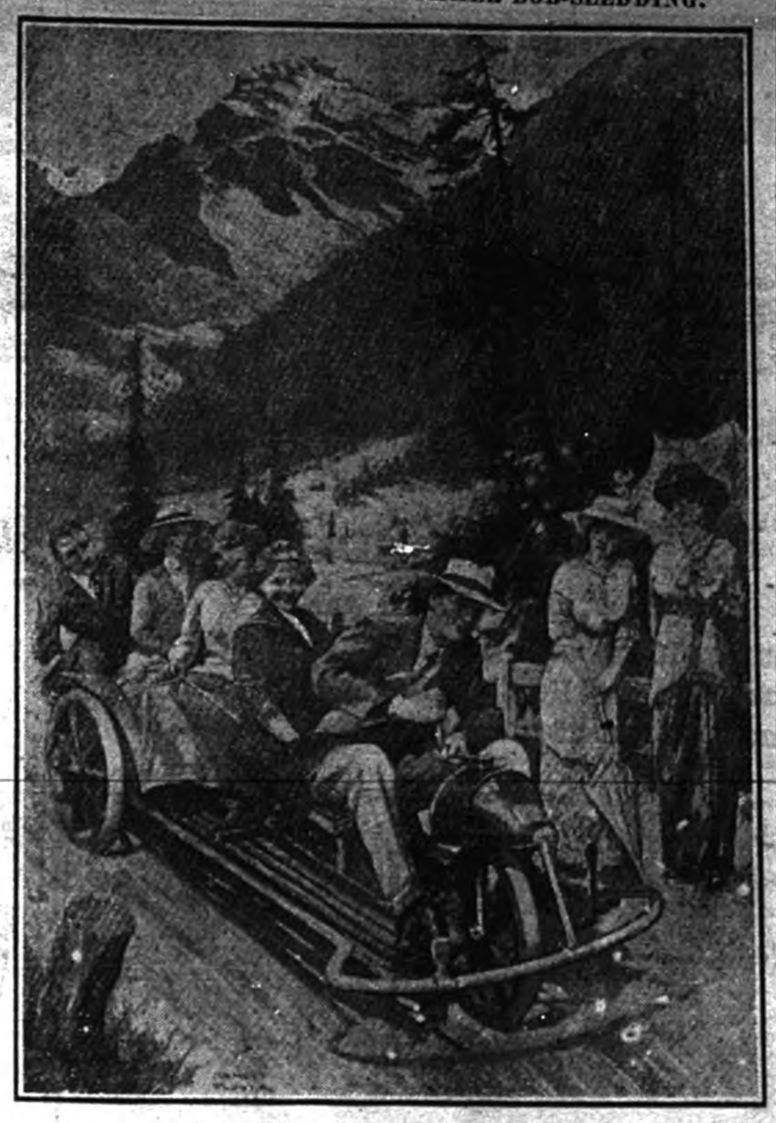
To her, after an interval, came Annie, the second parlor maid, with a tray.

"Oh, Miss Aggie," said she. "I've brought your tea, Miss Aggie. And your mother says, Miss Aggie, that as you're been overtired to-day, she's sent you up some anchovies with your tea—as a special treat."

Life has its compensations.—London Sketch.

It is important to exercise great care in washing woollen garments in order to avoid shrinking and felting. They should never be rubbed with soap, but gently moved about in warm (not boiling) water in which sufficient good, plain soap has been dissolved. Rinse them afterwards in clean, warm water of the same temperature, and dry quickly without wringing. Woollen garments should not be allowed to lie damp, as that induces shrinking and may cause the colors to run in the case of delicate shades.

A NEW ALPINE SPORT: SUMMER BOB-SLEDDING.



"Bob-Rolling" on the Davos Bob-Run.

The roll bob is the invention of Mr. Sanger, a well-known sporting visitor to Davos Platz. It is fitted with rubber-tired wheels and proves a highly amusing and exciting sport. The only danger is running on wet roads, as the bob is liable to skid. They are much used on the bob run Davos to Klosters.—London Sphere.

A BLACK BEAR'S MEAL.

The Cunning of These Animals Is Almost Beyond Belief.

To watch wild animals feeding at a time when they do not suspect an audience is always an interesting experience, and in the case of black bears, owing to their keen sense of smell, a comparatively rare one, Mr. Charles S. Moody, writing in the Outing Magazine, tells how he came upon a big black bear which was indulging in a feast with very evident symptoms of enjoyment.

I was fishing a small trout-stream that ran through a narrow mountain meadow, at times approaching quite near to the timber on either side. A friend was fishing the same stream something like half an hour before me. I became aware of a voice droning a song. The sound kept on, but I was very much interested in my sport, and did not look up. I crept along the shore, casting my fly. The sound all the time became more distinct. I thought my friend had turned musical.

When the sound became very clear, I looked up. I was less than thirty feet from a black bear which looked about the size of a load of hay. His bearship did not see me, but was busy licking ants off a dead pine-tree that stood at the edge of the forest. I was so close that I could see the insects running about in great confusion. Occasionally the bear would cuff the tree, and out would come the ants. He would lick them up, rising on his hind paws to reach those above his head. All the time he was whining in a singsong to himself, and seemed to be very much pleased with his success.

His dinner over, he dropped down and started through the dense skunk-cabbage toward where I stood. I yelled. He reared on his haunches, took one look, and mowed down a wide swath of skunk-cabbage as he plunged back into the forest.

Another time I watched a bear fishing. It was in August, on the upper Lochsaw River, during the height of the salmon run. A forest fire had swept over the Clearwater Mountains, and destroyed all the berries, so the bears were coming to the river, attracted by the fish that were seeking the shallow, still water, where they could bask in the sunshine.

I walked up the river one evening about sunset in search of a deer. Coming round a bend, I saw a large black bear perched upon a flat rock, several feet from the shore. I could not tell at first what he was doing. He was stooping down with one paw in the water, and waving it gently to and fro. I watched closely, and saw, just beyond his reach, a large male salmon, so nearly dead that he could not swim. The bear was using his paw to create an eddy that would draw the fish within his grasp. Slowly the salmon drifted toward the rock.

It was amusing to watch how carefully the bear moved his paw so as not to frighten his prey. At last the fish came within reach; bruin reached over, gave it a quick slap, seized it in his jaws, leaped ashore, and lumbered off, to eat his evening meal in privacy.

HOME

Favorite Recipes.

Vegetable Pudding. — One cup grated carrot, one cup grated potato, one cup brown sugar, one cup seeded raisins, one-half cup chopped suet or butter, preferably suet; one teaspoon soda put dry into one heaping cup flour, one-half teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves, no water for wetting; the juice from vegetables is moisture enough; steam in three one pound baking powder cans, filled half full and covered, one and one-half hours; uncover and brown in oven one-half hour. Sauce for the pudding: One cup pulverized sugar, one tablespoon butter; mix well, then stir in white of one egg, unbeaten; now beat well. This is almost like whipped cream. This sauce is enough to serve four people; increase according to number served.

Steamed Salmon Loaf.—The following salmon loaf has never been seen in print and is perfectly delicious either hot or cold. Two cans of salmon, one cup cracker crumbs, one large onion fried in four tablespoons of butter and then strain out the onion, four eggs well beaten, one 5 cent bunch of parsley cut fine, salt and pepper. Mix all together and steam two hours. Put in greased lard pail. Serve with a good white sauce. If you wish the sauce to look pink add a little tomato catsup and it will not only look pretty but taste good.

Rhubarb Custard Pie.—Two cups rhubarb, two eggs, one cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, three tablespoons pulverized sugar. Peel and cut up the rhubarb, pour boiling water on it, let stand five minutes, then drain; beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar, add the flour, and mix thoroughly with the rhubarb. Line a pie tin with good plain paste, pour this mixture in it, and bake about half an hour. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and sugar, place on top when done, and lightly brown.

Two Muffins.—These are called the two muffins because there are two measures of each ingredient, with the exception of salt. Served with eggs, fruit, and coffee, a better breakfast at this season of the year is hard to find. Two eggs, two teaspoons sugar, two teaspoons melted butter, two cups flour, teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, and enough sweet milk to make a soft batter. Bake in a quick oven in muffin tins.

Veal Loaf.—Two cups of veal and one cup of celery cut in small pieces, one-fourth can of sweet red peppers cut fine, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of extract of beef, one envelope of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in one cup of water for five minutes, add one and one-half pints of boiling water, salt, and extract of beef. When beginnig to set add celery, veal, and peppers and turn into mold. When cold slice and garnish with parsley.

Raisin Pie.—One cup of raisins boiled until tender, one cup sugar, one egg, one cup cold water, two tablespoons melted butter, two tablespoons flour, one tablespoon vinegar. Let cool before putting into crust. This is a good selling pie.

Delicious Oil Maynonaise. — The yolk of a hard-boiled egg, mashed well, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon of dry mustard, the yolk of a raw egg, beaten and mixed with the other ingredients. Add oil very slowly, as much as desired, (one pint is a good amount). Add lemon juice or vinegar to taste. The difficulty in making oil maynonaise is to avoid having oil separate from other ingredients. To prevent this mix ingredients in a chilled dish.

Salt Water Taffy.—This taffy, especially near the seashore, is a great favorite and is sold in large quantities. It is made by simply taking the vanilla taffy receipt and cooking it at a slightly lower temperature. When it is done remove it from the stove and stir into it a tablespoonful each of butter, salt and plain glycerine. Pour out and handle the same as other taffy, leaving it white or coloring and flavoring it in different ways. The proper way to finish this candy is to cut it into small pieces with a pair of large shears, and wrap them in thin wax paper to prevent sticking together. This makes a peculiar waxy piece of candy, leaving the last taste in your mouth slightly salty. Pure glycerine is absolutely harmless, as any druggist can tell you, and is used to give the candy that smooth waxy effect.

Useful Hints.

If the finger nails are too brittle rub them with vaseline at night.

When taking spots out with gasoline, put a piece of blotting paper under the cloth, and no circle will remain after the material has been cleaned.

Baked potatoes are delicious if a slice of bacon is put inside. Make a hole in the potato with an apple corer, roll a piece of bacon and put it in the hole.

A good way to clean patent leather shoes is to remove all the dirt and then wipe them over with a soft cloth dipped in milk. Polish with a dry cloth.

The skin of a grapefruit after removing the bitter white pulp, can be crystallized and cooked in the same manner as orange and lemon rinds are prepared.

Suede shoes that are spotted from rain can be renewed by the simple method of rubbing with an emery board the spots matted together by the water.

If a small hook and eye are placed at the ends of the rubber around the knees of little boys' bloomer suits, the rubber is easily removed when the suits are washed, and the bloomers can then be ironed out flat.

When baking anything which requires attention at given intervals, set the alarm on your kitchen clock. Its ringing will remind you to keep a lookout for the dish in the oven while you keep busy about your other kitchen duties.

A left-over dab of mashed potatoes can be made into a cupful of good soup with the addition of milk, a bit of butter and some celery salt.

A little ironing board with a cretonne case is an excellent thing for women who travel, as it can be put into the trunk with the electric iron.

Old rubberized raincoats can be cut up to make cases for rubbers or slippers. Also to cover the clothes basket when laundry is sent away from home.

A cheap cut of steak can be simmered slowly in a covered frying pan, together with chopped onions and a can of tomatoes. Allow two or three hours for the cooking.

To put a gloss like new on white silk, wash and rinse well, then put into water containing a teaspoonful of methylated spirits to a pint of water, and iron while damp.

When a little totamto sauce is left over, try poaching an egg in it. Season with cayenne and Worcestershire sauce. The tomatoes should be boiled when the egg is dropped.

To clean a frying-pan place it on the fire for a few seconds, then wipe out with a piece of soft paper or damp cloth. This will preserve the pan in better condition than scrubbing it.

To remove typewriting ink from linen place the inked parts in turpentine and soak for at least twenty-four hours, then pour boiling soda water on it, rinse and dry, and the stains will be completely removed.

In making pea soup, after well washing one quart of quart of split peas, soak them for the night, and boil them with a little carbonate of soda in just sufficient water to allow them to break to a mash. Then put them to three or four quarts of beef broth, and stew for one hour; then pass the whole through a sieve and heat again. Season with salt and pepper. One or two small heads of celery, sliced and stewed in it, will be found a great improvement.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S HOUSE.

Will Cost Him $15,000 a Year to Rent.

The furnished house which Prince Arthur of Connaught has taken from the Earl of Plymouth will cost him over $15,000 a year in rent, and he has taken it for a term of two or three years. It has been remarked upon that the royal lovers should not have decided to furnish their own home, and the reason is that Prince Arthur is intended for an important office at no long distant date. This will necessitate his living out of England, and naturally it would not be prudent to have a town house to maintain in his absence. Color is thus given to the suggestion that Prince Arthur may one day be Governor-General of Canada, but it is known that Australia is anxious to have the experiment of having a Royal Viceroy, which proved so happy in Canada, repeated there. South Africa, too, is mentioned in this connection. It would offer a splendid theatre for the exercise of Prince Arthur's known qualities of diplomacy, say the gossips, but neither King George nor the Duke of Connaught would be agreeable to have him exposed to the risk of failure, for the new Dominion is likely to be the grave of reputations, even in the cases of men of stronger administrative calibre than Lord Gladstone.

The house, which is of red brick, with stone dressings, has eighteen bedrooms, several bathrooms, and six reception rooms, including a fine ballroom, which should greatly please the Duchess of Fife, who is very fond of dancing, and, it may be remembered, danced with her fiance in the quadrille d'honneur at the Buckingham Palace ball recently given by the King. The feature of the house is the splendid marble-tiled entrance hall and staircase made of the finest Siena marble. The staircase leads on to a fine lounge, through which the procession of guests passes to the ballroom. Most of the furniture is old Chippendale and Sheraton, and the rooms are hung with beautiful pictures. The study has some of the best specimens of the old masters, including the work of Coret, Murillo, Titian, and Daubigny.

A man is all right in his way as long as he keeps out of your way.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS TO HELP AGRICULTURE

The Borden Government's Effective Plan for Aiding Agricultural Development Throughout the Dominion

Bill Introduced in House of Commons by Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture--The Province to Co-operate With the Federal Department as to the Best Way to Spend the Money Provided

In fulfilment of the promise made prior to the last general election, Premier Borden has, through his Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, introduced a Bill in the House of Commons providing for the setting aside from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the sum of ten million dollars to be expended for the improvement of agriculture through the Dominion.

The Bill was introduced a few days ago by Mr. Burrell and is entirely in keeping with the promise made by Mr. Borden, in his manifesto of August 14, 1911, (at that time leader of the Opposition) when he said if he were Premier he would provide for "the granting of liberal assistance to the Provinces for the purpose of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education and for the improvement of agriculture."

Mr. Burrell's speech in introducing the Bill was an exceptionally fine effort and he was frequently applauded by members of the Opposition.

The General Plan

The general plan of the Minister of Agriculture was explained by him in his speech. It follows the recommendations of Mr. C. C. James, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who was appointed to report on a plan for co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion. Mr. James after visiting all the provinces, reported in favor of a liberal grant to be spent in agricultural education.

The grant starts with an expenditure of $700,000 to be increased by $100,000 a year until 1917, when it reaches $1,100,000. From then until 1923 the amount remains at that sum. There is the plan of distribution of the $700,000 for this year. First $20,000 is to be shared among the veterinary colleges of the country. They are in a sense national institutions and attract students from all parts of the Dominion. This leaves $180,000. Each province irrespective of population gets $20,000 a year. This is with a view to aiding the smaller provinces which have a large rural population and whose main industry is agricultural. There are nine provinces, which leaves $100,000 still to be divided. This sum is apportioned among the provinces according to population.

Grants by Provinces

The proportion of each province by this plan is as follows:—

	1913	Increase	Yearly 1917-23
Pr. Ed. Is..	$26,529.85	$1,305	$31,763. 3
New Brun.	44,509.93	4,502	64,117.87
Alberta...	46,024.95	5,219	66,970 91
Br. Colum.	47,331.76	5,467	69,202.57
Manitoba..	51,730.05	6,346	77,114.03
N. Scotia..	54,288.45	6,858	81,719.31
Sask.....	54,296.29	6,859	81,733. 2
Quebec....	159,482.40	27,896	271,068.31
Ontario...	196,733.32	25,147	336,219.93

Latitude Allowed

The money is to be spent by the provinces on various forms of agricultural education. Wide latitude is allowed in spending money. Here are some of the avenues of expenditure contemplated:

Establishing agricultural, dairying, and horticultural schools.

Developing short courses in agriculture.

Agricultural teaching in the elementary schools.

Work by qualified instructors, travelling or located.

Demonstration trains.

Nature study.

Domestic science.

To further develop the work, Mr. Burrell proposed an annual conference of representatives of the provinces and the Dominion, and also suggested the establishment of a publication office to disseminate information as to agricultural progress.

Problems to be Met

"Two problems," said Mr. Burrell, "especially confront us to-day, as they confront other nations—the ever-increasing cost of living, with its heavy burdens, and the increase of urban as against rural poulation. To analyze their cause is not less difficult than to provide their remedy. Free trade England is not less afflicted in this respect than countries with protective tariffs. The two things are intimately related. Congestion in the cities is both an economic and a social menace. The swelling of urban population with a diminution in the ranks of the producers has its sequence in the added cost of living, in the increase, of squalor, hunger and crime, and—in a country to which thousands of immigrants come—in the concentration of large masses of the foreign-born, who, when unassimilated and unrelated to our national life, constitute both a political and social danger."

The Possible Remedy

"What is to be done," he continued, "to better the lot of the farmer and keep the young men on the farm Insofar as this Government is concerned we have come to the conclusion that we can best help on this great work by freely and generously assisting the cause of agricultural education. We propose to develop what we call the direct work of the federal department by assisting and developing the live stock, dairying, fruit growing, and other industries, along the line of investigation, markets, and so on.

Specific Assistance

Explaining the way the money was to be expended, Mr. Burrell said:

"The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special conditions in each province It will embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairying and horticultural schools, of short courses in agriculture, the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities, whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering."

Apportioning the Money

Explaining the plan of apportioning the money, Mr. Burrell said:

"We restrict the purposes of the bill to education because by so doing we get at the true base of successful production. As any educational work to be effective must be continuous, we propose to make the policy cover a period of ten years.

"From the Consolidated Revenue Fund it is proposed to set apart the sum of ten million dollars to be expended over the period mentioned.

"$700,000 will be allotted the first year, and this amount will be increased by $100,000 annually until 1917, from which year until 1923 $1,100,000 will be provided yearly. The gradual expansion and growing equipment of the provincial organizations will be met in this way more helpfully than by starting at the million mark.

"Speaking broadly, we have adhered to the principle of division on a population basis. The slight modifications of this principle which have been adopted will, I trust, meet the approval of the House.

"Thus in the first place we set apart $20,000 a year to be divided between such veterinary colleges as grant degrees and come up to a required standard. We do this on the ground that from the character of our Federal veterinary work, and for the reason that students to these institutions are drawn from all provinces in Canada, they may be regarded as having a purely national complexion.

Special Consideration

"In addition to this $20,000 we propose to allot to each province, regardless of population, the sum of $20,000 It has been urged—not without some reason—that special consideration should be shown to those provinces whose rural population is of large proportions, whose sources of revenue are limited and whose agricultural development greatly needs stimulation."

G. L. Meikle & Co.

The Sportsmen and Hunters Headquarters for

Rifle and Shot-guns

ALSO

Ammunition of all kinds, ball and shot from the smallest to the largest. A full stock of the above always on hand.

Axes and Saws of every description. Agents for the three best Saw makers in America, Maple Leaf, The Simon and Black Diamond.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

White Front

AUTUMN GOODS.



Autumn is the time when everybody wants a pair of good Strong Boots. We have them for you.

They are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at moderate prices

Gent's Furnishings, Extra Special in Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, etc.

Suits and Overcoats made to order.

Boots Repaired.

Prices Right.

W. G. Staniforth

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.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certainly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery., Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

Wanted 10,000 pounds of Wool.

For which we will pay the highest price and give you bargains in all lines in exchange. Rush it along while the price is high, and see some of the bargains we have to offer.

McFAUL BROS., - West End

Headquarters

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
Cylinder Oil	Pipe Fittings
Gasoline	Stoves
Belting	Sinks
Packing	Enamel Ware
Tungsten Lights	Fencing
Saws and Axes	Guns and Rifles
Ammunition	Paints and Glass
Roofing and Building Paper	Horse Blankets and Halters

T. McOuat & Son

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1913. NO. 29

Central Market!

Preserving Time!

Preserving Time is here and we are prepared for it? We go to Montreal and select our stock which is of the very best. We buy right and sell right, so come along with your orders that we will promptly fill for you and give you every satisfaction.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market. - Main Street, Lachute.

The Lachute Rifle Association, 17th Hussars, will hold their first Annual match on Geo. Armstrong ranges on Monday Oct. 20th at 10 a.m. Military Rifles to be used. Good prizes will be given. For further particulars appy to,

J. S. E. TODD,
Lachute, Que.

To Whom It May Concern.

The undersigned wishes to inform those that he will be at home every Wednesday for the purpose of receiving taxes.

JNO. McMEEKIN,
Stonefield.

BUNGALO FOR SALE.—One mile from Lachute on Brownsburg Road.

Apply to,
WM. DRENNAN.

Lost—On Sunday last a pure white hound strayed from Chatham. Persons knowing of same please communicate or return to,

HERB. BRADFORD,
Chatham.

Men's overcoats.—the very latest effects and at prices to suit all, $12.00 to $20.00.

W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE TO LET.—A good house on Grace Street. Apply to,

J. A. BEDARD, & SON.
Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One pair of light driving horses, one well broken to saddle, double harness, also Buggie and pole. All in best of condition.

Appiy to,
MRS. W. D. POTTER,
Maple Lodge,
Phone 78 Lachute.

LAKEFIELD.

Mr. Thos. Hodge spent Monday in Lachute.

Mrs. Richard Hodge spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. John Strong.

Mr. Howard Moore, of Stittsville, Ont. is visiting his Aunt Mrs. George Strong.

Mr. Ira Strong and Mrs. R. Hodge spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. George Roger.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine Winchester repeating rifle, 38-55, Octagon barrel, full magazine and take down in perfect conditon.

Can be seen at,
MR. GEORGE PAUL'S STORE,
Opposite Post Office,
Lachute, Que.

You'll want one of our New Dressy Jackets won't you? Prices are much lower than in the city.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Dont Miss A Good Time.

One of the most entertaining Concerts of the time is to be given under the auspices of St. Mungo's Church, on Saturday Oct. 18th 1913. in the Stone Hall Cushing, at which a number of famous Artists will render the entire programme. This is a rallying of the Clans, and will give an opportunity to do a good year's visiting among old friends and neighbors as well as take in this fine Concert, so keep the dude open and you will have ample return for the effort.

Admission 25cts. doors open at 7 30 p.m. commencing at 8 p.m.

See posters for further particulars of this grand affair.

Of course we have some low line overcoats. There is a job lot of capital ones at $5.00 while they last.

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.

Headquarters for School Supplies

Every kind of School Requisite can be found in our large and varied stock.

Our past record ensures you of the Best and the Cheapest place to secure the Goods.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. John Hay spent Monday in Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Christie, of Regina, Sask. are here for a short visit.

Miss Strong, of Cabria, is the guest of Miss Ethel Mackie for a short time.

Mr. Levi Graham returned home on Sunday last from a trip to the West.

Mr Malcolm McGregor, of Montreal, is spending a few days vacation in town.

Mr. Wm. Robertson spent this week the guest of friends in Vankleek Hill.

Miss M. Currie, of Montreal, spent the week-end as the guest of Miss Margaret McKimmie.

Mrs. Medley has returned home to Montreal after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. Massiah.

Mrs S. Stephen and Mrs. R. Robinson, of Shawbridge, are visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Miss Leda and Annie Mercier, of Holyoke, Mass. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. Boivin.

Mrs. McGowan, of Lachine, and Mrs. Kelly, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Mackie.

Mr. Wilbur Fraser, of Edmonton, returned home on Tuesday last and will spend the winter in town.

Mrs. K. S. Massiah left on Saturday last for a months visit with friends in Buffalo and other points.

Mrs. Richard Hodge and son Robert, are spending the week-end with friends in Cambria and Mille Isle.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, are spending this week in Peterboro, attending the Baptist Convention.

Mrs. A. Wilson and son, also Mrs. Wm. Hyde, of Ottawa, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

The Misses Lafond, of Montreal, and Rev. Mr. Boncher, of St. Scholastique, are guests of Mrs. Jousse this week.

The many friends of Mr. W. J. Christie will be sorry to learn that he was seized with a paralytic stroke on Tuesday last.

Mr. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, was in town this week, returning on Wednesday evening, accompanied by his son Howard.

Principal McBurney was in attendance this week at the Teacher's Convention held at Sherbrooke, as also were the Misses Lulu Burk, and Eva Bradford.

Mr. Jas. Boden, of Danville, Que., was in town this week and purchased about 300 grade cattle which have been procured for the British Columbia Government.

Mr. Wm. McKimmie is holding a Shooting Match in the rink on Friday evening. Now is your time to procure some fine turkeys and ducks, Don't fail to try your skill and ring in the bulls eye.

Mr. Leonard McGibbon, who was held at Ste Scholastique on charge of Manslaughter in connection with the death of his cousin by shooting at Dalesville on Aug. 21st. being released on $9,000.00 bail.

Messrs James and Bert Lockwood, Mr. H. Jones, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton and Miss Grace Boyd, of Lachute, spent a very enjoyable week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boyd of Louisa.

Mr. J. T. Griffith through his solicitors Messrs Lafiamme Mitchell and Chennevert, of Montreal, has taken action against the Lachute Knitting Company for release of his securities in said Company, which covers a mortgage on his property.

The beautiful gold clock, given away by the Shamrock Medecine Company to the oldest married couple, was won by Mr and Mrs A. Lemay, who have been wedded for some 50 yrs. The voting contest was won by Miss May Thompson who received a silver water urn.

We are pleased to note in the list of scholarships awarded by McGill University, that Mr. Elmer Giles has succeeded in attaining a $50 bursarie, tenable for one year, in English and Latin. This is Elmer's third year and his successes are being appreciated by his friends.

Services in Methodist Church Oct. 19th 1913. Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg, 3 p.m. Preacher Rev. J. H. McConnell. A union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Methodist Church on Monday at 11 a.m. Collection in aid of the Verdun Hospital for the Insane.

The meetings proposed to be held in Hugh St. Hall Thanksgiving time commence D. V. Saturday morning 18 Oct. 10 30, afternoon 3 o'clock, evening 7 30 Sunday 3 p m., evening 7 p.m.. Monday 10 a.m. 3 p m evening 7.30 p m.

Mr. Samuel Ridout well know to many here will be present. All are invited to be present.

The tea given by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church on Thursday last was largely attended, and the supper as is usualy given by them, of the best. An interesting program was given in which the following artists took part Mrs. Jno Hay, Mrs. Dr. Christie, the Misses L. Carr, M. McKimmie, H. McGibbon, and Messrs. S. S Bain and S. Graham. The receipts amounted to some $80. clear.

Miss Tester, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Clunie this week.

The Annual Ploughing Match, of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, will take place on Wednesday the 29th of October inst and will be held on Mr Murray D. McOuat's farm, Bethany Parish of St. Jerusalem.

There will be the following classes and prizes. Men's Special 8 prizes, 1st. $10 00, 2nd. $9.00, 3rd. $8.00, 4th. $7.00 5th. $6 00, 6th. $5.00, 7th $4.00, 8th $3.00.

Men's General 5 prizes, 1st. $7.00, 2nd $6 00, 3rd. $5.00, 4th. $4.00, 5th. $.300

Boys Class, (under 21 years) 5 prizes, 1st. $6 00, 2nd, $5.00, 3rd, $1.00 4th. $3 00, 5th. $2 00.

Double Furrowed ploughs, 4 prizes, 1st $6 00, 2nd $5.00, 3rd. $4.00, 4th. $2 00

The Methodist Church was occupied on Sunday morning last by the Rev. B. B Brown, former pastor, and was, needless to say very largely attended. The Rev gentleman who is now assistant pastor of the St. James Cathedral, Montreal, has ample opportunities in his new field of labor for exercising his genial and kindly disposition, his ever ready willingness to help those who are in need of the kindly word and the helping hand, and none are better adapted for the work. Many in the town and surrounding country remember his kindly ministrations and were pleased to have the opportunity of again listening to his wise counsel so earnestly delivered at all times.

Harvest Thanksgiving services were held on Sunday Oct. 12th morning and evening, in St. Simeons Church, Lachute, and also, in the afternoon, in St. Aidan's Church, Wentworth. The Churches had been lavishly and tastefully decorated with products of the harvest, for the occasion, and appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. J. A. Lackey, who took for his text Psalm 104. in the morning, and Dent VIII 11 in the afternoon and evening.

Large congregations assembled to offer their united praises to God, the Lord of the Harvest. Next Sunday, Oct. 19th, having been appointed by the Church of England in Canada, as children's Day, a special service for the children will be held in St. Simeon's church at 10.30 a m. young and old are invited to attend this service.

Circuit Court

—o—

The October term of the Circuit Court opened on Monday the 13th inst, before the Honourable Justice Rabidoux.

The Bar, was represented by R. P. de Laronde, K. C.

Judgment was rendered in the case of Riddle vs. Stackhouse heard at the last term of the Court, dismissing plaintiffs action with costs.

The following cases heard:—Bernicquer vs. Graham, action for damages for being bitten by a dog. Judgment for $9.50 and costs. L. L. Legault for plaintiff J. A. C. Ethier, K. C. for defendant.

Bigras vs. Denault. Action for damages due to personal wrongs. Action dismissed with costs. Palliser for Plaintiff. L. L. Legault for defendant.

Lafromboise vs. Mitchell. Action on account. Taken en delibere. L. L. Legault for plaintiff and R. P. de Laronde for defendant.

DALESVILLE.

—:o:—

The Dalesville Baptist Church will hold their Harvest Home Supper on Friday, October 24th, at 7.30 p m. The banquet will be followed by a program. Admission 25c.

Rev. A. E. White has left for Peterborough, Ont., where he is attending the Baptist Convention. In his absence the pulpit of the Dalesville Church will be occupied on Sunday morning next by Rev. W. G. White.

WALTER H. ROWAN DROWNED NEAR JONES' ISLAND.

—:o:—

While out fishing on Saturday morning, Walter H. Rowan, superintendent of the money-order branch of the Ottawa Post Office Department, was drowned near Jones' Island, opposite Rigaud, on the Ottawa river. Mr. Rowan, together with his sons-in-law, William Simpson and Walter Baillie, of Montreal, and Frank Duckett, Philip Ferguson and Reginald Percival, was in camp on the island. The major portion of the party prepared for a hunting trip, but Mr. Rowan decided to go fishing alone in a boat.

About 20 minutes after he had left the shore, his sons-in-law observed the boat floating down with the current, and, pulling out to it, found the craft empty. Although dragging was immediately commenced, the body had not been recovered up to this morning.

Mr. Rowan was well known in Ottawa aquatic circles, having been commodore of the Ottawa Canoe Club, and the local representative of the Canadian Swimming Association. He was 56 years of age and was born at St. John, N. B.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE.—At Mabel, Que. on Oct. 14th, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. MacKenzie, a son.

CHARTERS.—At Grace Church Rectory Sutton Que. on Oct. 10th to Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Charters, a son.

JOB LOTS.

6 only Children's Jackets worth $4.00 for $2.75.

12 Boy's Suits sizes 22 to 25 worth $3.00 for $1.00.

6 Men's Heavy Overcoats to clear at $5.00.

12 Boy's Reefers to clear at $2.00 to $3.00.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Don't fail to see our New Stock of Trimmed Millinery. All imported. Come early and get a hat Chicago Trimmed and made.

We have a fine line of Ready to Wear Dresses for Fall and Winter, Ladie's Misses and Children's Underwear. Hosiery, Corsets, and Smallware.

Our new stock of China cannot be rivaled. New Goods every few days.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, Oct. 18th.

Oil and Water.
The Message of the Palms.
The Convert of Sam Clemente.
Broncho Billy and the Rustler's Child.
Planting the Spring Garden.

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family and for friends far and near

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

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A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued).

This was the pleasing chorus chanted into her ear from the lake to Herr Christian's house. Sometimes it sank into a pianissimo, then it rose to forte, fortissimo, but whether soft or whether loud, the disturbing accompaniment to her thoughts never ceased until they pulled up before the porch. And just to show how quickly ideas change, Sandethal, which only a short while ago they had considered the height of seclusion and isolation, now, with its little clustering houses, its well-kept road, landing-stage and store, appeared a very centre of civilization.

Coming from the far-off lake, and the huge, frowning precipices that encircled it, it seemed like descending into a different world full of life and activity.

The cows were slowly wending their way homewards in answer to the sweet-toned voices of the girls, and of the wooden horns whose penetrating notes were heard from afar resounding in many echoes from hill to hill. The tinkling sheep-bells smote the ear with a pleasant, homely sense of companionship, and the feeling of oppression created by a visit to that barren district in which the Robber's Leap was situated, passed away from the spirit like a spell wrought by some brilliant, baneful beauty, but which vanishes in the presence of a milder enchantress.

Ebenezer that night at supper was chatty, nay almost loquacious.

He had his Annie all to himself, to treat as he liked, to order about as he liked, in the absence of Mr. Hopperton, whose presence invariably induced a certain restraint, which he had long since found exceedingly irksome.

On the present occasion, his good humor took the shape of eating an enormous meal, quite regardless either of h's liver or his digestion. After being unusually affectionate to Annie, who in receiving his caresses endured a silent martyrdom, he made himself comfortable on the sofa, and went fast asleep, leaving her to sit bolt upright on one of the stiff, horsehair chairs.

She watched dutifully by her lord until ten o'clock; then, as Harry had not returned, she woke him up and carried him off to bed. When he was safely between the sheets and once more slept the sleep of the just, she stole softly back into the sitting room, cleared away the remains of their evening meal and re-arranged the table for Harry.

Margrete had already retired to rest. The establishment kept early hours, but she took a strange pleasure in providing for the comfort of the man she loved.

He would be very hungry after his long fast, and she grieved at not being able to give him more to eat. But the kitchen fire had gone out hours ago, and she dared not move about or make too much noise for fear of waking Ebenezer.

Fortunately, she had a little spirit lamp and a bottle of mythalated spirit; and with these could boil him the nice fresh eggs left her by Margrete in a legacy.

If it had been in her power, she would have given him the finest supper capable of being produced by human hands, but she wanted the necessary condiments and apparatus. Nothing was too good for him.

So she said to herself, poor erring, deluded little woman, as with beating heart she awaited the arrival of the youth her imagination had elevated into a demi-god.

Lucky it is for men, the female ideal of Love is so exalted and so different from the material reality, that it possesses this peculiar gift of investing a common piece of clay with every heroic attribute.

For if women saw men as they are, and not with charmed eyes and rose-tinted spectacles, how much marrying and giving in marriage would there be?

CHAPTER XXI.

Presently Annie heard Harry's voice outside, giving some parting instructions to Jens for the morrow. Then, when a few minutes had elapsed, he came softly in at the door, stepping gingerly on the points of his toes, so that his thick shooting boots should make as little noise as possible on the bare boards. He did not see her when he first entered. She had a dark dress on, having changed her pink cotton, and sat with her back to the light, between the two windows; and she smiled to herself as she watched how daintily he moved.

Her woman's instinct told her that it was on her account he took these precautions, and this sign of consideration—slight as it was—touched her to the quick. Small things do so when the heart is in a sensitive and easily affected condition.

"Har—Mr. Hopperton," she said, in a low tone, "you are back at last. How late you are!"

"What, Annie!" he ejaculated. "Not gone to bed yet? How's that?"

"Oh, I don't know. Somehow or other, I did not feel particularly sleepy."

"You ought to, after your long day in the open air."

"Perhaps," she returned, with a charming smile. "I was foolish enough to think I should like to give you your supper. It is lonely work coming back all by oneself in the dark to a silent house, with the inmates abed."

"Upon my word," he exclaimed, seating himself by her side, and giving her an affectionate look, which she considered an ample reward for her devotion, "that was good of you. I'm most awfully hungry."

"I felt sure you would be, and made what little provision was in my power." And as she spoke she popped the eggs into the tin of boiling water, which latter was bubbling away quite merrily over the spirit lamp. "Have you had any sport?" she inquired, after a slight pause, during which he glanced at her with a mixed feeling of gratitude and admiration.

"I'm sorry to say none whatever. I begin to despair."

"O, you must not do that. It is early days yet. The salmon are sure to come sooner or later."

"It is to be hoped so, though they do not show any frantic greed at present."

"Did you not even have a rise?"

"Yes; Jens declared I rose a fish in the 'Nedfos' pool, but I can't say I saw him myself."

"Well, that was better than nothing at any rate," said Annie cheerfully, trying to dissipate his despondency. "It shows you were casting all right."

"I'm not so sure, although we wafted the orthodox five minutes, tried him with the same, then a smaller, and finally a completely different fly, the brute, in spite of all our persuasions, would not come again. I had to give him up at last in disgust."

"How very annoying," she exclaimed sympathetically.

"Wasn't it? I had no idea salmon were such hard things to catch. I always thought if you rented a decent river—which I suppose this is—that you were pretty certain of getting two or three every day. But from my personal experience, fishing certainly seems to be the most disappointing work under the sun. And as for the weather—it strikes me you never get it right. Either there is too much wind or too little, more rain than you want, or none at all, and the day when the conditions are favorable comes so seldom that you get tired waiting for it."

Annie laughed. She could not help it. The expression of his face was so utterly woebegone.

"But the beauty of it is," she said jestingly, "the fisherman seldom loses hope. He comes back at night in the depths of despair, as you are now; nevertheless, by morning he is as ready to be off again as ever. Angling always reminds me of those lines of Pope—'Man never is, but always to be blest.'"

"Well!" said Harry, beginning to feel somewhat consoled, and applying himself to his supper with an appetite promoted by so many hours of fresh air and healthy exercise. "If the 'stor Lax' will only condescend to come some day, I suppose I must have patience and wait. But the fact is, the whole thing is much more difficult than I imagined."

"All the better. Man was made to triumph over difficulties. Come, confess, you care nothing for too easy a victory. You will think twice as much more of your 'stor Lax' when you do get him, from having to work hard for him. It's the way of the world."

"Perhaps so, but I don't mind admitting to you, Annie, that I would give a hundred pounds to land a twenty or thirty pounder."

"You must have considerably more money then than you know what to do with. But now, don't talk any more. Eat your eggs while they are hot."

Nothing loth, he obeyed her bidding, whilst she sat by and watched him, and kept him plentifully supplied with finely-cut slices of bread and butter. It was a positive delight to her to render any small service, for he had aroused all that natural instinct which makes a woman take pleasure in ministering to the smallest wants of the man to whom her heart has gone forth.

But as his hunger gradually became appeased, and she could feel him looking at her with kindly eyes, by the light of their solitary candle, stuck in an old black beer-bottle, she grew shyer and shyer, whilst against her will the warm color mounted to her cheeks, and made them burn.

She was wildly, madly happy; for sitting in this little, bare room, in the semi-obscurity, with the long twilight lingering out of doors, and the restless magpies, even at so late an hour, still keeping up their chattering, he seemed to belong to her more than he had ever done before. And that sense of absolute possession of the loved one is inexpressibly precious to every true woman. She likes to feel that he is all her own, removed from any temptation except such as she affords, and free from the dreaded rivalry of other women. She is jealous in her affections, but how can she help being so, when they are a matter of such paramount importance to her? If she loves well, her heart is always being stabbed—after matrimony as much, perhaps more than before. It is inevitable; nevertheless, a few rare moments of perfect bliss are vouchsafed to her, when danger is excluded, and she becomes the sole companion of him whom her tender nature worships with true feminine adoration.

Such a moment had now come to Annie. Alas! That her happiness was not pure and innocent—that like so many of the good things of this world, it came too late, and guilt lent a sting, which although it added to the intensity of her emotions, yet gave them something of a painful and unholy character.

Harry was the first to break the silence.

"Annie," he said, after a bit, when he had pretty well made a clearance of everything on the table, leaning back on the sofa as he spoke, and stretching out his legs in an attitude of thorough bodily ease, "this is very jolly. Don't you think so?"

"Yes," she said, under her breath, casting down her eyes in confusion; "I do."

The tide of love had set in strong and powerful, and was drifting her down to the wide, destroying ocean of self-abandonment; but although she half-realized the depths to which it was whirling her, her power of resistance seemed deadened by some greater and more irresistible force, that rendered her in very truth but a puppet, a plaything, a creature driven here and there by circumstance. It was no use struggling. She was too weak. A fly might as well to strive to break loose from a spider's web as she from the spell that bound her and completely revolutionized her nature. Certain instincts, certain warm impulses and emotions had been implanted within her. How could she help them? Was she responsible for their vehemence when once they became quickened into life—were her parents, from whom she doubtless inherited hereditary traits, or was the great Creator of all things? How could Annie at twenty answer questions which grey old heads full of learning and wisdom have failed to solve in any satisfactory manner? There she was, a girl—a woman—a human being neither wholly good, nor yet wholly bad, buffeted by contrary waves of passion, warring now with one temptation, now with another, complex, contradictory, but more or less helpless in the sea of Fate.

Poor sentient atoms, so keen to feel and to suffer. Are they not to be pitied, even when they err most, and commit the gravest follies? It is so hard for them to be strong. Even if they resist for a time, weak moments come that take them unaware, and they succumb.

"Where is your husband?" asked Harry abruptly. "Has he gone moth-catching?"

Her heart stood still. A horrible revolution took place within her, which for a few seconds seemed to dam the downward flow of feeling. Her husband? Ah! yes, her husband. It was well he reminded her of him. Only that he should be the person to do so gave her a shock.

"Hush!" she said, putting her finger to her lips. "He is in bed, and will hear you."

"And you stopped up on purpose for me, Oh! Annie, you dear, good little woman."

His praise grated frightfully. In her secret consciousness she knew how totally it was undeserved.

"No, no," she cried impulsively, and with a sudden flush of shame. "Don't say that. I'm not good. I'm very bad, disgracefully bad."

"Upon my word, I really can't see it, and if anyone else were to say such a thing I should feel inclined to punch that person's head. Bad, indeed! What next, I wonder?" And he drew a little nearer to her side.

"Oh, Mr. Hopperton——"

"Mr. Hopperton!" he interposed playfully. "I thought we had agreed you were to call me Harry."

"It does not matter what I call you," she said with bitter self-accusation. "You must know that I am not behaving well. If," with a hot blush, "if I were your wife, what would you say to my sitting up, because I wanted to be in the company of some other man?"

"I should say the other man was a lucky dog."

"No, you wouldn't. Why won't you answer seriously? It is no subject for mirth."

"At any rate, I should not be such a fool as to make a fuss."

"That's begging the question. If you were Ebenezer, would you like it?"

"But I'm not Ebenezer; and Ebenezer, as far as I can see, brings everything upon himself."

"Well, and what then? Does that justify me? Do two blacks make a white?"

As she spoke, she rose from her seat and looked at him fixedly.

He hesitated. When pressed thus, he did not like to tell a downright story; yet, at the same time, it was a little awkward giving a reply in exact accordance with his conscience. She read the doubt in his mind by intuition, and repeated more urgently even than before:

"Does it justify me, Mr. Hopperton?"

"Hum! well no; perhaps not, since you put it in that way. But why do you think about these things?"

Her countenance fell. A shadow passed over it. She held out her hand hurriedly, and in a smothered voice said, "Good-night. It's quite time I was in bed."

"Annie," he whispered, detaining it in a lingering pressure. "Have I offended you again? What a clumsy brute of a fellow I am, to be sure. Always saying the wrong thing at the wrong time."

She shook her head sadly and slowly, and two great tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Offended me! What! because you have had the honesty to own what we both know to be the truth? No, thank goodness, I'm not quite so depraved as all that."

"I do wish you would not use such a word in connection with yourself. I can't tell you how it jars."

"I must use it, because it is the only one that applies," she responded stubbornly.

"Nonsense, Annie. I never met anybody so absurdly sensitive. What harm can there possibly be in you and I talking to each other in this sort of way? If you come to analyse our conversation, it is not so very wicked surely!"

"Perhaps not. But I doubt whether Mr. Thompson would approve of it."

"He does not approve of a good many things that yet are perfectly simple and inoffensive. We can hardly regulate our consciences by his. Indeed, I question if we did whether they would be much improved."

She looked at him in a vague, dazed sort of way. He would not help her, even one little bit, that was clear. It would have been more generous had he done so, and yet she felt glad. Wrong as he was—as they both were—she liked him all the better for sticking to his colors. But she must not show her joy—that intoxicating sentiment that thrilled her veins at finding him no whit better than herself.

"Mr. Hopperton," she said, with a smile; "Like all other men, you are a special pleader, and argue very dexterously in your own favor."

"And you, Mrs. Thompson, are hyper-prudish, if I may coin the word, and, like all your sex, imagine you see some tremendous wrong where none exists. I really believe you ladies enjoy making yourselves uncomfortable about nothing. It gives you something to think of."

It was not a very polite speech, but he was a little hurt by her remark, and by the whole tenor of the conversation.

She bridled up at once. With the tortuous sensitiveness of love, she construed his words to mean that whilst she looked upon their flirtation in a tragic light, and as an affair likely to lead to the most serious consequences, he regarded it from an altogether different, and a far less inconvenient and disturbing point of view. It was to her an intense reality, a new departure, a breaking-up of the hitherto comparatively smooth waters of her life; to him, nothing but an amusement indulged in, like any other, just to pass away the time. A pastime easily forgotten when some fresh one presented itself.

"Thank you," she said sarcastically. "No doubt your ideas of virtue are both exalted and more refined than mine. Will you teach them to me?"

He reddened.

"Annie, don't be a fool."

"I'm not a fool—at least not in that sense of the word. And, please, will you be kind enough in future to desist from making quite so free a use of my Christian name?"

"Why, what's all this about?" he exclaimed, fairly puzzled to conceive how he had managed to annoy her, for naturally he never dreamt of her putting such a construction on his observation.

"It's about nothing at all," she said shortly.

"You are angry with me."

"Oh! dear no," tossing her head. "Why should I be. Your words can hardly move to so extreme a sentiment. To be angry with a person implies caring for what he says, and I don't care."

"I am not ass enough to flatter myself that you do," he retorted hotly.

"That's right. I'm glad to hear it. It's as well to avoid misconception, especially on so delicate a point. And now, by your leave, good night, Mr. Hopperton, for the second time."

"Good night, Mrs. Thompson," he said stiffly. "Happy dreams to you, and, let us hope, restored equanimity of temper by to-morrow morning."

"Thanks. I echo your kind wish."

They stood for a minute looking at each other, with anger flashing from their eyes and yearning at their hearts. Perhaps it was the yearning that produced the anger—at all events on her side. It often does with women, who wound themselves in the desperate struggle to hide what they feel. But something in her face, some tell-tale expression that contradicted the sarcasm of her speech, made him relent the sharpness of his own language.

(To be continued.)

"HOTSTUFF" AND THE LION.

Capt. James Barracliffe Has An Exciting Time.

Mountain-lions had been seen frequently in the vicinity of the A U 7 ranch, and the range-riders had found the half-eaten remains of several calves. There was keen rivalry among the cowboys concerning their skill with the lariat, and their dexterity had reached such a pitch that the usual corral feats were commonplace and uninteresting. This was the situation at the ranch when Capt. James Barracliffe started out early one morning to visit a water-hole not far from the camp. He tells his story in the Wide World Magazine:

I selected a pony called "Hotstuff" because he was not more than half-broken. Hotstuff's bucking was due less to viciousness than to high spirits, and after our usual tilt round the corral, we started up the trail for the water-hole.

I had gone only a short distance when my attention was attracted by what seemed, in the half-light of the dawn, to be a struggling calf.

I found upon a closer view that the animal was a calf, and that its struggles were its last, for a big mountain-lion had it by the throat.

To decide what to do took me hardly the time necessary to unsling the lariat from the saddle. I threw out the loop to be sure there were no kinks in it, and urged Hotstuff towards the beast. The lion resented my approach by snarls that were quite terrifying to the pony, and it was only by riding in a circle and working near at each circuit that I was able to make a throw. The lion dodged the loop several times, but I finally got it squarely round his neck. He reared up, and began to claw desperately at the rope.

Hotstuff jumped and whirled round, and as I passed the rope behind me, to get it on the opposite side of the pony, it caught under his tail. That was something he could not stand, so with a squeal and a jump, he was off, bucking as hard as he knew how. I had looped the rope round the horn of the saddle, and the pony kept me so busy that I had no time to release it.

Everything might have gone well had not Hotstuff suddenly stepped into a prairie-dog hole. Down we went with a crash. I was thrown clear of the saddle, turned a somersault, and landed on my back.

Hotstuff scrambled to his feet unhurt, and getting another glimpse of the lion, started off like a shot.

At the first jump the rope jerked the big cat through the air as if he had been shot from a catapult. He came straight for me, his mouth wide open and every claw extended; but I got only a sharp rap from the end of his tail as it whipped by me. The next instant he took another prodigious leap as Hotstuff tore off down the trail, straight for the camp. For a while the lion kept his feet fairly well, but I knew that Hotstuff would never stop running as long as there was a live lion on the end of the rope.

It seemed but a moment when I heard yells and pistol-shots from the camp. I got to my feet, feeling pretty stiff from the jolt I had received, and hurried down the trail.

Stretched out in the corral lay the lion, stone-dead. The boys were eagerly measuring and examining him, while Hotstuff, still breathing hard and trembling with fright, stood by.

WILD BIRDS IN LONDON.

They Are Taking Refuge in World's Largest City.

Bird lovers are noticing with interest the increasing number of wild fowl that frequent the rivers and ponds in the midst of cities. Each year the flocks of ducks that swim and nest in metropolitan waters grow larger, for the birds seem to know that in spite of the nearness of man, they are safe from molestation. A contributor to the London Times writes a letter that shows that the wild birds are taking refuge even in the world's largest city.

My house faces the busy traffic of the Seven Sisters Road in North London, and from my dining-room window I have a glimpse of the easternmost Stoke Newington reservoir, whereon at this season of the year a keen eye or a good glass may detect hundreds of wild fowl disporting themselves during the daytime. I walked round this reservoir yesterday morning, and although at first I could discover no signs of life, there gradually emerged from the banks numerous parties of wild duck, principally tufted duck, pochard and golden-eye, and, as I afterward learned from their flight, a few mallard.

I estimated their number at something like three hundred, and I learn from the gamekeeper that at the approach of dusk every evening these birds fly off in small parties to the southeast, no doubt to the Kent and Essex coasts, to feed during the night. They return to the reservoir before dawn in the morning.

I noticed, apart from the ducks, two great crested grebes, a couple of gulls, and several carrion-crows. The margins of these reservoirs form a retreat during the summer for several species of land birds, migratory and other, not common in London, such as the spotted fly-catcher, pied wagtail, and crow, all of which I believe nest in the neighborhood.

That very shy, and certainly not common bird, the great crested grebe, nested on the easternmost reservoir last summer, and successfully hatched out and reared four young ones within fifty yards of, and in full view from, a busy highway; and I have reason to believe that although these reservoirs and their surroundings are within four miles of St. Paul's, they are so well protected by the Metropolitan Water Board that they will become in due course a regular nesting resort for these and other rare species of birds.

One good way for a man to get ahead and stay ahead is to use a head.



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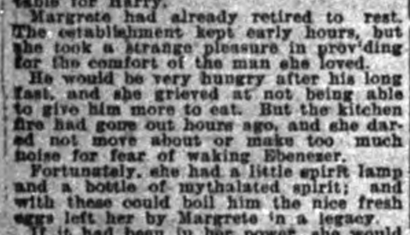
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Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion and render food ready for absorption. Additional nourishment is also supplied and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

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All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00 by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

THE HUNT FOR HAPPINESS.

Like the Child's Lost Toy, It May Be Under Your Feet.

Sometimes it seems as though the very ones who are untrammelled, who can go wherever and whenever they like, are the last to find happiness, having the whole wide world in which to carry the quest of it. Felicity is discovered soonest by those who stay in one place long enough to make a thorough search. The restless ones, with the consciousness of all the earth outspread before them, are tempted to another spot ere they have explored the region round about them.

When you were a child you may have played a ball game in long grass, where presently, to your exasperation, you lost the ball. It bounded over your head and hid as though an evil spirit dwelt in it, determined to stop the game and spoil your fun. You thought you knew precisely where it fell—and found you were the more deceived. It would not do, however, to "hunt all over the lot." You had to be patient, and compose your febrile eagerness to a systematic search over a limited area, while your comrade hunted in a circumscribed region adjoining. And presently you—or he—stumbled on an object that was not a rolling stone, and the lost was found.

That is the best rule in the hunt for happiness. Perhaps it is under your feet!

HAPPY OLD AGE.

Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating.

As old age advances we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into a most digestive sugar.

The phosphates also, placed up under the outer coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but are lacking in white flour because the outer coat of the wheat darkens the flour and is left out by the miller. These natural phosphates are necessary to the well-balanced building of muscle, brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes a Western man, "for eight years and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years ago.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is well along in years and attributes his good health to Grape-Nuts and Postum which he has used for the last five years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, but now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP.

Upon It We Depend for Health and Happiness.

That mysterious condition of repose in which our consciousness is in abeyance and which we call sleep has ever been a subject of interest and investigation, but we are still only in the twilight of knowledge in regard to its true nature or the ultimate physical conditions upon which it depends, says Dr. Guthrie Rankin. Cerebral anaemia seems to be an important factor, and this is probably associated with exhaustion of the brain and chemical changes due to an accumulation of fatigue products, with consequent diminished receptivity for afferent stimuli. We are aware that sleep may be disturbed by a multitude of causes, but in its perfect expression we only know it as "Nature's sweet restorer," upon which we all depend absolutely for health and happiness. A hard-and-fast rule cannot be applied to indicate the amount of sleep required by every individual in order to secure complete restoration of nervous energy. No two persons are similarly constituted, for whereas one is refreshed and reinvigorated by four or five hours' repose, another requires seven or eight hours to achieve a like result. Sex, age, temperament, occupation, habits, climate, and environment are all factors of importance which bear upon the faculty of sound sleep, and as each of these conditions is of individual application, it follows that the personal equation makes any general rule impossible of universal application.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue *from below* is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Sandy's Bargain.

A Scotchman had contracted a debt. When it became due he had no means with which to meet it. He worried a great deal, but no feasible plan of raising the money to meet the obligation presented itself.

At last he decided that he would get a pistol, go out on the highway, hold up the first traveller that came along, take his money from him, and with it pay his debts. So Sandy got a gun and went out on the highway, and when the first traveller came along he pointed the gun at him and said, "Gie me your money or I'll blaw your brains oot." The traveller saw that Sandy was green at the business, and began to parley and bargain with him.

"My good man," he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you all of the money I have in my possession with the exception of £5, and I will give you that if you will give me the pistol."

"I'll dae it," said Sandy. "It's a bargain."

The traveller handed over his money and Sandy handed over the pistol; but no sooner had the man secured the gun than he turned it point-blank at Sandy and said:

"Now, sir, I want you to give me back the money you have taken from me or I'll blow your brains out."

Sandy looked at the traveller for a few seconds with a canny Scotch smile and slowly replied:

"You may blaw awa; there's nae poother in't."

Be Keerful.

It may be that true love is blind,
This fact brings no surprise;
But love should always bear in mind
That others have good eyes.

"What a heavenly little dog." "Yes, he's a skye terrier."

BABY LOVES HIS BATH



With

CUTICURA SOAP

No other keeps the skin and scalp so clean and clear, so sweet and healthy. Used with Cuticura Ointment, it soothes irritations which often prevent sleep and if neglected become chronic disfigurements. Millions of mothers use these pure, sweet and gentle emollients for every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 21D, Boston, U. S. A.

Perhaps You've Seen Him.

Once upon a time there was a tailor who announced to a customer:

"This is an exclusive pattern. Imported stuff. I've got the only piece of this goods in town. When you get a suit of this you may rest assured that you will not see another like it in the city. Exclusive pattern and weave."

So the man was much pleased. He went about the streets thinking, "I'll knock 'em stiff with that new suit. Not another like it in the town. Gay life. There will be no one arrayed like yours truly. I won't see another suit like it."

Nor did he. Only about 543 like it, did he see.

ADOPT KNIGHT MOTOR EXCLUSIVELY.

London General Omnibus Decision.

Perhaps the most striking tribute the Knight Motor has received is contained in the following item of news published in the "Automobile" of August 7th, as follows:

"According to definite news published to-day, the big London General Omnibus Co., which has 2,600 motor omnibuses on the London streets, has been so thoroughly satisfied with the service given by the 300 Knight-rigged Daimler 'buses which have been running for twelve months past that they have decided to replace gradually all the poppet engines in their 2,600 'buses with Knight Motors. The 'buses in question are greatly favored by the public on account of their silence and smooth-running qualities, while the great power of acceleration enables the driver to pick his way through traffic to very best advantage, with the result that the Knight Motor has now been selected as standard for future work. In view of the fact that the daily run of a London 'bus is 110 miles of very strenuous work, it must be admitted that the success achieved here is very notable indeed."

The London General Omnibus Company is one of the most efficiently managed commercial car companies in the world. It has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in developing a type of motor 'bus most suitable to London traffic, and its adoption of the Knight, not only as a standard fo future new 'buses, but to replace the poppet valve motors in the 'buses on the streets, is the most striking feature the Knight Engine has ever had.

The story is told of a young lawyer who was not overwhelmed with clients. A friend, entering the office one day, observed on the desk a cheap alarm clock. "Taking it home," he observed, "to wake you up in the morning?" The lawyer smiled. "No," he replied; "I am keeping it here to wake me up when it's time to go home."



Hurrah, No More Lame Backs!

This Case Proves That The Best and Strongest Liniment Ever Made Is Nerviline.

When it comes to determining the real merit of a medicine, no weight of evidence is more convincing than the straightforward statement of some reliable and well-known person who has been cured. For this reason we print the verbatim statement of Juan E. Powell, written from his home in Carleton. "I am a strong, powerful man, six feet tall, and weigh nearly two hundred. I have been accustomed all my life to lift great weights, but one day I overdid it, and wrenched by back badly. Every tendon and muscle was sore. To stoop or bend was agony. I had a whole bottle of Nerviline rubbed on in one day, and by night I was well again. I know of no liniment possessing one-half the penetration and pain-subduing properties of Nerviline. I urge its use strongly as an invaluable liniment and household cure for all minor ailments, such as strains, sprains, swellings, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, and muscular pain."

No better medicine for curing pain was ever put in a bottle than Nerviline—rub it on and rub it in—that rubs out all aches, pains, and soreness. Large family size, 50c., trial size 25c., all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

A GUINEA-PIG DINNER.

The Animals Are Easily and Cheaply Raised.

Why not eat the guinea-pig? And why not rear guinea-pigs for the provision market? These are perfectly serious questions. The guinea-pig (which is not a pig at all, but a rodent related to the rabbits, and which does not come from Guinea, but from South America) is as edible as a hare or a squirrel—a little bundle of fat, perfectly wholesome, flesh. It is small, to be sure, but so are several other game animals that we seek for the table; a full-grown one will weigh nearly two pounds, dressed.

The animal, which is rarely a cavy, is nice in its habits, and feeds wholly on grain and green vegetables. It is not subject to the internal parasites, such as tapeworms, that afflict so many rabbits, and its flesh tastes much like that of a squirrel. Its relatives, the rock-cavy, the agouti and the capybara, are highly esteemed in South America.

When the Spaniards conquered Peru, they found the ancestors of our pet cavies an ordinary and favorite food. The natives prepared them much as we do a sucking pig, by scalding and scraping off the hair, and then roasting or baking the carcass whole. European travellers since have found the meat excellent when thus baked or roasted, when made into stews, or served in a curry. It is best when the animal is about a year old. Guinea-pigs are easily and cheaply reared, increase rapidly, and could readily be furnished by the thousand to town markets, or kept to serve the home table. It is a waste of opportunity not to make use of the animal for food.

Manslaughter in Second Degree.

Cutting corns with a razor is dangerous and useless. The only remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor, which removes corns and warts in one day. Because painless and safe, use only "Putnam's," 25c. per bottle at all dealers.

A Good Trait.

"I'm such a poor conversationalist," she said. "What would you advise me to do?"

"Cultivate the habit, madam, cultivate the habit!" he replied quickly.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Paw Knows Everything.

Willie—Paw, do you know everything?

Paw—Yes, my son. Why?

Willie—Well, why doesn't a rose smell good as long as a moth ball smells bad?

Paw—It's time you were in bed, my son.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail. An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Time Will Tell.

A story is going the rounds about a local juryman, an Irishman, who cleverly outwitted the judge, and that without lying. He came breathlessly into court saying, "Oh, my Lord, if you can excuse me, pray do! I do not know which will die first, my wife or my daughter." "Dear me! That's sad," said the innocent judge. "Certainly you are excused." The next day the Irishman was met by a friend, who, in a sympathetic voice, asked, "How's your wife?" "She's all right, thank you." "And your daughter?" "She's all right, too. Why do you ask?" "Why, yesterday you said you did not know which would die first!" "Nor do I. That is a problem which time alone can solve."



Future Emperor and Son.

Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, and his youngest son, Prince Frederick. The Crown Prince has grown irritable lately under the rigid discipline of the military division to which he is attached.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Ailments such as constipation, colic, colds, vomiting, etc., seize children of all ages, and the mother should be on her guard against these troubles by keeping a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. If any of these troubles come on suddenly the Tablets will cure them, or if the little one is given an occasional dose of the Tablets he will escape these troubles. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Inconsistent.

Hubby—You really must reduce your dress bills, my dear; they are far too large.

Mrs. Newlywed—How inconsistent you men are. You speak just as though I made out the bills.

LIQUID SULPHUR

is the most beneficent medical discovery of the present century. The change in our methods of living has deprived the system of some of its most necessary ingredients. Our grandmothers gave us SULPHUR, but the doctors laughed. It did not assimilate with the blood. The discovery of liquifying SULPHUR has changed the doctor's opinion. LIQUID SULPHUR assimilates readily with the blood. Leading physicians are recommending LIQUID SULPHUR for all blood troubles. LIQUID SULPHUR is a positive cure for ECZEMA. Hundreds are willing to testify to the benefit it has been to them. A few drops three times a day will cure the most acute case of RHEUMATISM.

For sale by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

Security.

Milligan—If I be afther laving security aquil ter what I take away, will yez thrust me till nixt wake?

Sands (the grocer)—Certainly.

Milligan—Well, thin, sell me two av thim hams, an' kape wan av thim till I come agin.

Carterhall, N.S.d.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer, I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W. A. V. R.

No Time Now.

"I feel as if I were going to have appendicitis." "Well, I need a new gown, so you'll just have to wait."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Wilkie Bard tells a story of a husband and wife who were always quarrelling. A friend called one evening and found them in the middle of a row. After the storm had subsided a little he ventured to remonstrate with the husband. "Look here," he said, "you shouldn't quarrel like that, you know. Look at the dog and the cat lying there. They get on very well together." "Yes, they may," retorted the husband; "but you tie them together and see what happens then."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are

A Household Remedy

CLARK'S SOUPS



Delicately flavoured—Highly concentrated.

WHY WORRY! Choose your variety and ask your grocer for "Clark's".

W. Clark, M'f'r, Montreal

Rest.

Employer—It takes half my time rectifying your mistakes!

Office Boy—Oh, well, I will take my vacation next week, and you can rest up!

Minard's Liniment Cures Burn's, Etc.

The Latter Kind.

The Man—What kind of a bungalow can you give me for $3,000

Draftsman—Do you want one to live in or just to refer to?

Low Colonist Rates to Pacific Coast.

Via Chicago and North Western Railway. On sale daily Sept. 25th to Oct. 10th inclusive, from all points in Canada to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Rossland, and many other points. Through tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars from Chicago. Variable routes. Liberal stop overs. For full information as to rates, routes and literature, write or call on R. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Pater—"I wish Mary's young man would come round after supper." Mater—"That's all he does come after."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

She—"Was it a simple wedding?" He—"Yes; two poor 'simps.'"

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR Sale in good Ontario town. Excellent opening for man of energy. Write Wilson Publishing Company, Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED

YOUNG MAN BE A BARBER. I TEACH you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly and furnish tools free. We give you actual shop experience. Write for free catalogue. Moler College, 219 Queen St. East, Toronto.

MEN WANTED

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY AND BLADder Stones, Kidney trouble, Gravel, Lumbago and kindred ailments positively cured with the new German remedy, "Sanol," price $1.50. Another new remedy for Diabetes Mellitus, and sure cure, is "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price $2.00 from druggists or direct. The Sanol Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

RAILROAD

and Telegraphy Courses of the most complete and modern kind taught right at your own home by Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, 1 Gerrard St. East, Toronto. Write for particulars and sample lessons.
W. H. Shaw, Pres.

FREE! WHOOP HER UP, BOYS! GIVE us a little of your time and get your choice of the best and most popular of all



Cowboy, Rough Rider, Scout, Baseball or Indian Suits.

Given absolutely FREE for selling only 24 of our beautiful Mexican Drawnwork handkerchiefs at 10c each. Your friends will gladly buy several each. No money required. We trust you.

CHIEF MFG. CO.
100 Chief Bldg. - Beebe, P.Q.

FOR SALE

Pulleys & Shafting

Suitable for Mills, Manufacturing Plants, Printing Houses, Etc.

2 Wood Split Pulleys, 12½ x 48 in. for 3 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 48 in. for 2 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 23 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 10½ x 36 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.

Pulleys of smaller sizes and Shafting of various lengths and sizes to be sold at very low figures.

Box 23,
Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1913.

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion.

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE. - - QUE

Government Preparing To Protect Life By New Explosion Act.

—:o:—

The introduction of a Canadian Explosives Act by the present government signalizes the carrying out of a promise made four years ago by the Laurier Government, which they never fulfilled. Time and again they announced their intention but it never reached the House of Commons. Announcement is now made that the Government will introduce at the next session of Parliament an act to regulate the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives. This will be the first Canadian explosive act, as the legislation existing at present is not embodied federally, but mostly exists in small provincial regulations.

DEFINITION OF EXPLOSIVE.

An important feature of the bill is its definition of the word "explosive." Hitherto no act as done that in Canada. According to the act the word explosive means and includes gunpowder, blasting powder, nitroglycerine, guncotton, dynamite, blasting gelatine, gelignite, fulminates of mercury of silver, fog and other signals, fireworks, fuses, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges ammunition of all descriptions and every other substance whether chemical, compound or chemical mixture, which has physical property similar to those of the substances mentioned and every preparation above named.

The possession of explosives will be prohibited unless it is an authorized explosive—that is, one which goes through the test of the departments. According to the new act the Minister of Mines may issue licenses for factories and magazines and no explosive can be manufactured outside these places.

DECREASE IN ACCIDENTS.

A direct result of the new legislation will be the decrease in accidents among miners. Canada stands highest among all the nations of the world in the percentage of accidents among miners.

There has been an insistent demand for years for a Canadian Explosive Act and the report of the Commission of Conservation for this year called for prompt action. The official testing of explosives at the new proposed government station in Ottawa will raise the standard of manufacture while the publication of the resul of the regulation tests, to which explosives must be submitted, will enable miners and contractors to determine intelligently the adaptidility of certain explosives to specific uses under deffnite conditions. The legislation is welcomed, not only by the miners, but by the explosive manufacturers, who have offered no opposition to the conditions of the bill.

The act is humanstarian in its object and will please those who have the interests of all workers at heart.

Moving Pictures in Immigration.

—:o:—

The moving picture as an aid to selective immigration work is rather an innovation. Limited use of the idea has been made in the Motherland, but the preparation of films telling the story of Canadian farm life has been a somewhat costly and tedious job. and hitherto no extensive campaign of this nature has been undertaken. But Western reports indicate that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has entered vigorously upon a large immigration scheme of this nature. Thirty-five thousand feet of film enough for hours of running, and displaying the experience of settler from their entrance into the country to their crowning success as large farmers, have been prepared, and these will be used for circulation all over the United States. As a method of attracting the attention of prospective settlers, of appealing to those wishing to go on the land, it is questionable if the moving picture,s lifelike story has any superior. It represents, in a way literature alone cannot do, the human side of settlement. Of course, advertising among moving picture audiences is an appeal to urban workers, to some extent, but the picture theatres have spread so numerously to the small towns and villages, where the farmers and men raised on the farm are in the majority, that the circulation of such films should accellerate in no small degree the rate at which American farmers are taking up Canadian farm lands and settling down to be Canadian citizens.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—

One would have thought that the published record of the Model Schools of the Province of Quebec, showing Brownsburg at the foot of the list, would have produced a chastened spirit in our representatives on the board of School Commissioners. Compassion for them, in the humiliating position in which they found themselves, forbade one making any comment to them on the situation.

When however their Secretary-Treasurer calls additional attention to this miserable record by attempting through the public medium of the columns of the Watchman, to excuse it, by an attack on the method of grading schools, compassion is wasted. He asks what kind of an adjective would characterize such a method of grading. It seems to me that our old reliable English word "good" just about fills the bill. Should not Grade III represent the accrued scholarship of all the lower grades of the school? At any rate even if your correspondent does regard the method of grading as unfair it is the veriest folly to claim any excellence for our school because a pupil from Brownsburg happens occasionally to rank first in the neighboring Academy. The head boy at the Lachute Academy this year is possessed of such excellent ability that he would doubtless have attained this distinction no matter what school he was prepared in. It is quite true that while that boy was attending the Brownsburg school he was under one of the most competent teachers in the Province ; but our commissioners would have let her go a year before she did had not the rate payers insisted on her re-engagement. If Brownsburg pupils were coming first or even near first place regularly in every Academy grade such an argument, would one concedes have weight. Besides the boy referred to left the Brownsburg school three years ago whereas the record under discussion was this years.

Such an explanation as that attempted by your correspondent comes far short of giving any hint at the real reason why the Brownsburg school has attained the undesirable distinction of occupying the cellar position amongst the schools of the Province. The fact is, our commissioners, ably aided or led, by their Secretary Treasurer have attained exactly what they have been working for. Their aim and object has been the *cheapest* possible, which invariably means in school matters, the worst possible.

Why is it that there were properly no pupils for Grade III Model last year. and but two by the grace of the commissioners? Simply because nothing is being done towards building up a Model school in Brownsburg of such undoubted efficiency as would both hold all pupils of Model school age from Brownsburg, and attract others to it from the surrounding rural schools. Year after year those who live within two or three miles of us are sending their children past Brownsburg to attend the Lachute Model grades. Why? Because they know without reference to any iniquitous system of ranking" that as for as the first in the Province is from the last, so much better is the Lachute Model school than that of Brownsburg. Because also sensible people do not desire to waste school fees in a nearer and cheaper school when by going a little further and paying a little more they can invest then to good advantage in the education of their children. The money I have expended in school fees for the past two years has been practically thrown away. I told the commissioners so and appealed to them against it, but to no avail.

I would rather my fees were doubled or trebled if only my children were being properly taught So I believe would the great majority of the inhabitants of Brownsburg. Whether one looks at its constricted grounds, covered with lumps and hollows and mountains of rock : its abandoned well at one corner of the grounds, for which I understand a substantial grant was obtained : its wooden appendix which houses its Model grade pupils and the manner in which it was built allowing all the summer vacation to pass without a stroke and then tearing down a wall and hammering away at the exeter of a new building to the utter discouragement of a new teacher : its neck-breaking and spine-curing seats : its Kindergarten quarters where some forty odd pupils of tender years are huddled together, sometimes three in a seat, in a small and low ceilinged room without any apparent effort to improve matters ; its regular annual change of teachers (one year indeed there were three different and consecutive teachers in the model department) or its method of engaging teachers, writing until all the more competent ones are engaged and then skirmishing around amongst what are left in diligent search for the cheapest that can be obtained ; or it resulting abouinable insufficiency the Brownsburg school is in one respect at least a Model school, that even we of Brownsburg are ready to concede ranks high if not indeed first in the Province, namely as a Model of Magnificent mismanagement. From this condition of things we have abandoned all hope of relief so long as our present commissioners and Secretary Treasurer are in control. One evidence of this abandoned hope is the departure this term of several of our Model pupils to the Lachute school. Unless there is a revolution in our school management more will follow next year and very soon the exceptional circumstances of last year when we had no pupils properly for our Grade III Model will become the regular thing

The very best asset a progressive community can have is a good school.

By all means let us have a good school in Brownsburg. Neither through parsimony on the part of our commissioners or poverty of the people we *cannot* have a good Model school then let us acknowledge our impotency and drop it and aim at having an elementary school second to none in the Province.

The two Brownsburg representatives in our board of school commissioners are now held in the highest respect by every person in the community in everything *excepting* as school commissionars.

The general impression seems to be that their failure as commissioners is due to their having always, Delegated too much of their "commissionicy" to the Secretary Treasurer, who cannot, I understand, according to Quebec school law, be a commissioner. This Official, who is also a very estimable and capable man, appears for some reason or another to be obseesed with the idea that the one essential for our Brownsburg school is *cheapness* and this cheapness to be paid for as far as possible by every grant that can be coaxed out of the government without either efficiency or equipment to show for it, unfortunately for our school and for all of us who have to contribute towards its support, our parsimony board of Commissioners seem to allow themselves to be dominated by his ideas and methods. Such being the case and having in now their past record and the present low estate to which our school has fallen in their hands, it is manifest that the best our local commissioners could do for the school is to accept the first opportunity (and it is devoutly to be hoped it might be soon) to step down and out and permit others to see what they might do for us. It is very probable that things could be better while it seems utterly impossible that they could be wore, What indeed could be worse than the worst in the Province ?

Yours,

HUGH B. FRASER

AUCTION SALE.

—o—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JAMES C. McCLURE,

Upper Lachute,

Saturday, October 18th, 1913

The following effects:—1 mare 3 years old, 1 foal 3 months old, 6 milch cows (2 of them pure bred Ayrshires], 2 two year old heifers, 3 spring calves, 1 pure bred Ayrshire bull calf, 15 couple pure Barred Rock hens, 1 mow of straw, a quantity of hay, 150 bushels of potatoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.

R. TODD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Our ladies' dresses are greatly admired. The prices from $6.00 to $12.00 put them within reach of all.

W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

—o—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Dorcina Desjardins, widow of Joseph Desjardins, as tutrix for her minor child, Annette Desjardins. of St. Joseph du Lac, county of Two Mountains, and Arthur I. Vallieres of Montreal, as subrogate-tutor, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. at its next session, to be authorised to consent to the final alienation of the moveable and immoveable effects mentioned in a deed of gift by Polydore Desjardins to Joseph Desjardins, dated the 16th of February, 1903, and for other purposes.

(Signed)

DORCINA DESJARDINS.

(Signed)

ARTHUR I. VALLIERES.

Petitioners.

Montreal October 4th, 1913. 11-7

NOTICE.

—:o:—

Notice is hereby given that Alpheus Kimpton, gentleman and Harold A. G. Kimpton, clerk, both of Ste. Therese of Blainville, County of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature at its next session in order to obtain an act confirming a deed of sale before J Damien Filiatrault, Notary, dated 12th day of September, 1913, to Anthime Filion, farmer of Ste. Therese of Blainville aforesaid of lots Nos. 11, 409 and the undivided half of lot No. 923, of the official cadaster of the Parish of Ste. Therese of Blainville.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND,

10-24 Attorney for Applicant.

Saint-Jerome, September 25th, 1913.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Royal Mail Service

VIRGINIAN.. .....Tues.	Oct.	7
TUNISIAN,.....Tues.	Oct.	14
VICTORIAN.....Tues.	Oct.	21
CORSICAN.....Tues.	Oct.	28

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Royal Mail Service

SCANDINAVIAN.....Sat.	Oct.	6
HESPERIAN.....Thurs.	Oct.	9
PRETORIAN..... Sat.	Oct.	18
GRAMPIAN..... Thurs.	Oct.	23

MONTREAL--HAVRE-LONDON

SCOTIAN.....Sun.	Oct.	5
CORINTHIAN ..... Sun.	Oct.	12
SICILIAN..... Sat.	Oct.	18
IONIAN.....Sun.	Oct.	26

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to **J. S. GILES, Lachute.**

or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents,

2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

C. N. Q. TIME TABLE.

—:o:—

Going West to Ottawa at 8.50 a.m.

Going East to St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.20 p.m.

We have just this week bought a nice lot of Ladies' costumes from the manufacturers at a special price. These are in Tweed, Venetian, and Blue and Black Serges.

W. BANFORD & SON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THANKSGIVING DAY

Single First Class Fare.

Going October 20th. Return Oct. 20th.

Fare and One-third.

Going October 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. Return limit October 22nd.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Going October 21st, and 28th.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 31st.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.

To Union Station.

PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN

*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Our dress goods have been selling well. We have such great variety of colour and quality that they must go. A large line at 25cts per yd.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Desjardin's Footwear.

Having now removed into Lapointe's Block, opposite the Post Office, & being the only store making atogether a specialty of Boots and shoes, we give to this line, of first necessity, particular attention, so you can count on our long experience to give you the best goods that can be obtained.

—:o:—

We always have in stock the very latest styles. Satisfaction in every way is guaranteed and we stand by it.

Farmer's Boots a specialty.

Gedeon Desjardins

Main Street, - - Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized : - - - $2,000,000,00

Capital paid up and Surplus : - - $1,588,836,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

Main Street. Lachute.

HARNESS.

Genuine and Imitation Rubber and Nickle driving and Single. Double and Single express team Lumber and Cart.

Rugs, Fly Sheets, Fly Nets, Whips, etc., etc.

TRUNKS.

All sizes satchells, suit cases. We have increased our stock in above lines and feel sure we can suit.

GROCERIES.

Always complete, the best procurable,

GILES BROS.

Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $65.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————

—————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

Professional & Commercial.

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET.

G E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

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

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

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

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

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON . QUE.

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

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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 proxty may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry [including the time required to earn homestead patent] and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 37085.—[redacted]

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Saint-Jerome will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, in order to obtain an act confirming the by-law No 107 of the by-laws of the said Town and confirming a loan of one hundred thousand dollars contracted and the debentures issued under the authority of the said by-law and for other purposes.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND
11-7 Attorney for the Applicant.
Saint-Jerome, October 11th. 1913.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next Session to incorporate the Municipality of Sixteen Island Lake and to include therein the territory in the Townships of Montcalm and Wentworth in the County of Argenteuil bordering on, and adjacent to, the Lake known as Sixteen Island Lake, and to grant to the said Municipality such borrowing and other powers as may be expedient.

Montreal, 14th October, 1913.
11-14 WHITE & BUCHANAN.
ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Training Pier and Revetment Wall at Poupore, P. Q.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M. on Monday, October 27, 1913 for the construction of a Training Pier and Revetment Wall at Poupore, Labelle County P. Q.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. L. Michaud, Esq, District engineer, Post Office Building, Montreal, P. Q. J. S. Sing, Esq, District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont. and on application to the Postmasters, at Buckingham and Poupore, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed 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 the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent [10 p.c.] of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail 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. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 25, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—17776.

LEARN NURSING.
Women's Hospital, Montreal.

WANTED,— [illegible] women over 23 years of age as probationers for 2 years course. For full particulars apply to
Lady Superintendent
1002 St. Catherine St.

[illegible]

—:o:—

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Ernest Fish of the City of Montreal, in the District of Terrebonne, physician, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill authorizing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of his profession, and to membership in said College, and for other purposes.

Ste.-Agathe des Monts, Dec. 1, '13.
JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH.
10-31 Solicitors for Joseph Ernest Fish.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JAMES MORRISETTE,
2nd Range of Chatham, at the house of Emelien Perier,
Monday Oct. 27th, 1913

The following effects,—11 milch cows, 2 heifers year and a half old, 3 blood horses, 1 work horse, 1 fat pig 25 cords of dry fire wood, 7 tons of feed hay and oats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve as proprietor is giving up farming.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS: $5.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 month credit on furnishing approved joint notes.
JAMES MORRISETT, Prop.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JOHN McFARLANE, Hill Foot,
About 1 mile East of Hammond's Saw Mill, North Side of river Lachute
Wednesday, October 22nd, 1913

The following Farm Stock and Implements:—1 horse 6 years old, 1 brood mare in foal, 1 foal, 10 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 7 heifer calves, 1 bull calf, 15 pairs of hens, 1 McCormick reaper (almost new, 1 McCormick mowing machine (almost new), 1 horse rake 10 feet, 1 Maxwell hay loader, 1 broadcast seeder, 1 plow, 1 iron harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 root cutter, 1,200 pound stock scale, 1 cream separator 500 pounds capacity, 1 buggy, 1 buggy pole, 2 factory cans, milk cans, coolie cans, 1 set of light harness, 1 rack sleigh, 1 wheelbarrow, trace chains, wrapping and logging chains, whiffletrees, cant hooks, crow-bar, pick, shovels, forks, grindstone, sap puncheons, sap cans, 2 coolers, about 70 tons good hay, a large quantity of straw, 300 bushels of oats, 100 bushels black buckwheat, potatoes, about 30 tons of corn stalks a few small household effects and many articles unmentioned.

All to be sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his farm.
Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.
TERMS; $10 00 and under cash over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 4 percent off for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is herby given that at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec The Calumet & Northern Railway Company will apply to said Legislature for an Act to amend its Charter by extending the delay during which the building of its Railway may be commenced, and for other purposes.

Montreal, October 10th, 1913.
CAMPBELL, McMASTER & PAPINEAU,
Attorneys for Calumet & Northern Railway Company. 11-7

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. Prrice $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 extra.

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,

Just Received!

New Fall and Winter Goods.

Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance until worn out.

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard

THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Save Money

By Buying your Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Roofing, Felt Roofing, Stoves and Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges, McClary Furnaces, Tin and Enamelware.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

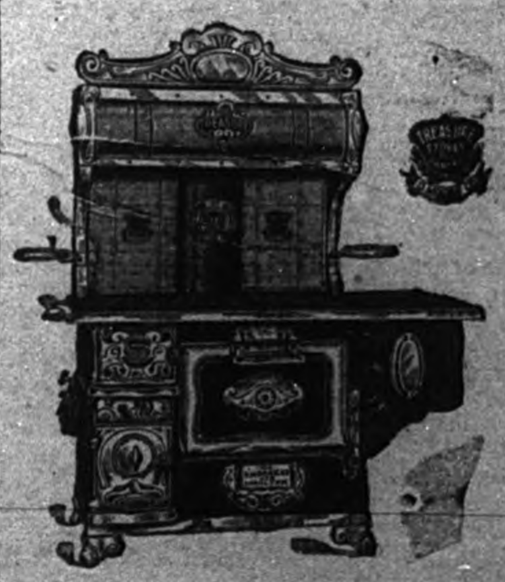
Deposits Nov. 30, 1907 - $22,988,769
Deposits Nov. 30, 1912 - $39,157,676

95 OFFICES IN CANADA

A Savings Account

is an aid and incentive toward systematic saving. Open an account now with a dollar or more and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest.

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



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together if you want them we able to supply you. We fidently tell you that th the best that money can and you will do well to and see them. We can you up in household fu ture. Call and secure prices. Better than where.

O. E. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify public that I have taken out my license and now prepared to conduct all sales by Auct which may be instrusted to me in both Fren and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctione

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY

LIPTON'S TEA

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

Old-Age Pensions and Pauperism.

In one respect Britain's old-age pension system has fully justified, if not surpassed, expectations. Pauperism among people over 70 years of age has declined 75 per per cent., while in many rural districts a pauper of that age is almost unknown. Outdoor relief to aged people has declined 95 per cent.

Some critics of the system say that these figures have little meaning, because what the state saves in one direction it pays out in another, and that it makes but little difference whether a man is a state pensioner or a pauper. This view will not be approved by any real student of social and moral problems. A pension paid by the community as a matter of justice is one thing; relief of pauperism, whether in poorhouses or of the outdoor variety, is a very different thing. The specter of the poorhouse produces an effect quite unlike that of the prospect of a pension.

Moreover, paupers are supported by local taxation, while the pension system rests on national finance. Communities have been relieved of heavy burdens; they even feel the benefit of the circulation of the money received by the pensioners. The weekly sum is only $1.25, and in many cases this means starvation. An early increase in the rate is quite probable, whereas a return to the old plan is entirely out of the question.

Americans Learn From Britain.

George W. Perkins, of New York, who has been abroad since June, motoring through the British Isles, says that people abroad look upon the United States as in two sections, one part as America and the other the state of New York. The political situation in New York is a disgrace to the civilized world and it ought to be straightened out at any cost.

"It would be well," said Mr. Perkins, "if some Englishmen would come over here and teach our people to build roads. There has been $100,000,000 spent on highways in the state of New York in the past few years and what have we to show for it? The roads in England and Ireland are built to last and not torn up by automobiles in a few months.

"Fifteen years ago there were about 20,000 semi-trusts in England; now there are upwards of 50,000. And these trusts are not continually prosecuted and persecuted by the Government, but are fostered and encouraged. I visited the steel manufacturing districts; there is great activity; the people are all busy and apparently contented, although they are not so well housed as the workers in this country. I travelled many thousands of miles through England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and I do not believe I saw as many as 100 new houses or buildings of recent construction.

"Another point on which the English people are much more liberal in their views than the Government and people of this country is that of banking. There is one bank in London which alone has deposits of $500,000,000, which is more than one-third of the total deposits of all the banks in New York together. Yet there is no cry of money monopoly or anything of that kind in England."

The Fisheries of Canada.

It is no exaggeration to state that Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world. Abundant supplies of all the principal commercial food fishes, including salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, sardines, haddock, cod, hake and pollock, are caught in Canadian territorial waters. The coast line of the Atlantic Provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measure over 5,000 miles, and along this great stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbors and coves, in many of which valuable fish are taken in considerable quantities with very little effort.

Balkan Recuperation.

At the close of the Balkan-Turkish war it was said that commercial travellers had kept out of the Balkan States for six months and declared that it would be six years before industry could regain its ground. Destitution in the larger cities of Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Macedonia, Mr. Benjamin Marsh reported on the evidence of private letters, was widespread, and the governments unable to meet the demand even for bread. The first war had cost the Balkan allies about $300,000,000 in direct cash outlay. Since then has occurred the desperate brief struggle to crush Bulgaria, bringing further destruction and the loss of many more lives. During the Turkish conflict 100,000 Balkans were killed or died of their wounds or disease. Very much higher estimates of loss and cost in blood and money have been made, but whatever the truth, it is certain that the Balkan peoples face a terrific problem of reconstruction.

In little Greece there are waste lands, says Mr. Marsh, totalling 5,000,000 acres, with 5,000,000 in pasture, and very backward agriculture in the remaining 5,500,000 which are naturally very fertile.

Two-fifths of Servia is uncultivated and the yield of cultivated land very low. The mines are said to be rich, but capital is reluctant, because of the uncertainty of conditions. The manufactures are chiefly milling, brewing, sugar refining, and tobacco manufacturing, now a government monopoly.

Bulgaria, called the "peasant state," has less than two-fifths of her territory under cultivation, and a third in woods and forests. Her manufactures, however, have made a creditable beginning, there being 256 factories representing an investment of over $15,000,000, having an output of nearly $18,000,000, and employing 15,231 persons. The manufacture of food and beverages is the principal industry.

No group of nations ever needed peace, harmony, and co-operation more than these. They need capital and probably outside enterprise, but they will find both difficult to attract at this time. The strain on Europe is heavy now and capital is needed at home. If it goes into the Balkans it will not be "for its health."

TURNING HORNS INTO COMBS.

An Interesting Description of the Operation.

The transition from the horn of the steer to the semi-transparent and highly polished comb on milady's dressing table is an interesting one.

The horns are received from the slaughter-house in all sizes from six to eighteen inches, and in the first operation the solid tips are cut off by means of high-speed circular saws, and, being useless for the manufacture of combs, are sold to be made up into cigar and cigarette holders and pipe stems. The other by-product of the factory, the horn dust, which is collected by the blower system that has been installed, is disposed of to fertilizer manufacturers. When the tips have been cut off the horns are in the form of truncated cones, which, if split straight from end to end, would spread out into fan shapes. As these shapes are not economical to cut from, the operators give the horns a peculiar spiral twist as they press them against the revolving saws, cutting them in such a way that they may be flattened out later into fairly rectangular pieces.

The next operation is that of cleaning, softening and flattening. A few minutes of boiling is sufficient for this, the horns, uncurling and coming out into flat, limber pieces, which are then clamped between metal plates on the circumference of a large wheel, which revolves slowly, dipping them into a tank of cold water, thereby cooling and hardening them in shape.

They are then sorted according to size and sawed into strips of various lengths and thicknesses preparatory to running them through the complicated and ingenious little machines which cut the teeth. To eliminate waste, the combs are always cut in pairs, the back of each comb being formed by one edge of the strip, with the teeth interlocking down the centre. As the strips are fed into the machines the cutting is done by small blades, or dies, which are automatically carried down the centre of the strip, slightly shifting their angle for each stroke. The final result is a wide zigzag cut from one end of the strip to the other. The two combs are then pulled apart. One of the heavy teeth at the end of each comb is left standing out at an angle. This is heated and pressed into place.

However, the combs are still too crude to be put on the market, even as the cheapest grade. The teeth are square, blunt and rough, and a great deal of grinding and polishing remains to be done, and the teeth have to be pointed by running the comb through another machine.

The first grinding is accomplished by means of emery wheels, but one of the most interesting operations of the process is the preliminary polish, for which the humble corn husk and a paste of sifted ashes and water is used. The rusk buffing wheels have to be renewed every few days, but this is a very simple task and an inexpensive one. The stalks of the husks are fastened in the slots of the buffing wheel hubs. The wheels are then set in motion and the husks trimmed to the proper length by means of a sharp knife. The operators who do the polishing are generally covered from head to foot with white mud, but their work is not unhealthy, as plenty of water is used in the paste, and there is no dust to be breathed into the lungs.

The finishing touches are put on with chamois wheels, and by the time the combs have been put through this operation they are ready for shipment, and have acquired a very high lustre, superior to that of the tortoise shell article.

DO YOUR WORK.

Emerson Tells Each Man to Do His Own.

Each man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other. Do your work. I have to say this often, but nature says it oftener. 'Tis clownish to insist on doing all with one's own hands, as if every man should build his own clumsy house, forge his hammer, and bake his dough; but he is to dare to do what he can do best; not help others as they would direct him, but as he knows his helpful power to be. To do otherwise is to neutralize all those extraordinary special talents distributed among men. Yet while this self-truth is essential to the exhibition of the world and to the growth and glory of each mind, it is rare to find a man who believes his own thought, or who speaks that which he was created to say. As nothing astonishes men so much as common sense and plain dealing, so nothing is more rare in any man than an act of his own. Any work looks wonderful to him except that what he can do. We do not believe our own thought.—Emerson.

COBBLER LAD, NOW RICH.

L. H. Packard Attributes His Success to Putting Religion First.

From cobbler's boy to the presidency of one of the most successful businesses of Montreal is a long step, and a striking one. These are the two extremes of the life of Mr. L. H. Packard, the head of the L. H. Packard and Co., Limited, the shoe supply firm. His father was a cobbler, and the son was a cobbler, too, but by dint of hard work and clear, clean business principles the son has become a manufacturer on a much larger scale than the parent was when the lad began his career.

Mr. Packard was born near Boston, Mass., about seventy-four years ago. His father was one of the most highly esteemed men in the little town where he lived, but he had never succeeded in amassing very much of this world's treasure. His days were long and his work tedious—he was a cobbler—but from it all there was no very large financial return. Consequently the son was not very old when he was called upon to assist in the task of making shoes to earn the money to satisfy the requirements of the family. He taught his boy the shoemaking business. For several years the young lad worked in the shop for three or four hours every day before he went to school and returned to the cobbler's bench every night after his studies were over for several hours' more work.

In those young years, too, as he sat on the cobbler's bench he pondered over the problems of life. The United States was a hotbed of political unrest; it was in the days immediately preceding the horrible Civil War. The lad thought it all through carefully. He was an ardent advocate of freedom for the slave. Even when he found himself in Atlanta, Georgia, at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South he did not change his views of the question. The Southerners watched him carefully for a time, and then, one day, declaring that they had found some evidence against him in a letter, they clapped him into Castle Thunderbolt for safe keeping. The youth, however, then twenty-two years of age, did not like the appearance of things there at all, and so, at the first opportunity, he escaped and fled. But that chance did not come to him until he had spent several months in his dreary cell.

One night he slipped away. A northern cruiser lay off his prison,



Mr. L. H. Packard.

so seizing the first boat that he could find, he rowed out to the warship for protection. As he neared it he raised aloft his white flag of truce, lest he should be fired on by the watch. It is one of this most treasured keep-sakes now in his fine residence on Rosemount Avenue. The white banner was part of an old tablecloth and a handkerchief.

He was a free man again, but the months in the southern cell had undermined his health, and so he was not in the war at all.

Over forty years ago the young shoe man came to Montreal. A friend persuaded him to open a shop, a one-roomed shack. He worked hard and late, and the fine manufactory of the present time is the result.

The corner-stone of a successful business career, Mr. Packard believes is strict honesty in everything. Honesty to him means, too, the right relation between a man and his God. His business creed, expressed in his logical terms, would be "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Modern conditions have not annulled the divine injunction of nineteen hundred years ago. A man is greater than his possessions. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." This is the business creed of Mr. L. H. Packard—the first and main plank in his platform. All others are subservient to this one. On those principles he has built up a modern business in which 150 men are employed, and which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Packard is a hard worker, and takes few holidays. He is a man of widespread activity. For years he has given some of his best strength to the Y.M.C.A. work. For forty years he has been associated with the First Baptist church and Sunday school, for thirty-seven years he has presided over the Sunday school as its superintendent, giving to it a constant and untiring service. He is a trustee of the same church, a member of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and identified actively with the Board of Trade of the city. Whatever has been the nature of the position that has come to him, he has performed his duties from the one point of view—that of absolute honesty, to him the basal principle in business success at any time and in any place.

SUBALTERN TO MARSHAL.

Rungs in the Ladder of Success Climbed by Lord Kitchener.

Opportunity is a fine thing, but small compared with the ability to grab it by the front hair—for opportunity's head is bald behind.

Lord Kitchener, though hardly to be called an opportunist, has never let a chance slip by him.

He comes, of course, of good family and military stock, but when he left the "Shop," as the Royal Military Academy is known, he had nothing behind him save his brains, his "character," and his ambition.

And the last faltered at the start. Life as an unknown subaltern of "Sappers" is apt to be humdrum and circumscribed. Kitchener found it so, and despaired of getting an opening for his genius. He even went so far as to approach a theatrical manager, with a view to going on the stage. The maneger, fortunately, had common-sense, and told the stage-struck young officer in plain terms not to be a fool. Kitchener took the snub in good part and returned to his work. He saw that if he were ever to be singled out from the ruck of Engineer subalterns he must specialize in something.

Photography was comparatively a new thing, and he studied it thoroughly with a view to military uses. Later the War Office proposed to send a military survey to Palestine. To lead it an officer was wanted who, besides ordinary surveying acquirements, had a knowledge of scientific photography. Here was Kitchener's opportunity, and he grabbed it, his work on the expedition getting him favorably noted at the War Office.

Lord Kitchener's determination has made the public think of him as a man who would keep on running his head against a brick wall until either the head or the wall broke. A false notion.

The young soldier wanted an outlet for the special abilities he knew he possessed, but he did not go seeking blindly for it.

He looked around, and in Egypt, the land of disorganization and miracles, the land of many plagues, he saw the field for the born organizer, the man who was almost impervious to hardships.

In Egypt he was again quick to seize his opportunities. He studied Arabic until he was an expert. He risked his life as a spy, until he was unrivalled among the British officers in his knowledge of the enemy. And so when the call came for a soldier who really understood the problem of the Soudan, Kitchener was ready for it.

His task in the Soudan was almost superhuman. He could not have achieved it had he not had an unerring eye for such helpers as Rundle, Hunter, Macdonald and Wingate.

Lord Kitchener's powers of organization are too well known to need description, but many have tried to imitate him in his attention to detail—and failed. Why? Because they wasted their time on unessential detail. Lord Kitchener's eye for the essential helped him to break the Khalifa.

Lord Kitchener's tactfulness has never been fully appreciated; it has been lost sight of in overdrawn pictures of him as the brusque, stern, unbending soldier. None can go far without tact, and Lord Kitchener has more than a fair share of it. He showed it when he met Marchand at Fashoda, with France and Britain on the brink of war; again, in his treatment of the Boer leaders, and again in India as Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Kitchener, as already said, started with no special advantages in the way of social position, money or influence. He carved his own career; and the like can be done again.

What Is the Answer?

Why should you not live like fishermen or shepherds? Because they live by hook or by crook.

Why, in case of a revolution in England, would the people be the greatest losers? Because they would each lose a sovereign, and the King only a crown.

Why would a person taking a schoolboy's pocketbook remind one of a line in Othello? Because "Who steals his purse steals trash."

When were salt provisions first introduced into the navy? When Noah took Ham into the Ark.

What magazine would be likely to give the best report of a fire? A powder magazine.

Why is Berlin a city to be avoided? Because it is always on the Spree.

Why are clergymen like railway porters? Because they do a deal of coupling.

When is an umbrella like a person getting over an illness? When it is re-covered.

At what season did Eve eat the apple? Just before the fall.

Why is a great bore like a tree? Because both appear best when leaving.

Impossible.

"Does the baby take after his father?"

"No. His father is not the kind of man to leave anything behind him to take."



FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The Irish channel averages 240 feet in depth.

It has been decided to ask the King and Queen to open the first Irish parliament in Dublin.

Offers made by the Congested District Board, Galway, for the purchase of estates, have been accepted.

The Duke of Connaught may be the first Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland after the passing of the Home Rule Bill.

Mrs. Margaret McNance, of Dungovey, Forkhill, is active, physically and mentally at the age of 105 years.

A girl named Annie Reilly, a native of Louth was knocked down and killed by a train at a level crossing near Balbriggan.

The death has occurred at his home on Dunn street of Mr. Thomas Mason, the well-known Dublin optician, at the age of 73 years.

Negotiations are now nearly completed for the purchase by the Estates Commissioner of the estate of Mr. Young, at Rough Park.

A starch mill at Tullyframe, three miles from Kilked, the property of Mr. Nicholson, Balymagonett, has been totally destroyed by fire.

The largest liner in the Australian trade, the White Star Liner Ceramic, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, has left Belfast recently.

The King has appointed Mr. William Joseph Maguire, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., to be a member of the first Senate of the National University of Ireland.

A workman named George Graham, while working in the moulding shop, Queen's Island, Belfast, was fatally injured when an iron beam fell on him.

The Roscommon police discovered a man named John Higgins sleeping between two graves in the local burial ground, with a frying-pan for a pillow.

The sum of $1,500 has been paid for an Irish terrier bred by Mr. W. Darker, of Jones's road, Dublin, by Mr. R. Northcote, who is taking the animal to Canada.

While walking through her lands at Tincurry, Ballycarney, Miss Spaight was attacked by a swarm of bees and so seriously injured that she died a few hours after.

An obstruction on the line in the form of spikes driven in between the rails, caused a train from Limerick to be derailed near Devon road station. No one was hurt.

It was stated at a meeting of the New Ross Guardian that there is a man in the workhouse, aged seventy years, forty of which have been spent in the workhouse.

A lad named Ryan, employed at the Limerick City Tannery, has had to have his left leg amputated as the result of injuries received when he was caught in the belting.

WHY keep your money in the Bank at 3% when you can get 4.40% from the Provincial Government for it?

We own and offer, **$1,000,000**

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

4% Debentures Due November 1st, 1941.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st at Toronto, Montreal, and New York.

These debentures are a direct obligation of the Province of Ontario, and are issued in coupon form, in denominations of $1,000, or in the form of Ontario Government Stock, in which case checks for the semi-annual interest are sent to the registered holder. This stock is in any multiple of $50. They are free from all Provincial taxes and Succession duties. The Ontario Succession duties range from 1% to 10% on estates of $50,000 and over.

Until recently the 4% debentures sold at a premium above par, but now, owing to market conditions, we can offer them at a considerable discount, at the lowest price they have been offered in years.

Price: 93.50 and interest, yielding over 4.40%.

Full Descriptive Circular on request.

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HOME

Mexican Dishes

There comes a time in the life of every housekeeper when she is dissatisfied with the dishes she has made for years and longs for new ones. The following Mexican recipes have been tried, are easily prepared and not only will be a change but are also palatable:

Chiles Rellenos (Stuffed Peppers).—Select as many bullnose green peppers as are necesary, one for each person. Scald in salt water and then in fresh until the thin outer skin may be slipped off, leaving the plush exposed. Open carefully and remove seed. Prepare a mixture of grated cheese, Parmesan preferred; bulk pork sausage that has been seasoned and fried, chopped boiled eggs, fine chopped onion and a bit of a clove or garlic if liked. Stuff the pepper with the mixture, close the end with bread, dip in batter made of the yolk of egg and flour and fry in a deep pan in which the lard is sizzling hot. Remove with a colander spoon, place on a napkin to drain off superfluous grease, and serve on a hot plate.

Hueves Rancheros (Country Eggs).—Break six fresh eggs in a deep dish. Beat into them six small chopped onions, two chopped green peppers, two ripe tomatoes that have been skinned and ground to a pulp in a mortar. Have a deep pan with hot lard, fry until done and serve in hot dish.

Frijoles (Beans).—This is a delicious variation of the usual tasteless bean. Soak the beans over night, or if canned boil them until easily mashed with a pestle. Chop two white onions and boil with the beans. When the beans can be mashed between the fingers remove from the fire, strain off the liquor, season with a pinch of cayenne pepper, black pepper and salt to taste, mash until they are of the consistency of dough, mould in form of chicken croquettes and fry in a small quantity of hot lard, browning the croquettes on all sides. Mexicans serve beans as the last course before dessert and at luncheon and dinner, be the dinner never so formal.

Sopa de Arroz (Creole Rice).—Clean and wash half a cup of rice; place in a shallow dish and let it thoroughly dry in the sun. Have ready a Boston bean pot in which two tablespoonfuls of lard is boiling. Stir in the rice and let it fry gently until the lard is absorbed. Mash two ripe tomatoes with a pestle, removing the skins. Pour into the rice a cup and a half of boiling water, stir in the tomatoes, add salt; let the mixture boil a short time, stirring occasionally; place at the back of the stove and let it steam done, taking care not to touch the rice. Each grain will be thoroughly cooked and will be separate. To be eaten at luncheon or dinner, with a fried egg served on each plate.

Enchiladas (Sandwiches).—Halve a Vienna roll, place on it a lettuce leaf, and use the following mixture as filling: Sausage meat fried and stirred until the meat does not cling together; chopped red tomato, chopped boiled egg, chopped green peppers, grated cheese, a pinch of cayenne pepper, salt to taste. Mix thoroughly and fill each lettuce leaf. Cut and ring small white onions on top. Delicious and appetizing for men's luncheons.

Chile Sause.—Take half a peck of ripe tomatoes, three green peppers, three large onions, five cups of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of ground allspice, cloves and cinnamon. Chop the onions and peppers together, put in a preserving kettle with two and a half cups of vinegar and boil for an hour and a half; salt to taste. Bottle.

Red Chile Sause (Chile Colorado).—Take six large ripe tomatoes, three tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, one spoon each of ground ginger and cinnamon; half a spoon of ground cloves; one cup of vinegar; half a spoon of ground mustard; one pod of dry red pepper; two large white onions, a bit of clove or garlic. Cook until thickens. Bottle and it will keep indefinitely.

Chicken With Almond Sauce.—Boil a chicken, either whole or cut in pieces; an onion, a carrot, a bit of garlic, a piece of ham, some thyme, sweet marjoram and a half cup of vinegar, the chicken when cooked to be served with the following sauce: Grind four ounces of almonds, heat a little lard with a clove or garlic well mashed, then dissolve a little flour in some of the stock and stir to prevent browning too much. Add a piece of butter and a ladle of stock. Incorporate the almonds, the ham and parsley, chopped fine; add salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg. Chop two hard boiled eggs, fine chopped, put in chicken and boil. This is a dish fit for a king. It is said that it was the one Spanish dish to which the Aztecs took kindly.

Turkey Dressing.—Until within the last few years, after the introduction of the American cooking stove, Mexicans rarely baked fowls, as they prefer their fowls and meats boiled. The following recipe for cooking and dressing turkeys is followed by the housekeepers on all the haciendas (plantations) and not a few city cooks. Clean the turkey or fowl, spread with lard and pepper, put on in a large pot and boil. When nearly done take out and stuff with this dressing: Five small green onions, five apples that have been boiled and mashed through a colander, four ounces of ham cut into small bits, pepper and salt. Fry this altogether until done, stuff the turkey, put back in pot and boil until done. Remove from pot; have ready a large, deep vessel in which there is boiling lard. Put in the turkey, and turn frequently so that it may be browned on all sides.

Home Hints.

Brown bread makes a delicious bread pudding.

If cracker or bread crumbs used for covering escalloped dishes are moistened in melted butter they will brown more evenly than if the dry crumbs are merely dotted with butter.

If the white of an egg is used for dipping croquettes before crumbling, do not beat it hard, but merely enough to break the white. A tablespoonful of water may be allowed for each egg white with good effect.

Often cornstarch may be substituted for an egg in a recipe calling for several eggs. This is true in custards. Substitute a dessertspoonful of cornstarch for one of the eggs.

One way to save steps is to nail a strip of varnished wood to the wall above the cook stove. Screw in a row of brass hooks and use them for iron spoons, strainers, broilers, small spiders and any utensil that goes direct from hook to stove.

An olive-oil bath is very fine for a palm or fern. Put two tablespoonfuls of olive oil at the root of your palm or fern about once a month, and you have no idea, unless you have tried this, what improvement will be.

Don't waste time trying to use a paring knife with a loose handle. Remove the blade and nearly fill the hollow in the handle with powdered rosin. Heat the base of the blade and insert it quickly. The heat will cause the rosin to melt and act as cement.

To split a shortcake without burning the fingers, fill the pan half-full of the batter, then spread it over with a teaspoonful of melted butter. Then put in the rest of the batter and spread it out so that none of the batter shows. When the cake is baked it will split easily.

When anything on a cooking range boils over, burns and smokes, open all the kitchen windows and life one plate from the range to allow the smoke to be drawn up the chimney. If this doesn't destroy the odor put a little vinegar on to boil, which dissolves unpleasant smells.

When taking a cutting from a plant form the habit of rubbing a bit of damp earth upon the spot where it was broken off. This prevents what is called bleeding—a loss of sap—and saves the vitality of both. It is putting salve upon an open sore.

It is a difficult matter to cut away the material under lace insertion without severing a wrong thread unless means of overcoming the trouble be employed. Use a piece of cardboard four inches long, rounded at one end and cut wide enough to slip along between lace and the material. This will make the work easier and safer.

BRICK VERSUS HOLES.

The Provident Citizen and the Improvident One.

Save something, if it is only $1 a week. The interest on a year's savings will buy a first-class hat or pair of shoes. And the $2 will meet many unforeseen conditions. It will also increase your confidence. Put it into a savings account that you cannot easily disturb. Learn to resist the temptation to spend, and every payday add a little bit to what you already have, thus making a little bit more, as the popular song runs. The time will come for you when an opportunity will afford itself to secure a lasting advantage by reason of your ready cash. The improvident will wonder at your luck, a thing that really doesn't exist. Study the rudiments of banking and learn that every dollar working for you is also assisting others to become prosperous. Then you will understand why the frugal and provident citizen constitutes a brick in the wall of community strength, while the idle and wasteful member is as near being a hole as useless matter can be. Become a brick!

Impertinent Things.

The phonograph talks back.
The pitcher has lots of lip.
The dictionary gives us impudence.
The wagon sticks its tongue out.
We get sauce from the fruit jar.

PANAMA CANAL IS WIPING TOWNS OUT OF EXISTENCE ON THE ISTHMUS.



Moving a Panama Town to Make Way for the Canal.

Moving the town of Gorgona, the largest in the canal zone, in anticipation of the flooding of the townsite by the rising waters of Gatun Lake. The buildings, which are rapidly being demolished to make way for the waters of the canal, are being shipped to other points along the zone—Empire and Balboa—where the Government will re-erect them with little expense, as the structures are being demolished in sections. The railroad tracks will be taken up as soon as all the buildings have been removed, and then, when Gatun Lake is opened, the town of Gorgona that was will be covered by the waters of the lake to a depth of twenty feet.

PRISONER DEFIES SHARKS

TELLS OF SWIM THROUGH DANGEROUS CHANNEL.

He Took Desperate Chance in Order to Regain His Liberty.

On the Gallega reef, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, there stands an ancient Spanish fortress known as the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. It is used for the incarceration of political prisoners, and down in the depths of the reef on which it is built, far below the water line, are a series of terrible cells, where the light of day never penetrates, says the Wide World Magazine. The wretched inmates of these stone boxes are forbidden to speak; they cannot lie down properly and they cannot stand erect. Though the castle holds something like 2,000 prisoners, and has been used as a jail for hundreds of years, only one man has ever been known to make his escape to the mainland, for the surrounding channels are ceaselessly patrolled, night and day, by scores of huge man-eating sharks—more effective guardians than bolts and bars and lynx-eyed sentries.

Up and down, inside and outside the reef and round its ends, these great sharks swim incessantly. Their high dorsal fins cut the blue waters of the outer sea and the greenish-grey tide of the harbor every hour of the night and day, and during the 400 years since the corner-stone of the castillo was laid in 1528, on the spot where the Spanish conquistador, Juan de Grijalva, first landed in Mexico ten years before there is no record of any prisoner escaping to the shore until 1912.

The Sharks Stand Guard.

Every man of the countless scores who have attempted to escape a living death in this grim prison by swimming the 300 yards from the reef to the mainland shore has furnished a meal for some shark, until one Manuel Rojas Gonzales dropped into the harbor on the night of June 29, 1912. In fact, the guards of San Juan de Ulloa are never very anxious to prevent a man from making the attempt, so great is their confidence in the sharks, especially if the would-be fugitive is one whose crime has been punished with life imprisonment. If such a man "tries his luck," it makes one less for the guards to watch, and one less for the prison commissary to feed—and the commissary is controlled by contract, so that the fewer prisoners the more money the contractor makes.

There are three tiers, or floors, of cells in San Juan de Ulloa. The top tier, on the surface of the reef, and surrounded by the high, watch-towered wall of the prison, is for minor prisoners from the state of Vera Cruz whose sentences are light. Occasionally ordinary, non-political prisoners are placed in San Juan de Ulloa, owing to the crowded condition of the mainland jails, and these usually get the airier, better-lighted cells on the surface of the coral barrier.

Beneath these topmost cells is a second layer of rooms, measuring eight by eight feet. They are underground, but, nevertheless, receive some light and air from the upper world. Under these again are the terrible incommunicado cells, six by four feet in ground measurement, and scarcely five feet in height. A man can barely lie down in them; he cannot stand erect if he be of an average height. They are absolutely dark, and the little air they get comes through long musty corridors, leading from the tiers above. All this floor of cells is below the waterline, and the prisoners have constantly in their ears the

Eternal Roar of the Open Sea,

pounding against the reef. Green slime and moss cover the walls, and the average life of a prisoner incarcerated in one of these incommunicado, under-water cells is seven years. What solitary confinement in the darkness fails to accomplish, the dampness and the unvarying cold complete.

Into one of these dreadful submarine cells went Gonzales, a political prisoner.

The distance from the innermost end of the reef to the mainland is about a mile, but at low tide there is only about 300 yards of this mud-flat over which the water is deep enough to float the big sharks. The drop into this channel from the walls of San Juan de Ulloa is sudden, but after the swim across the shark-infested channel the balance of the mile is easy wading across the mud flat, the only danger being from occasional patches of shifting quicksand.

Gonzales, who had been a man of some importance in the harbor city, had been over every foot of the bay in his launch, and knew it as well as his guards knew the prison. He had known of the political cells in San Juan de Ulloa, and he knew why the sharks of Vera Cruz harbor are protected by law, but he never realized just what excellent guards they were until, taken out of his cell to religious services in the chapel one Sunday, he saw the big man-eaters swimming up and down through the channel.

Thenceforward let Gonzales, whom I met in New Orleans shortly after my expulsion from Mexico by the late President Madero, tell his own story.

On that walk to the chapel I made up my mind that escape was possible. Next day, when I was examined on charges of fomenting opposition to Madero in Vera Cruz, I saw that I was in for a life sentence in the incommunicado cells. The charges against me were baseless, but they were so well substantiated by witnesses whom I had never seen before, and who did not even know me, that I knew my fate had been sealed by official orders long before I had even been arrested. I determined that sudden death at the jaws of a shark was preferable to years of slow dissolution in the

Slimy Cells Beneath the Sea.

After the examination I was returned to my cell, and the last of a long row, running directly across the reef. A three-foot wall of stone separated me from the roaring, pounding open sea. I knew that there was no hope of getting through this wall. A box of dynamite would scarcely have broken it down, but as I crouched in my cell I noticed a tiny slit of light in the top of the wall at the end of the corridor. In the steel door of my cell was a small opening to admit air, so that I should not suffocate, for the door was so well fitted into the stone that it was practically hermitically sealed when closed.

Through this slit in my steel door came the light from the almost equally small slit in the wall. As I sat there, my chin on my knees, waiting for the evening meal of beans and tortillas, the light faded.

The occupants of the other cells were quiet, and above the roar of the tide I heard a steel door open somewhere above and the noise of the garbage from the prison kitchen being dumped into the sea. Then followed a rushing and a splashing and the throwing of heavy bodies about and I knew that the sharks outside the reef had come for their evening meal. I heard the monsters only for a short time—perhaps half an hour. Then all became quiet again, and as I sat there, still waiting for my delayed food, an idea struck me.

If I could gain the wall about this time—7 o'clock in the evening—the chances were that most of the sharks would be out of the channel, feeding on the garbage on the seaward side. Next day I was taken out for another examination at about the same hour as on the first day. I had not the means of knowing the time, and even the consolation of smoking was denied me, for everything I possessed, down to my cigarettes and matches, had been taken away from me. My watch, valued at $150 and given me by my father, dead some years, was seized by the inspector of the prison, and I suppose he still has it.

Feigned Sickness.

That evening, after the dumping of the offal from the kitchens, I heard the door above me reopen and this time a single and heavier splash followed. I imagine that it was the body of some hapless prisoner being consigned to a nameless grave in the Gulf of Mexico. This sound and its sinister meaning only increased my desire and determination to escape, even though it meant death in a horrible form.

Next day I feigned sickness, for I knew that I should be examined again, and I resolved to make the examination as late as possible. I demanded to see a doctor, and, as final judgment of guilt and sentence to the incommunicado cells had not been passed on me, I was allowed to see the prison physician.

After prisoners are condemned to the incommunicado cells they are not allowed to speak to anyone, and if they are taken ill they die, for no medical aid is allowed them.

By thus fooling the guards I was able to put off the examination until 6 o'clock. The inspector of the prison returns to his mainland home in Vera Cruz promptly at 7 o'clock, and at seven on this particular evening he closed the hearing, announcing that I should be examined again at some future date, which I took to mean the next day.

The guards are careless on San Juan de Ulloa, for rarely does a prisoner try to escape, and then he never succeeds. At least, that is what I was told both before and during my brief imprisonment. We walked to the entrance, one guard and myself, of the lower tier of cells. This entrance is not far from the channel side of the reef—I should say about fifteen feet. I was alone with this guard, the other men in uniform being occupied in conducting the inspector to his launch. My guard was armed only with a revolver, which hung at his right side, the side on which I was walking.

"Now or Never,"

thought I, and whipping out the guard's revolver, I struck him with all my strength over the head with the butt of the heavy weapon. He fell without a sound, and, clearing the intervening space with two bounds, I clambered up an interior buttress to the wall, and lowered myself to a niche which had once been a gunport in the days when this was a fortress. Here I slipped off my shoes and my coat, and dived head foremost into the shark-infested channel.

I am an expert swimmer and as I shot through the 30 feet or more of the water I straightened out as much as possible, so as to make as little a splash as I could when I struck. When I felt my hands dividing the water I went as deep as I could, came up almost to the surface, and then struck off under water at top speed.

As I swam and no shark appeared I seemed to gain hope. The feeling of despair and depression that had fallen on me in that dreadful dungeon gradually left me, and after swimming as long as I could underneath I came cautiously to the top.

The sun was down behind the purple peak of the beautiful Orizaba, and the sky so shaded by ash-colored clouds that it seemed to merge with the slaty hues of the channel. I could see that the wall of San Juan de Ulloa was lined with guards, but I was confident that they could not see me.

Turning slowly from my back—the position I had assumed to look at my late prison—I came almost into collision with a huge sand shark. The moment I saw the white body I knew I was in no danger, but nevertheless, the creature gave me a terrible fright. The shark disappeared, evidently as frightened as myself, but I realized that for the moment there were no man-eaters about, otherwise the sand shark would not have dared to take so leisurely a course up the channel, for the tiger of the sea is perfectly ready to kill and eat his more inoffensive brother whenever occasion offers.

A Man-Eating Shark.

I must have covered 200 of the 300 yards of open channel when, with a rush that drove me to take a dive almost to the bottom, a gray, torpedo-shaped body shot past—a man-eating shark going at full speed! The only reason I can think of that he did not slash at me with his wicked teeth as he went by was that he had eaten just previously and was not hungry. As I rose to the surface he swung across just over my head, evidently hunting for me. I had come to the top for air, and as my head rose above the water of the quiet lagoon I heard a chorus of cries from the walls of San Juan de Uloa, "Los tiburones! los tiburones!"

"The sharks! the sharks!" they cried, and I imagine they thought I was as good as done for. But I swam on desperately, shouting at the shark, making a terrific splashing and kicking about. I remember one of the things I yelled at him was a fragment of a charm song we learned as children to drive away sharks when we were in bathing. I do not suppose that did any great amount of good, but it comforted me somewhat, and I have since learned all of it over again.

I swam thus for perhaps 70 yards more, with the big man-eater becoming more and more daring every moment, until I saw that he was getting ready to make a rush at me. The channel was as smooth as a floor, and I could see every move the monster made by the phosphorescence in the water, which outlined him as with fire. I saw him move away and I seemed to feel that this time his rush would be in earnest. As he came on I dived, instantly and deeply, turned at right angle, and swam desperately for the shore. The shark did not follow me, to my great surprise, and when I had held my breath until I could hold it no longer I turned upward to the surface. To my intense delight my feet struck bottom, and I found my head and shoulders were well out of water.

I soon found I had been swimming for the last ten or fifteen yards in water in which I could have stood up, and so shallow that the shark did not dare enter it. About ten yards ahead of me was the mud flat, and I wasted no time in getting to it. Then I ran in a straight line to the hills up the coast, where, gaining the shelter of the jungle, I was soon among friends.

Provided with a horse and saddle, with clean clothing and money, I rode all the way to Tampico on horseback, and there took steamer for New Orleans, where I have been ever since, waiting for an opportunity to return to my wife and children in Vera Cruz.

Dumb Prophets.

The spider is an excellent guide to the weather. Not only is he extremely sensitive to the state of the atmosphere, but he takes a keen interest in the habits of flying insects. He knows that these do not come out in the wet. When, therefore, he is "resting" you may be sure that he is expecting rain. But should he be busy constructing a brand-new web it is a sign that he is looking forward to a fine spell—and he is generally right. If ducks or geese are expecting bad weather they dash water over their backs. They do this to prevent the first few drops of rain penetrating to their bodies through the dry, open feathers. It is a sign that fine weather is going to continue for some time when bees wander far away from their hives. Owls screaming in bad weather is a sign that a change for the better is near at hand.

"Do you know, old man, that young fellow saved me from absolute bankruptcy last year. 'How was that?' "He married the girl I had been engaged to for months."

ORE PAPER MILLS FOR THIS COUNTRY

Eastern Provinces May Benefit From Several Industries Soon to be Established

Consumption of paper is growing to such an extent in the United States that Canada is becoming an ever-increasing factor in the situation. Newsprint enters the United States duty free, except that produced from Crown lands timber, so that 80 per cent. of Canadian paper enters the United States exempt from tariff tax, as that proportion is produced from privately owned lands.

May Have to Move Over Here

The International Paper Company has large areas of woodland in Canada, but, as they are all Crown lands, wood pulp made from that timber cannot be exported, and the International may be forced to build mills in Canada to get the use of these timber areas. It is naturally to be expected that they will want to make some use of their tracts. The trouble with the International Paper Company is its lack of sufficient wood lands in the United States. It has a capacity of 1,700 tons of newsprint daily, a good sales organization and good water powers. By scrapping its mills across the border, or perhaps putting them on special papers, and building mills in Canada, it could probably use its valuable water powers in more profitable ways.

There is now a slight over-production of newsprint in Canada and the United States, probably amounting to 50 tons daily. That situation helps to knock out the old, poorly-arranged and ill-equipped mills.

Favorably Situated

The foregoing information has special significance for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The great paper market in the United States is New York, with Boston, Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities also using vast quantities of paper. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are exceptionally well situated for the shipment of paper to United States ports. With the development of the vast water powers of the two Eastern Provinces there is no reason why paper cannot be manufactured as advantageously in the Maritime Provinces as in Ontario or Quebec. A rapid expansion may be looked for in the paper business in the Maritime Provinces if the Canadian-Made Policy, that has actuated Federal and Provincial Governments during the past few years, is rigidly maintained. Every Canadian will subscribe to a policy which has as its object the export of the finished product from the Canadian paper mill rather than the pulp wood from private or Crown lands. A dollar's worth of pulp wood is multiplied into five dollars by the time the finished paper leaves Canada. That is, the money paid for the wood and the wages for cutting it are only about one-fifth the total amount paid for the different processes of manufacture from the wood to the finished product and the wages that are paid throughout the processes. From the fact that the wages paid for the manufacture of the paper are circulated several times over by the wage earner before they go back into capital, it is evident that we should retain all the processes in Canada.

Steadily Gaining

The proportion of pulpwood produced in Canada, which is consumed in manufacture in this country, is steadily gaining. Last year it amounted to 46.9 per cent. as against 44.1 per cent. in 1911. The effect of legislation restricting the export of manufactured pulpwood is noticeable in Quebec, as in 1912 only 56.5 per cent was exported against 62 per cent. in 1911.

Under a reasonable trade policy there is bound to be a tremendous growth in the pulp and paper business in Canada in the next few years.

SELF-HELP IN THE FACTORY

Employer and Employe Co-operate in a Big Rubber Company

An employes' mutual benefit society has just been organized by one of Canada's largest rubber companies for the purpose of rendering assistance to employes in cases of sickness and death and of supplying them with medical attendance. Men are entitled to $4 per week for the first ten weeks they are incapacitated by sickness or accident; women and all others earning at the rate of 12 cents per hour will get $2.50 per week for the same period. A clause provides that no benefits [illegible] sickness or injuries [illegible] will be paid [illegible] funeral [illegible] beneficiaries [illegible] between [illegible] employes [illegible] over, expert [illegible] will be encountered in adjusting a system of workmen's compensation to the conditions created by such societies.

NOT FEASIBLE NOW

Leading Grain Grower Admits Impracticability of Free Trade at Present

The controversy between the editor of the "Grain Growers' Guide" in Winnipeg and Mr. F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and one of the most prominent men in the Grain Growers' movement, continues. In the "Guide" of recent date appears a lengthy communication from Mr. Green in answer to some charges that have been made against him. The following is an interesting paragraph from his letter:

"On Free Trade, 'Nothing definite' is the charge. Wrong again. I am in favor of Free Trade absolutely, as indicated above, but admit it hardly possible at the present time. I am not in favor of a quack agreement fixed up to oppose my own country or class. Not in favor of free trade for my rival while I and my fellow farmers are to be bound. Not in favor of an agreement binding me to keep out of my rival's garden while he, forsooth, is permitted unlimited range in mine. Be he below the average workman, near home, or from abroad, or their employers."

In commenting on Mr. Green's letter the editor of the 'Guide" makes no reference to the feasibility of free trade at the present time.

CANADIAN WOOL

The Home Market is the Best Market For Canadian Wool

In the fiscal year of 1911 Canada imported about 6,500,000 pounds of wool, while her exports amounted to approximately 1,200,000 pounds, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture. This shows that we are importing about 5,900,000 more pounds of wool than we export, and when to this is added the 11,000,000 pounds of wool which is produced in Canada, some idea is formed of the great importance of the manufacture of woollen goods in Canada.

Doubtless there will always be some grades of wool which our woollen manufacturers must import, just as in a great sheep country like the United States, with a duty on raw wool, manufacturers have to import certain grades which cannot be grown in that country. Every farmer should secure a copy of the report of the Sheep Commission, which is now available at the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It shows the backward condition of the sheep industry of Canada at present, and indicates the profits that are to be made in raising sheep for meat and for wool. If Canada's trade policy is maintained and the British Preference is not increased, there is bound to be an increase in the demand for wool from Canadian manufacturers, who, even under present conditions, obtain part of their requirements of Canadian wool.

The experience of the United States during the past thirty years has shown that the home market is the best market in which the American can sell his wool, and the same is true in Canada.

PRACTICAL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To soften boots and shoes rub castor oil thoroughly into the leather. This will renew the elasticity and life of the leather. Any ordinary oil will answer the purpose, but castor oil is the best.

When washing white dress skirts do not wring them, but hang them dripping wet on the line by the belt. The weight of the water prevents any shrinking and keeps the skirt an even length.

Lamp chimneys can be quickly cleaned by holding the hand over one end and putting the other end over the spout of a simmering tea kettle. Rub at once with a smooth cloth or tissue paper.

Try several shades of silk together in one needle when mending plaids or checks, using colors to harmonize with the predominating tones of the material. The mended part scarcely will show after it is neatly pressed.

If there are fruit stains on the table napkins rub with and soak in a little turpentine before washing. For mildew tie up cream of tartar with the soiled part and boil in clear water, or rub with a fresh tomato.

Meikle & Co.

orismen and Hunters
quarters for
kife and Shot-guns
ALSO
mmunition of all kinds, ball and shot from the smallest to the largest. A full stock of the above always on hand.

Axes and Saws of every description. Agents for the three best Saw makers in America, Maple Leaf, The Simon and Black Diamond.

Meikle & Co.
nite Front

AUTUMN GOODS.



Autumn is the time when everybody wants a pair of good Strong Boots. We have them for you.

They are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at moderate prices

Gent's Furnishings, Extra Special in Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, etc.

Suits and Overcoats made to order.

Boots Repaired.

Prices Right.

W. G. Staniforth

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.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certainly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery., Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

We are at the front with a choice line of Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

Ladies' and Children's Jackets "Northways make."

Stanfields underwear for Ladies' and Gentlemen best made.

A lot of Men's and Boy's Overcoats, and boys suits, the cleaning up of odd lines, which must be cleared out at once, and if cut prices will do it, they want last long, so hurry up if you need an overcoat or suit for your boy.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

: Headquarters :

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
Cylinder Oil	Pipe Fittings
Gasoline	Stoves
Belting	Sinks
Packing	Enamel Ware
Tungsten Lights	Fencing
Saws and Axes	Guns and Rifles
Ammunition	Paints and Glass
Roofing and Building Paper	Horse Blankets and Halters.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1913. NO. 40

Central Market!

Preserving Time!

Preserving Time is here and we are prepared for it? We go to Montreal and select our stock which is of the very best. We buy right and sell right, so come along with your orders that we will promptly fill for you and give you every satisfaction.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

BIRTHS.

—o—

HAMMOND.—On Sunday, Oct. 19th 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hammond a daughter.

Mr. Wm. McKimmie announces another Shooting Match for Turkeys on Friday evening, Oct. 24th in the L. A. A. Rink.

The members of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2231 Lachute will hold their Second Annual Ball in the Victoria Hall, on Friday, Nov. 7th. Keep the date open.

FOR SALE:—Ladies Racoon Coat in good order. Apply,
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—A Guernsey Cow, in full milk—quiet.
Apply to,
R. GAMMON,
Poultry farm, Upper Lachute.

FOR SERVICE.—A Pure Bred Berkshire Boar Pig direct from Macdonald College.
WM. McOUAT,
Hill Foot.

FOR SALE.—One pair of light driving horses, one well broken to saddle, double harness, also Buggie and pole All in best of condition.
Apply to,
MRS. W. H. POTTER,
Maple Lodge,
Lachute.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine Winchester repeating rifle, 38-55, Octagon barrel, full magazine and take down in perfect condition.
Can be seen at,
MR. GEORGE PAUL'S STORE,
Opposite Post Office,
Lachute, Que.

LAKEFIELD.

—o—

Mr George Strong was in St. Jerome last Saturday on business.

Miss L. Rogers teacher for Laggan School spent Sunday with the Kyle family.

Mr. Howard Moore, of Stittsville, spent the past week with friends at Cambria.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss E, Clarke but hope she will soon recover.

Mr. Albert Strong has spent the past week in securing a car load of cattle for he West.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

LOUIS BIGRAS, CARTER
Bethany Street Lachute
Friday, October 31st, 1913

The following effects:—One driving mare, 1 driving horse, 1 two seated express, 1 three seated express, 2 top buggies, 3 buggies, 1 concord buggy 2 seats, 1 Summer and Winter cab. 2 cutters, 1 rack sleigh, 1 jump seated sleigh, 1 burlo, 1 three seated sleigh, 2 lengths of hose, 4 sets of single harness, 1 set of double harness, forks and shovels, 2 sideboards, 2 lounges 1 camp bed, 1 bed, chairs, tables, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The property will also be offered for sale.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CRESWELL'S

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

Headquarters for School Supplies

Every kind of School Requisite can be found in our large and varied stock.

Our past record ensures you of the Best and the Cheapest place to secure the Goods.

R. McFAUL,
Main Street, - Lachute

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Robert Canning spent the week-end in town.

Miss Margaret Pollock spent the holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boa spent Sunday last in Montreal.

Miss L. Pollock, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaw spent the week-end in the City.

Mr and Mrs. J. Falconer spent the holidays in Cornwall

Miss M. Ketty e was in Montreal for a few days this week.

Miss M. McGuire, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs A. Westwood spent the holidays in Montreal.

Mr D. Campbell, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Wm. Brennian spent a short visit in Montreal this week.

Miss Lily Stalker of Montreal, was home for the week-end.

Miss Annetee, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs R. McFaul.

Miss Blanche St Jean was in Montreal this week visiting her uncle.

Miss M McFaul was the guest of her parents at St. Vincent De Paul.

Messrs. Leslie and Chester Parker spent the week-end in Montreal

Miss Mabel Boa and Margaret Warwick spent Friday last in Montreal.

Mrs Wm. Boyd, spent last week the guest of her parents in Point Fortune.

Miss Sybil Arthur spent Thanksgiving with her parents in Belle Riviere.

Mrs. Parker, of Leads Village, was the guest of Mrs. Herbert Way, this week.

Miss Ethel Walker and Effie Cooke, of Montreal, were home for the holidays.

Messrs. Arthur and Earle Boyd spent the holidays at their home in Shawbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Elliott and family spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt Mackie and family, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Alice Somerville spent Thanksgiving with her parents in St Philippe.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay, of Montreal were guests of Mrs. Hope for the week-end.

Mrs. Davis and daughter, of Belle Riviere, spent a few days with friends in town.

Mrs. M. Jones spent a pleasant week visiting friends in Mount Maple and vicinity.

Mr Guy Todd, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town the guest of his mother.

Messrs. John and Wm. Calder, of Montreal, spent the holidays with their parents.

Mr. Melvin McAllister, of Ottawa, spent the holidays at his home in Brownsburg.

Mrs Morrison and two children, of Montreal, are guests of her sister Mrs. D. C Barley.

Miss Phoebe Creswell returned on Tuesday from a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Messrs Harold and Egbert McOuat, of Macdonald College spent Thanksgiving in town with their parents.

Mr. Ulric Boivin, of the Savings Bank Montreal, enjoyed the Thanksgiving holidays with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfroy and family, of Montreal, spent the holidays at their cottage at St. John's Lake.

The Misses E. and A. Vasey and Mr. F. Roberts, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Deacon for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jousse and children of Vankleek Hill, were the guests of Mrs. J. Jousse for Thanksgiving.

Mr D. H. Hammond and Miss Amy, of Montreal, were in town this week as the guests of Mrs. W. J. McCrea.

Mrs. Jas. Bain and two children left yesterday morning to spend a short holiday with friends in New York.

Miss May Thompson returned home to Odgensburg after spending a few weeks visit with her Aunt Mrs. J. McKiddie.

Misses E. and B. Earle, of Cornwall, and Mr Harold Small, of Montreal, were the guests of the Misses McGregor, for Thanksgiving.

Mr and Mrs Gruer, of Vankleek Hill and Miss Daisy Kennedy, of Montreal were guests of Mrs. A. McFaul for Thanksgiving.

The regular weekly of the B. Y. P. U. will be held at 7.30 on Friday evening. Special business will be discussed at this meeting. All are welcome.

Messrs. Chas Moore, B. Dow, and Roy also Miss Ethel Moore, of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs Thos. Moore for Thanksgiving.

Mr. W. McArthur, and B. Tyler of Montreal, and W. Young and Lorne McArthur, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. R. McArthur for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper and son William, who are the guests of Mr. J. R. Parris intend returning to Vancouver on Sunday next.

Mr. Melvin Copeland left on Tuesday for St. Hyacinthe, where he has secured a position with the Dominion Bridge Co'y on construction work.

The many friends of Miss Jeanne Boivin, of Pyrites, N Y, are pleased to see her in town again the guest of Mrs. N. Boivin and the Misses Marcil.

Mr Archie D. McAllister and his sister Mattie, of Montreal also Mr. Russell Hume and Master Jack, of Hill Head, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mamie Jones of Eganville, to Mr. A. D. Kennedy of Ottawa, formerly of Lachute. The marriage will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 29th.

Mr. R. Darlington occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday last during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Forsythe, who is attending the convention at Peterboro Mr. Darlington was also in attendance at Sunday School convention held in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Adolphe Raymond was in Verner, Ont., this week attending the wedding of his nephew Albert, who was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Legendre on Monday last, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Legailler at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

To those who so kindly responded to the appeal of the Brewery Mission we return our heartiest thanks The gifts of clothing and provisions were not as numerous as we would have desired, but the donations as sent will make some poor hearts thankful If any failed to contribute through forgetfulness, they may still leave same at the Watchman Office, when they will be gratefully received and duly forwarded.

The Main Street has received an added impetus by the progressive spirit that pervades some of our townsmen. Mr. Paquin has moved into his fine property which presents quite a classy appearance and gives him ample opportunity to display his fruits, vegetables, etc, to the public Mr. Berry has also rushed his double tenement through and it is now occupied by Messrs. W. G. Staniforth and P. Chabot, who are proud of their new home.

The Annual Ploughing Match, of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, will take place on Wednesday the 29th of October inst and will be held on Mr Murray D. McOuat's farm, Bethany Parish of St. Jerusalem.

There will be the following classes and prizes. Men's Special 8 prizes, 1st. $10 00,2nd. $9.00, 3rd. $8.00, 4th $7 00, 5th. $6.00, 6th. $5.00, 7th. $4.00, 8th $3 00.

Men's General 5 Prizes 1st. $7 00, 2nd $6 00, 3rd $5.00, 4th $4 00, 5th $2.00.

Boys Class (under 21 years) 5 prizes, 1st. $6.00, 2nd. $5.00, 3rd $4 00, 4th, $3.00, 5th, $2 00.

Double Furrowed ploughs, 4 prizes, 1st $6.00, 2nd. $5.00, 3rd $4.00, 4th, $2.00

CUSHING.

—o—

Mr. W. J Holliday and his little daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Watson for Thanksgiving.

Mr. A. Walford, of Montreal, spent a day or two here this week overlooking some improvements which he is having made on his summer residence.

Miss Alberta Cleland and her cousin Miss Kathleen Davidson of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving with the formers mother at her Cushing residence.

A very pleasant social was held at Mrs Wm. Davidsons on Thursday evening of last week under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church. The proceeds which amounted to about $30.00 will be donated to some necessary repairs in the Church shed.

Not in many years have the people of Cushing been treated to an entertainment such as that given last Saturday evening in the Stone Hall by the Company of artists who came up from Montreal and held a concert under the auspices of St. Munro's Church. Some of the performers were old friends but a number of them had never appeared before in Cushing, Of these Miss McRea of St. Jame Church choir, Montreal possesses a contralto voice of musical purity and compass which her hearers still bound and Mr. Wm. McRea her brother gave several selections in an excellent bass voice. Miss Thomas, soprano, maintained the reputation of the voice power o the Welsh, delighting the audience with her rendering of her varied selections. Mr. Noble confurer in his opening statements said that he was going to do his best to deceive the audience and he certainly did bewilded them by his amazing feats. Mr. Jack Livock's comic song selections were greatly enjoyed. The other members of the Company are old friends, being Miss Grace Grant who is a pianist of most pleasing ability and Messrs. Angus McAlpine and Sandy Hughes received the warmest of welcome s from Cushing audiences. The extremely unfavourable weather kept away a number who would have been glad to attend but there was a good sized audience. The Company remained over for Thanksgiving and assisted the choir at St. Munros at the Sunday morning service thereby giving much pleasure to the large congregation. Although their concert was an event which will dwell pleasantly in our memories for some time to come.

JOB LOTS.

6 only Children's Jackets worth $4.00 for $2.75.

12 Boy's Suits sizes 22 to 25 worth $3.00 for $1.00.

6 Men's Heavy Overcoats to clear at $5.00.

12 Boy's Reefers to clear at $2.00 to $3.00.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Don't fail to see our New Stock of Trimmed Millinery. All imported. Come early and get a hat Chicago Trimmed and made.

We have a fine line of Ready to Wear Dresses for Fall and Winter, Ladie's Misses and Children's Underwear. Hosiery, Corsets, and Smallware.

Our new stock of China cannot be rivaled. New Goods every few days.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, Oct. 25th.

Sisters All.
A Florida Romance.
She is a Tippin
Jenx's Birthday party.
A Streak of Yellow
The Cowboy and the baby

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family . . and for friends far and near . .

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.
Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued).

"Good night, Annie," he said again, in an altered voice. "I will call you Annie, whether you give me leave to do so or not; and, look here, I won't fall out with you, however hard you may try to get up a quarrel. I was wrong to answer back just now."

"Mr. Hopperton," she answered, sweeping him a mocking curtsey, to hide the emotion that was overpowering her, "you are a model of courtesy and forbearance."

"Never mind what I am at present. You are unhappy, and it grieves me to the heart to see you so, and yet not be able to remedy the evil. Believe me," and he looked at her significantly, "I would if I could. But since I can't," he went on in his softest and most persuasive tones, "I want you to promise me, dear, always to look upon me as your friend and let me assist you in every way that I can without bringing you into trouble."

A lump rose up in her throat. How could she help loving him when he was so good? He ought to understand that talking to her like this only made matters a thousand times worse. A single kind word from him, left her utterly defenceless. It pierced her feeble armaments through and through.

"Don't, don't," she murmured, in a choking voice. "I—I can't bear it."

He made a forward stride and looked right down into the depths of her glistening eyes. She tried to withdraw them from his gaze, but he mastered her whole being, and she could not. A thrill shot through her frame, and slowly—slowly a great hot blush crept over throat, cheeks, and brow. He stooped his fair head to hers—he too was agitated—and whispered something in her ear. She trembled from head to foot.

"Is it so, Annie? Is it this—this that is the matter? Don't be afraid to tell me."

Tell him in actual words what her heart cried so passionately, "Harry, oh! Harry, I love you." Impossible! Every feeling of womanly modesty repudiated the idea.

She gave a little, quick sob, tore her hand from his grasp, and not trusting herself to speak, for fear of breaking down entirely and losing her last lingering remnants of self-respect, fled to the sanctuary of her own room. Here at last she was safe—she, a married woman whose every fibre quivered with a great and guilty love which she could not contend against, but of which she was deadly ashamed.

Pain? Ah! yes, there was more pain than of pleasure in the struggles she still made for preservation. When she had gone, Harry, as if the atmosphere of the room stifled him, stepped out on to the porch, where he proceeded to light up a cigar before turning in.

It was a very still night, and scarce a breath of air stirred the delicate leaves of the ash overhead. They formed a broken canopy through which the darkling sky peeped faintly in serene repose, disturbed only by an occasional shining star. The moon played upon the river with her gentle beams, and made the more distant Fjord appear like a silver mirror, set in a frame of amethyst. And as he looked, two great herons rose up from the marshy delta, and, with slow flight and drooping legs, winged their way across the valley. The tranquil influences of the night gradually asserted themselves over the tumultuous ones to which he had recently been subjected, and insensibly his spirit grew calmer, though a tinge of sadness, rendered soft and dreamy by the hushed world around him, still lingered behind.

"Poor little thing," he mused, whilst an unconscious smile, not wholly free from vanity, stole over his face. "I'm afraid she's awfully fond of me, and I'm awfully fond of her too, more's the pity. If she were single, I'd marry her to-morrow, but then, unfortunately, she isn't. There's the rub. One can't get over that fact. And now that things are more or less reaching a climax, it won't do for me to give her too much encouragement. She's tremendously warm-hearted and impulsive, and we both get led away, for I'm such a confounded fool that when I'm with a nice, pretty, little woman, who speaks to me softly, and looks at me kindly, I can't help forgetting she's married, and saying more than is wise."

Here he puffed at his cigar for a bit, and relapsed into meditation. Then, all at once he drew himself up with an air of decision, and said aloud, "But it won't do—it won't do. We must pull up before it is too late. Even as it was, if that cross-grained little husband of hers had happened to turn up to-night whilst we were sitting amiably conversing on the sofa, things might have been awkward. She would have been placed in a false position, and though I don't mind for myself, I do for her. She has enough to bear as it is, without my adding to her troubles."

Again he relapsed into silence, and again his reflections broke forth into muttered speech.

"If only she were a girl! I wish to goodness she were; but morality's morality, although I don't set up for being any better than my neighbors. On the other hand, there would have to be a divorce, a big scandal, and no end of dirt to wade through, before anything could come of it, and who knows but what by that time we should both be tired of each other? No, no, it's best to keep one's conscience clear. She's a regular little brick. I'd go through fire and water to serve her, but all the same we had better keep out of each other's way in future. It's the only thing to do."

With this, he re-entered the house, and went to bed, where he straightway fell fast asleep. Of the depths of his affections the reader can judge. No doubt it was very gratifying to his masculine vanity to discover that Annie Thompson was even more madly in love with him than he was with her, but he was not so infatuated as to be unable to see the drawbacks to the situation. And when men calculate, they are seldom stricken by an incurable passion.

Annie, on the contrary, instead of reasoning matters out in a calm, dispassionate spirit, flung herself down on her bed, and sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Oh! oh!" she wailed. "How I love him! how I love him! A week ago I could not have believed it possible that I was capable of caring for any man in this frantic fashion. I am mad, bewitched, no longer in the possession of my senses; for if he had taken me in his arms and kissed me to-night when he said: 'I want you to promise me, dear, always to look upon me as your friend,' I could not have resisted. How kind he looked, how good and noble! And I thought he was going to do it—I feel sure he would have done it had I remained in the room. Alas! alas! what shame. He has guessed my secret. When he whispered in my ear, 'Annie, you are not unhappy, are you, because you care for me, and I for you?' I dared not make any reply. I could only look at him, and my looks betrayed me. Oh! my God, my God!" hiding her face in her hands, whilst a convulsive shudder ran through her frame, "what am I coming to? Save me, shield me from myself, and do not tempt me beyond my power."

"Annie, is that you? What are you making all that noise about?" cried out a querulous voice from the next room.

It was her husband, awake and listening to her movements.

She trembled guiltily, but pretended not to hear. Indeed, she hardly knew what reply to make.

"Aren't you in bed?" he inquired in an injured tone.

There was a considerable pause; then she said, "Yes." She had hurried off her clothes with feverish speed, undoing strings and buttons with quick though trembling fingers.

"Then, for goodness sake, keep quiet, and don't make such an infernal row. I don't want to be woke up again."

She breathed a sigh of relief. He had not overheard her sobs, her irrepressible outburst of despairing love. Thank God for that!

In ten minutes Ebenezer was once more asleep, as she could tell by his regular breathing, distinctly audible through the thin partition that separated their two rooms; but there was no sleep that night for her; only passionate agitation and remorse.

And what was it all for?

All for a good-looking, pleasant, young man, who would fall in love with the next woman he came across. She knew enough of his facile, easy-going temperament to be aware that although he was fond enough of her now, and, had no obstacle existed, would doubtless have made a most excellent husband when continually under the same influence, he would very soon forget her once she was out of his sight. Nevertheless, it was this same tranquil disposition of his, so unlike her own, which had such a powerful attraction for her. She, whose emotions were so strong, found it soothing and restful to be in the presence of one who took things in the order in which they came, who was more exercised if he did not catch a salmon than if a woman was breaking her heart for him, and who had the happy knack of regarding life from an optimistic point of view. His equability, cheerfulness, and good nature tranquillized her stormier moods. Married to him, she might have been a different woman. She told herself that they could have lived very, very happily together as man and wife, had not an unkind Fate linked her lot with one who possessed the peculiar faculty of rousing the muddiest depths of her nature, and thus forcing her to live from day to day in a state of conscious repulsion and self-abasement.

Would she ever succeed in struggling out of the mire.

Yes, Annie. That is a problem which Time, resolute endeavor, and a stern adherence to duty will solve, although not perhaps in the manner pictured by the keen longings of your youth.

Age will bring calm, and death eternal peace, whether it be through the gift of an immortal crown, or by the inanition of the pain-racked body.

Only, through thick and thin, good and evil, joy and grief, stick at all hazards to the narrow path.

No matter the thorns. Even if they pierce your tender flesh, bear their pricks bravely, and like a true heroine.

Maybe it is hard. Everything in Life is hard, but it will be the better for you in the end. Yield not to desire, however sweet. Turn your back resolutely on unlawful love.

For what does the broader path mean, however alluring it may appear at the outset?

Nothing but loss of self-respect, destruction of all moral repose, and bitter disappointment.

Women are as sheep gathered in a fold. They dare not stray where their fancy listeth.

If they do—if they try to leap over the bounds that confine them, all their pretty white wool, which is their covering and their glory, gets smirched and stained. They gain nothing, but lose immeasurably, and wound themselves cruelly in the process. Hereafter they can only hide away, with a festering sore cankering at their hearts.

"Cui bono?" Is it worth while? Is it good enough to sacrifice so much and get so little in return?

Fair fame lasts a lifetime. Love? Who can tell? Men are inconstant, and the flame of passion soon dies out, and leaves but ashes behind, and they do not warm the hearth.

Consider these things, therefore, and let Duty, Duty, Duty be every woman's motto, no matter how stern or how forbidding it may appear.

It alone will lead her through darkness to light. There is no other way.

CHAPTER XXII.

A week passed away. A week of uninterrupted fine weather and cloudless skies, during which Harry grew more and more disgusted with fishing, and was necessarily obliged to spend a good deal of his time indoors. As a consequence, the situation daily became increasingly strained. When people are thus thrown together, forced to sit in a single sitting-room, and to take all their meals there, they cannot avoid seeing a good deal of one another, whether they like it or not. In such narrow quarters it is inevitable.

Now, if harmony exists between the parties, the impossibility of reading, writing, or performing the commonest action in solitude does not so much matter. Folk give and take, and put up with their neighbors' little eccentricities; but those who have been placed in a position similar to that in which Harry Hopperton and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson now found themselves, can realize how intensely painful and disagreeable it becomes when there is downright dislike on one side, fierce jealousy on the other, and violent and consuming love on the third. With such elements at work, the difficulty of keeping the peace is super-human, and friction in some shape or other continually takes place, threatening at any moment to burst out into an active flame, which will render the "status quo" impossible to maintain.

So it was with our friends at Sandethal. They had the restless and uncomfortable feeling of living on the brink of a volcano, which the least imprudent step on their part might excite into an active crater.

Harry had honestly striven to keep out of Annie's way, and she of his. He had desisted from paying her any marked attention in her husband's presence. He reserved his civilities for the rare occasions when they were alone, but neither of them could help stolen glances, soft smiles and tell-tale blushes. These things betrayed them unconsciously, and Mr. Thompson, whose senses seemed to have become preternaturally sharpened, grew increasingly irritable and morose as such sign of affection became daily more apparent. Words he could not take exception to because the young people were so guarded in their language that he found a difficulty in rebuking them, but these symptoms of a tender interest were quite as bad, if not worse. They aggravated him all the more from their silence and involuntariness, yet how was he to suppress them without proclaiming a state of things which often the guilty parties had the sense to try and conceal? In short, he was ripe for a quarrel, and felt all the angrier because both his wife and Harry had prudently avoided furnishing him with a cause. If he made a fuss, he would only be putting himself in the wrong, without being able to prove his suspicions. Yet he was convinced that they were all well founded, and that his wife, at least, was studiously deceiving him.

Once or twice, he all but made up his mind to leave Sandethal. One thing alone prevented him from putting this purpose into execution. Before quitting England, he had made what circumstances had since proved to be an unfortunate promise to his friend, Mr. Smith, that they would meet in Norway exactly a fortnight from the date of his, Mr. Thompson's, departure. The fortnight would expire in two or three days, and he felt he could not very well run away from Sandethal in this abrupt manner without first seeing or hearing from Smith.

Thus, his movements were hampered, though Annie, who was not aware of the above fact, lived in momentary terror that he would announce his intention of leaving. Meanwhile, Ebenezer was forced to give some outlet to his ill-humor. He would scarcely have been human had he not done so. He therefore vented it upon the food, a safe and fertile subject of discontent.

It must be confessed that eggs, milk, bread and coffee, with slices of tough, and very much burnt-up, pieces of what by courtesy is called "Oxesteg," or beefsteak, are very excellent things in their way; nevertheless, when precisely the same fare is set before you day after day, without the smallest variety, even the healthiest palate is apt to weary a little. And Mr. Thompson's was not a healthy palate, it required humoring. Besides, there were a good many minor discomforts, nothing to a person determined to look upon things from a bright point of view, every thing to him who habitually regarded the world from a dark one.

Sometimes the eggs were not fresh, and although Mr. Thompson treated them with scorn when other delicacies were at hand, their absence proved a terrible deprivation, since they formed the principle article of consumption. Then, too, the baker, who appeared a highly independent sort of man, would only bake "Hvede-brod," or white bread, once a week. The seven days' supply was delivered all together, and after the first three mornings, it was astonishing how stale the loaves became. By the end of the week the sharpest knife could hardly cut through them, much less Mr. Thompson's teeth, which most of them false.

The butter was altogether indifferent, and proved a constant source of dissatisfaction. Every now and then it was simply not eatable, and as for the meat—Annie discovered that it was sent out from Bergen weekly, in an unappetizing-looking, moist, sinewy lump, which was hung up in an underground cellar, the general receptacle for old packing cases, empty beer-bottles, native cheeses, and the usual debris of a household, there to be buzzed round and settled on by a number of large and persistent blue-bottles, who enjoyed its stringy particles, if nobody else did.

For the first two days, raw slices were cut from this haunch, and fried in butter in the frying-pan till they were perfectly black. If the weather was hot and the slices were green to commence with, they were taken down to the brook, and left there for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, whilst the cleansing water trickled over them, and removed the traces of the blue-bottles. On the third day, when the meat in an uncooked state would no longer keep, the piece that remained was put into a saucepan with a lump of fat and a quantity of butter. This was a high day and holiday; and when Margrete bore in the brown and greasy joint, it was always with an extra sonorous and triumphant "Vaer sa good" that she put it down on the table.

For the rest of the week, the remnants were again sliced and fried, until from being cooked so many times they resembled nothing so much as an old piece of shoe-leather. Any nourishment or succulence the meat might once have possessed, had long since disappeared. And so ended the beef; our friends singing a joyful chorus, at sight of its successor, whose departure was in its turn hailed with equal glee.

Now this sort of living was all very well for two or three days, when everything bore the charm of novelty, and expectation had not yet been reduced to a dead certainty, but when that stage was reached a re-action set in. No doubt, in many ways it is a fatal thing to know too much, and Annie, who being a sensible and inquiring little person had contrived to extract a good deal of information from Herr Christian, communicated the above details to her spouse, in an unguarded and confidential moment.

(To be continued.)

FISH BEARS ITS OWN LIGHT.

Peculiar Species Has Been Found In Australian Bight.

A new species of fish having the appearance of an electrically lighted ferryboat has been secured in the Australian bight at the great depth of 350 fathoms.

This curious fish, which has 53 brilliant light organs on either side of its body, which itself shines like a mirror, has been named the tudor. It was hauled to the surface by the trawler Endeavor, and will be placed on exhibition at the Australian Museum at Sydney.

More than a hundred other entirely new varieties were obtained, all the specimens inhabiting these submarine depths being more or less luminous.

Several fish of a jet black color, with a skin like velvet studded all over with scintillating encrustations of bluish light, were also obtained, some being shaped like a pair of bellows.



Soon Discovered.

A man who had purchased a fine-looking horse soon discovered that the animal was blind, and after several weeks he succeeded in disposing of her, as the defect did not seem to lessen her speed or detract from her general appearance. The next day the new owner of the horse appeared. "Say, you know that mare you sold me?" he began. "She's stone blind." "I know it," replied her past owner, with an easy air. "You didn't say anything to me about it," said the purchaser, his face red with anger. "Well, you see," replied the other, "that fellow who sold her to me didn't tell me about it, and I just concluded that he didn't want it known."

Too Monotonous.

"I hear Jim Crawford's goin' to move back here from Copley Centre."

"Yep."

"What's the matter? Couldn't he make a livin' over there?"

"Oh, I guess he could have got along but he says there was only four trains through there a day, and he couldn't stand the lonesomeness of it."

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



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MAKES HOME BRIGHTER AND LABOR LIGHTER

A PASTE | NO WASTE | THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA | NO DUST | NO RUST

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ROYALITE is the registered trade name for The Imperial Oil Company's pure refined kerosene.

This oil is absolutely uniform, gives no smoke or soot, and is the best oil obtainable for general lighting and heating purposes.

RAYO is the trade name of the best and most inexpensive lamp on the market.

PERFECTION is the trade name of the best oil heater, bar none. Owing to the unequalled distributing facilities of The Imperial Oil Company throughout the Dominion, you can get these goods everywhere—in the small country store as well as in the cities and towns.

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It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement.
It means a cement that is absolutely reliable, whether used for a great bridge or for a concrete watering trough. You can use

Canada Cement

with complete confidence that your concrete work will be thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to have this confidence in the cement you use, because you have not the facilities for testing its qualities, such as are at the disposal of the engineers in charge of big contracting jobs.

These engineers know that when cement has passed the tests made upon it at Canada Cement mills, it will pass all their tests.

And this same cement is sold to you for your silo, your foundations, your feeding-floor, your milk-house or your watering-trough.

Used according to the directions in our free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," Canada Cement never fails to give satisfactory results. Write for the book. It not only tells you how to mix and place concrete, but will also suggest scores of uses for it on your farm, every one of them valuable to you. In asking for the book you do not incur the slightest obligation.

There is a Canada Cement Dealer in Your Neighborhood

Address: Farmers' Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

NA-DRU-CO RUBY ROSE COLD CREAM

A delightful, snow-white toilet preparation, which makes bad complexions good, and good ones better. Splendid for chafed, chapped, sore skin or cracked lips.

In 25c opal glass jars at your Druggist's. 202

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

WANTED—More Workers At once to do picture coloring for us in their home with our wonderful Chemical Process. Simple, mechanical work, rapidly done. All patterns furnished. Positively no experience required. We furnish the Process and chemicals and supply you with pictures to color, which you return to us. Good prices paid promptly by the week or month. No canvassing or selling—our travellers sell the goods and the field is unlimited for our work. If you want clean, pleasant work the year round for whole or spare time, write us and we will send you contract and the prices we pay.

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A SAFE TONIC FOR MOTHERS

Who Do Not Recover Their Strength as They Should.

Every mother who fails to regain her health and strength after confinement needs a tonic. The years of weakness and suffering which so often follow are unnecessary and easily avoided. The fact that her strength does not return is a certain indication that her blood supply has been overtaxed and is impoverished. This condition is often made worse when the mother takes up her household duties while she is still weak, when a complete breakdown results. The strength a weak mother needs can be quickly found in the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills increase and enrich the blood supply, and thus bring health and strength to the exhausted system. Mrs. Robt. Little says: "I have nursed for upwards of twenty-five years, and I could relate many cases, relieved and cured, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In maternity cases which I nurse I always use them and I know of no other medicine that so speedily builds up the mother at this critical time. I have also found them of great value in the case of young girls, and I can add that as for myself they have saved me many a doctor's bill. I feel safe in saying they are the best tonic medicine I know of."

Nursing mothers will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her just the strength she needs, and they will at the same time aid in keeping her child healthy. If you do not find these Pills at your dealer's they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAILWAYS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Agreement Has Been Signed for Construction of New Lines.

An important agreement, which will require Parliamentary approval, has been signed on behalf of the New South Wales Government and of Norton, Griffiths and Co., for the construction of railways on the north coast, including one which will shorten the route to Queensland, and another from Condobolin to Broken Hill, the latter place being an important mining centre, which at present is only served by a railway from South Australia.

The total cost of the railway scheme, it is estimated, will be $15,000,000. The firm is to be paid by a Government supervision charge at the rate of 5 per cent., and the workmen are to be employed on the day labor system, under the same labor conditions as prevail in the Government departments. The Minister for Works supports the agreement. The projected railways are to be completed within two and a half years.

Never Know One Another

The old saying that people never know one another until they dwell under the same roof is a true one, for nothing so severely tests the disposition as constant intercourse and the wear and tear of everyday life. Hence it is more important to strive to be agreeable at home than to acquire manners that will make us brilliant and popular in our circle of associates, though the two are not at all incompatible.

"I Sleep Soundly, Feel Like New"

All Who Lack Vigor, Those Who Are Dispirited and Worn Out, Should Read this Carefully.

Proof That Health and Renewed Vitality Quickly Return When Right Remedy is Used.

"I am only thirty years old, yet for almost two years I have felt more like seventy-five. I have found it difficult to sleep at night, and in the morning felt so distressed and heavy that effort was difficult. My hands were always clammy and perspiration on slight effort would break out all over me. It was not unnatural that I should begin to brood over the chance that I should be unfit to do my work, and this dread made my sleepless nights perfect misery. After repeated trials of medicines and mixtures, Dr. Hamilton's Pills gave me the first gleam of hope. From the very first I could see they were different in action from other pills. They didn't gripe and acted as naturally as if nature and not the pills were cleansing my clogged-up system. My spirits rose. I felt much better. The sluggish action of the system gave way to normal activity. Dizziness and headaches ceased, appetite, good color and ambition to work returned, and have remained. I am like a new man, and I thank Dr. Hamilton's Pills for it all."

This was the experience of J. E. Parkhurst, a well known grocery dealer in Jefferson. Follow his advice, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills for your stomach, kidneys and liver, and you'll enjoy long life and robust good health. All druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or postpaid from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

THE CUNNING OF THE WOLF.

Their Ability to Detect a Trap Is Almost Uncanny.

A bounty of $175 for a timber-wolf seems rather large. At first thought, you might be inclined to agree with a man who wrote to an acquaintance in Utah, where such a reward prevails, that he thought it would pay to devote his time entirely to hunting wolves. The reply he received, which is published in Outdoor World and Recreation, explains why so heavy a price has been put upon the head of the "big brother to the fox."

Unless you are familiar with their habits and the country they frequent, you cannot understand how hard it is to catch them. It is almost impossible to poison them, for the war we have waged upon them for twenty years has made them so cunning that it is very rare to find one poisoned.

Their ability to detect traps is uncanny. A man set three traps on each side of a trail, at intervals of a couple of feet, and then put one directly in the middle of the trail. He hoped that, when the wolf detected the latter, which he purposely set in a careless manner, he would step aside, and so spring the traps carefully hidden at the edge of the trail. Imagine his disgust, a day or two later, to find that the wolf had stopped when he scented the trap in the trail, but instead of stepping either to right or left, had carefully backed out of the danger zone, and had then made a detour round the carefully constructed snare, and taken up the trail again some fifty feet farther on.

It is impossible to run them with hounds, on account of the extreme roughness of the country, which leaves the rider miles in the rear, and strings the dogs, according to their strength and endurance, for several miles along the trail.

In the meantime, the wolves continue to kill cattle and sheep; hence the high bounty.

Helpless From Rheumatism

GIN PILLS Give Prompt Relief By Curing The Kidneys.

Mr. Samuel Longmore, of Montreal, says, "Just a word of praise for GIN PILLS. About fifteen months ago I could not walk across my room, suffering severely with Rheumatism. I took GIN PILLS and became quite well. Two months ago, I had Rheumatic Pains with Neuralgia. I resorted to GIN PILLS again for one week and became quite well."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Wuff!

It seems to be a favorite stunt
A real good-looking lass
Will spend most of her time in front
Of a good looking glass.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Encouraged.

Kitty—Oh, Ethel, Jack has finally proposed. I knew he would.

Ethel — Why, you said you thought he had no intention whatever of proposing.

Kitty—Well, he didn't have.

LIQUID SULPHUR purifies the blood.

In Real Life.

In real life the fireman who rescues the fair maiden is married and eats onions.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

FREED AFTER 38 YEARS.

Innocent Man Forced to Work Charged With Murder.

After 38 years in the galleys a Sicilian, Erasmus Vassallo by name, has, as the outcome of a deathbed confession, been proclaimed innocent and freed.

Along with three other victims, who have meantime died in prison, Vassallo was condemned to hard labor for life at Palermo (Italy) Assizes in 1877 on a charge of murder. He already had spent two years in confinement, awaiting trial, and has never since ceased protesting his innocence to deaf ears.

The confession as to the real assassin came from the family of the murdered man, and was dictated in the presence of a priest and a notary.

Vassallo is now 62 years of age. He is broken in health by the harsh Italian prison regime and can scarcely speak. The prison authorities left him to pay his own fare from Ancona back to his native Palermo.

On the three-day journey thither he neither ate nor slept. He is bewildered by the transformation of Naples and Palermo. On reaching his home he finds that his wife and all his relations, save an only son, are long since dead.

What a Loss!

"Just my luck."

"What's the matter now?"

"I promised my wife I'd be home at 10 o'clock last night."

"And couldn't make it, I suppose?"

"No; I got in at just 9.45, but she was sound asleep and I failed to get credit for it."

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

Until She was Nearly Crazy, Began with Watery Blisters. On Ears, Eyes, Hands and Ankles. Could Not Sleep for Scratching. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Brunswick St., Fredericton, N. B.—"I had a very bad case of eczema. The trouble began with watery blisters and itched and burned until I was nearly crazy. It was on my ears, eyes, hands and ankles. I could not keep the bed clothes over me at night for the irritating and itching. My ears would swell. I would scratch until the blood would run and then form a scab. I felt as if I could take a knife and cut the flesh on my hands. It would disfigure my face and make it smart and burn and swell. I could not sleep at night for scratching.

"I tried everything I heard of without getting any benefit. I used lots of home remedies, such as lard and sulphur, and also was treated for it. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave me great ease. I used them about four months and I am happy to say I am never troubled now. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me completely." (Signed) Mrs. A. S. Thompson, Mar. 9, 1912.

The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 44D, Boston, U. S. A.

Good Time Coming.

"I tell you, Binks," said the millionaire, with great gusto, "talk about your fun! There is none to equal that of earning a million, dollar by dollar."

"By ginger," said Mr. Binks, "what a lot of fun there is ahead of me."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

You Have Heard Him.

"How long did Barker talk?" asked the Boob.

"About two hours," replied the Grouch.

"What was he talking about?" asked the Boob.

"I dunno," replied the Grouch. "He didn't say.

Use LIQUID SULPHUR in your bath.

New Cook.

"What new dishes have you had since you have had your new French cook?" asked Mrs. Squire of a friend whom she met one morning.

"Oh, a whole new dinner set," replied the other, "and several pieces of cut glass and she's only been with us about a week."

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye-Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

As Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Luck.

She—Do you believe in horseshoes as an emblem of luck?

He—Yes, if they are on the winning horse.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Conversationists are people who don't have to stop talking when they've got nothing more to say.

LIQUID SULPHUR cures Eczema.

Airing Her Domesticity.

She—Of course, I am much honored by your proposal, but I must have a few days to think is over.

He—Well, when may I come for my answer?

She—Let's see. Monday there's the washing, Tuesday I must put up clean curtains and Wednesday I must make some jam. Come on Thursday.



How to Treat Sprains and Strains

After Ten Days' Suffering Mr. Quinn Says Nothing Cures Like Nerviline.

THOUSANDS RECOMMEND "NERVILINE"

One of the most soul-distressing accidents that can befall one is a bad ankle or wrist sprain. "If I had only known of Nerviline earlier, I could have saved myself an enormous amount of pain and many agonizing nights of sleeplessness." Thus writes P. P. Quinn.

"I tumbled from a hay loft to the barn floor and sprained my right ankle and left wrist. They swelled rapidly and caused excruciating pains. It was not convenient to go to the city, and the liniment in the house was useless. When I got Nerviline relief came quickly. It took down the swelling, relieved the pain, and gave me wonderful comfort.

"I can recommend Nerviline for strains, bruises, swellings, muscular pains, and sore back. I have proved it a sure cure in such cases."

Think what it might some day mean to you to have right in your home, ready for an accident or emergent sickness, a bottle or two of Nerviline. Get it to-day.

Large size bottles, 50c., or sample size, 25c., at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

LORD ASHLEY SYMPATHIZED.

His Short Speech Made An Effective Plea.

A brief speech is a rare thing in the English Parliament. That such a speech can be effective, however, is proved by Lord Ashley's speech of two sentences.

A bill that provided legal defense for any one accused of treason was under discussion. Finally, Lord Ashley, who was sitting in Parliament for the first time, rose to make his maiden speech. He was so excited and nervous that for a moment he could not find a word to say.

At last he managed to stammer, "I—I—vote in favor of the measure. If I, standing here before my peers, am so confused, what must the poor prisoner feel, standing alone and without counsel, before his judges!"

Lord Ashley sat down, trembling and nervous, but unconsciously he had made a far more effective plea for the measure than any of the members who had previously spoken in its favor. The bill was immediately passed.

Bedridden.

"Yes, ma'am," said Harry the Hobo, "I know I look like a strong man, but out of my forty years of life I've spent over sixteen years in bed."

"Why, you poor man," replied the lady sympathetically, handing him a quarter. "What has been the trouble—paralysis?"

"No, ma'am," said Harry, "jest a reg'lar habit of sleepin' eight hours a day, ma'am."

MURDERED:

Put right out of business, a whole family of corns by Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. No pain or sore if "Putnam's" is used. Refuse substitutes, 25c. per bottle at all dealers.

A LESSON IN SWIMMING.

How a Coon Mother Taught Her Young the Art.

Early one morning, writes a correspondent of the Youth's Companion, I was standing on the bank of a small stream that runs along the border of a heavily timbered swamp. I had been quiet for some time, listening to the song of a bird, when I heard a rustling in the bushes a little distance away, and the shrill whimpering cries of some animal. Suddenly a mother coon and two young ones a little more than a quarter-grown, emerged from the cover. The cries were coming from these babies; perhaps they were protesting against what was about to happen.

When the mother reached the stream, she plunged into the water and swam about for a few moments in great enjoyment. Then she returned to the shore, and taking one of the little ones in her mouth as a cat carries a kitten, she started back into the stream.

The young coon was not eager for the bath. He kicked and cried lustily, but there was no help for it. His mother would hold him by the neck, and with what purchase she could get in the water, throw him as far as possible from her. If he tried to swim shoreward, she would head him off. If he swam to her, she would swim away from him, or push him under with her nose. She appeared to be enjoying herself, but the poor youngster was far from happy.

At first I almost thought that she intended to drown her offspring, but I soon found out that she knew what she was doing, and why she was doing it. After eight or ten minutes of this heroic instruction in the art of swimming, she helped the half-drowned kitten up the bank, where he sat and shivered, while she repeated the performance with his brother. Then the family returned quietly into the swamp.

LIQUID SULPHUR cures Rheumatism.

Grains of Gold.

The true way to mourn the dead is to take care of the living who belong to them.—Burke.

The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves.—Hazlitt.

The Apostle Paul tells us that a will is of no force where the testator liveth, which is good law as well as good gospel.—Lord Kennedy.

In every life there is a perfect moment, like a flash of sun. We can shape our days by that, if we will—before, by faith, and afterwards, by memory.—Myrtle Reed.

Most people think they are virtuous merely because they are tame and inoffensive. Tameness is not a virtue, it is merely the absence of vice.—J. S. Blackie.

We do not know what ripples of healing are set in motion when we simply smile on one another. Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people.—Henry Drummond.

Give us, oh, give us, the man who sings at his work. Be his occupation what it may he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in dogged sullenness. He does more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer.—Thomas Carlyle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burn's, Etc.

Why present an old appearance before your time?

By using

LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER

Your Gray Hair can be restored to its Natural Color.

THOUSANDS HAVE BENEFITTED BY ITS USE

At all Druggists 50c. a Bot.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

Is in a class by itself—the easiest running, the most substantially built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.

Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Champion" Washer.

"Favorite" Churn is the world's best churn. Write for catalogue.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS ST. MARY'S, ONT.



1 ELECTRIC DYNAMO

OR GENERATOR

FOR SALE

30 K.W., 110 VOLTS, D.C.,

675 R. P. M.

At a Very Reasonable Figure for Immediate Sale.

S. FRANK WILSON & SONS,
73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

CLARK'S POTTED MEATS

Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.

The child's delight.
The picnicker's choice.
Everybody's favorite.

W. CLARK, M'f'r., Montreal.



FARMS FOR SALE.

W. W. DAWSON, 1107 the Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all parts of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR Sale in good Ontario town. Excellent opening for man of energy. Write Wilson Publishing Company, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED.—PERMANENT MEN OR Women local agents Salary and Commission. Make Five to Ten Dollars day, spare time accepted. J. E. Nichols Co., Publishers, Toronto, Canada.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps. Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY AND BLADder Stones, Kidney trouble, Gravel, Lumbago and kindred ailments positively cured with the new German remedy, "Sanol," price $1.50. Another new remedy for Diabetes Mellitus, and sure cure, is "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price $2.00 from druggists or direct. The Sanol Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

RAILROAD

and Telegraphy Courses of the most complete and modern kind taught right at your own home by Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, 1 Gerrard St. East, Toronto. Write for particulars and sample lessons.
W. H. Shaw, Pres.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action, Insist on the

"OTTO HIGEL"

Piano Action

FOR SALE

Pulleys & Shafting

Suitable for Mills, Manufacturing Plants, Printing Houses, Etc.

2 Wood Split Pulleys, 12½ x 48 in. for 2 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 48 in. for 2 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 23 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 10½ x 36 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.

Pulleys of smaller sizes and Shafting of various lengths and sizes to be sold at very low figures.

Box 23,
Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



Baby's soft skin is the test of BABY'S OWN SOAP—

and its constant use in thousands of nurseries is satisfactory proof that its fragrant lather helps and whitens the most delicate skin.

No imitation has all the merit of BABY'S OWN SOAP.

ALBERT SOAPS Limited, Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1913.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion.

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN
LACHUTE. - - QUE

THANKSGITING DAY.

Our day of thanksgiving comes when the world is saddenen by two appalling disasters, and it is impossible to think of the years progress and the season's bounties without a feeling of dcep regret over the victims, the sufferers, and the bereaved. The colliery and the steamship have exacted a heavy toll in death and destruction. Yet in these deep afflictions there are releiving proofs of the growth of a wider sympathy, as well as encouraging evidences of the world's advancement. The doomed ship was able by wireless telegraphy to summon other vessels to her aid. What would have been a few years ago one of the mysterious tragedies of the ocean has been made a story of heroic rescuc. Against violent stress of weather the work of rescue was carried on, and the heroic responses to the claims of humonity were rewarded by a gratifying record of the saved.

The strain of anxiety, too, was relieved by wireless messages, and before the rescued were brought to land their friends in both continents knew of their safety. A child, fuur years of age, picked up by a vessel bound for a European port, will soon be restored to friends in America. This fragment from a multitude of tragedies shows a depth of care, consideration, and active benevolence that prompts the thankful spirit of the day. The mining disaster, too, has revealed a range of sympathy that gives grounds for the hope that more effective means of prevention will be devised and adopted. In spite of the appalling record there are evidences of progress in means of rescue, in regard for the victims, in provision for their dependents, and in a world-wide interest and sympathy.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the worlds material progress at the present time is the severing of the neck of the American continents, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific highways. This removal of a great barrier to the world's commerce promises advantageous results that cannot yet be definitely foretold. Our own Dominion is specially fortunate with a harvest of unusual abundance, and with comparative freedom from the stringencies and depressions that have been threatening from so many quarters. There are in all departments of useful activity good grounds for the spirit of thanksgiving.

Turning from the material things for which we are prompted to be thankful, it is gratifying to discern an expanding spirit of social service among all classes, and a glowing feeling of responsibility on the part of each for the welfare of all. We have never had so many earnest workers in the cause of human betterment as at the present time. Political ebullitions must not be mistaken for the real spirit that is abroad and is manifested by serious concern for conditions in the industrial world as well as in public life. Although many organizations and many individual workers may make the mistake of doctoring symptoms and ignoring deep-rooted sociological diseases, the spirit prompting them is none the less significant. That spirit, actuating all classes, will be gradually unfolded in the social, industrial, and political as well as the religious life of the world of nations. It will make war abhorrent, greed contemptible, and man ashamed of inhumanity to his neighbor. The spirit of human betterment abroad is the most appealing cause for thanksgiving to day.

Provincial W. C. T. U. Report.

A most delightful, as well as instructive, three days were spent by those interested in Temperance work when the Provincial W. C. T. U. held its 30th Annual convention at Cowansville, Sept- 31st. Oct. 2nd. The Convention was well attended, over a hundred delegates registered, representing Unions from all parts of the Province and right so gally were these delegates entertained by their Cowansville friends. Motors met them at the station, and quickly whirled them to the Congregational Church, where the meetings were held Welcomes awaited them at the homes whose pospilality they enjoyed during their stay. Sumptuous meals were served by the ladies of the Congregational Methodist and Episcopal Churches, Boy Scouts were always at hand to carry suit cases, even messages, and help in every way possible.

In so short a space it is possible to give only a brief outline of this three day convention which was in session from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. every minute of which was filled with interesting talk and discussions of the work being done throughout our Province by the W. C. T. U. The Convention was called to order Tuesday afternoon by the President, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, Danville, Mrs. Currie. Montreal, led a short Consecration Service, after which the business of the day was taken up, this included the reading of the Interior Minutes, Report of the Cor. Sec., and the Treasurers Annual Report.

The evening meetings were open to the public and the well filled Church on Tuesday evening showed that the men and women of Cowansville appreciated Temperance Work. Mr. Vilas, the Mayor, brought greetings from the Town Council, assuring the W. C. T. U. of their support in Temperance work. Rev. Mr. Trill and Rev. Mr, Brundage, brought greetings from the Churches, and Mrs. MacFarlane read our address of welcome on behalf of the Cowansville Union, written by Miss Edith Jaques, for many years an active member of the W.C.T.U. This welcome was responded to by Mrs. Harvey, Province Hill, Music was supplied by the Cowansville Choirs.

After Devotional Services Wednesday morning the following Officers were elected for the Coming Year. President Mrs. J. G. Sanderson; Vic-President, Mrs. Waycott, Honorary Vic-President, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Cor. Sec. Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Rec-Sec Miss E. Landon, Treasurer, Miss Leaders, "Y" Secretary, Mrs. Leggatt. Mrs Leggatt, Montreal, and Mrs. Jones, Sherbrooke, were appointed Delegates to the World's boneventure to be held in Brooklyn the last week in October. Canada is entitled to send ten Delegates, two of these to go from Quebec, Mrs. Nutting, Waterbo, was made a Life Member of the Worlds W. C. T. U. The question has been asked "Where does the membership fee of one hundred dollars go to?" This 18100.00 helps promote Temperance work in foreign lands. Quebec is proud of standing highest in this life membership list. Mrs. Nutting being the sixth member from this Union.

Mrs. Leggatt took charge of the Bible Reading, Christ speaking to the Woman who waited at the tomb. Her address was beautiful in its simple city and clearness, appealing to the women of to-day to take time to wait for the voice of their Lord.

The morning session closed with the Presidents address.

During the afternoon the Superintendants of the many Departments of the W. C. T. U. told of their work. Each Supt. was given five minutes then five minutes were allowed for questions and discussions. These talks and discussions were most interesting, and it is inspering to know that we haveso many women in our Province who are nuselfishly working for the comfort and uphit of those around them.

Wednesday night the Church was crowded, Mr. Reynolds, Brockville, brought greetings from the Brockville Young Peeoples Societies.

The speaker of the evening was Mrs. F. H. Waycott, who gave a splendid address on what a City stands for, the stages it must pass through, It's Social Administration, the place women hold in a great City, the work they must face today and the past they must play tomorrow.

Mr. Roberts brought greetings from the Dominion Alliance and thanked the W. C. T. U. for their great help in the closing of the Theatre Royal.

The plan of work and Committee of Resolutions gave their reports Thursday morning which were fully discussed, and after a few changes had been made, adopted. These Reports will be found in the Years Book and if each Union will read them and strive to keep in the Plans of Work drawn up by that Committee, the Temperence work in Quebec will certainly make great strides during the coming year.

Mrs. Sanderson conducted a short memorial Service for the members who have passed away since the last Annual Meeting.

Thursday was the childrens afternoon when they were entertained with stories and talks and five wee tots were made "Little White Ribboners, Mrs. Sanderson tying the white ribbon on their arms while their parents promised to bring them up to keep in the great cause of Temperance.

The "Y's" had charge of Thursday night Mrs. Leggett, Provincial "Y" Secretary presiding while the Platform was filled with "Y's" girls. After a few remarks from Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. Waycott, and Mrs. Sutherland, a delegate from each "Y" Union was called upon to tell of the work her Union had done, and the Quebec "Y" have been busy. Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners were given to poor families, Comfort bags made for Sailors, Mitts for Stokers Scrap Books for Hospitals, Clothes for Babes, and little Children Carlains for Institutions while financial help has been given in many ways. One "Y" Union giving $25.00 toward a Local Option Campaign The Misses Robb, Gold, and Selven Medalists gave splendid recitations which were much appreciated

The new "Y" Banner, a gift from Mrs. Leggatt. was then presented to the Union which had secured the greatest percent of New members during the year. This beautiful banner, bearing the mott "A league of these who love, In the Service of all who suffer" was presented by Mrs. Sanderson to the President of the Montreal Central "Y".

A verse of God be with you till we meet again" was sung, after which Mrs. Sanderson declared the 30th Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. closed.

The Convention was a success in every way. The attendance was large. A new "Y" was formed in Cowansvill, and everybody enjoyed the meetings. Those who were Delegates for the first time came away with a fuller knowledge of the splendid work which the W. C. T. U. is doing not only in one Province, but the wide world over, and I'm sure every Delegate feel it was a great thing to have even the smallest share in the work if a Union which has for its motto

Not willing that any should perish"

MISS O. SUTHERLAND.

Hon. G. H. Perley goes to Europe for Holiday.

On a purely personal visit and not, as has been persistently announced, on any political mission, Hon. Geo. H. Perley, accompanied by Mrs. Perley and Miss Perley, left on Saturday for Quebec, where they were the guests of Mr. Perley's sister until they sailed for England on Tuesday. the 21st.

After spending a few days in London Mr. and Mrs. Perley will spend ten or twelve weeks in France and Italy, returning to Canada early in January.

Mr. Perley has been busily engaged all summer as acting minister in various departments of the Government and during the absence of Mr. Borden during July he discharged the duties of acting Prime Minister. His visit to Europe is solely for the purpose of a holiday and the rumor which has persistently appeared in the press that he was to confer with the British Government or the Admiralty with respect to the question of naval defence is absolutely unfounded. His visit to London is purely a personal visit and no communications have passed between the Canadian Government and the British Government with regard to his visit it is authoritatively announced.

DALESVILLE.

Miss Maggie McArthur spent Thanksgiving in town.

Mrs. Robert McArthur, and children spent last week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Dixon have been spending some time visiting in Montreal

Mrs. John Campbell, is visiting her daughrer Mrs Jos. McKenzie, in Mabel.

Rev. A. E. White has returned from the Baptist Convention in Peterborough.

We are glad to welcome back into our midst Mr. and Mrs. John Graham and family, late of Brownsburg.

Miss Ruby Silverson, who is teaching school in River Rouge this year, was in Dalesville for the week-end.

Sunday Services will be held in Dalesville at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at Roussillon at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Miss Alma Dixon and the Misses Jessie and Annie Silverson, pupils at Lachute Academy, were at home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary by taking a trip to Montreal, where they were the guests of their sister Mrs. Russell Cregeen.

We are pleased to have a number of our Young People from Montreal home for Thanksgiving, among whom were Miss Katie Campbell, Miss Jessie McArthur, and Mr. Robert Kennedy.

On Friday evening the 24th at 7.30 p.m. a Harvest Home Chicken Pie Supper will take place in the Dalesville Hall. After the banquet a programme which includes solos by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie and the Rev. Mr. White, will be rendered. Admission 25 cents.

Our ladies' dresses are greatly admired. The prices from $6.00 to $12.00 put them within reach of all.

W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Dorcina Desjardins, widow of Joseph Desjardins, as tutrix for her minor child, Annette Desjardins, of St. Joseph du Lac, county of Two Mountains, and Arthur L. Vallieres of Montreal, as subrogate-tutor, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to be authorised to consent to the final alienation of the moveable and immoveable effects mentioned in a deed of gift by Polydore Desjardins to Joseph Desjardins, dated the 16th of February, 1903, and for other purposes.

(Signed)
DORCINA DESJARDINS.
(Signed)
ARTHUR L. VALLIERES.
Petitioners.

Montreal October 4th, 1913. 11-7

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Alpheus Kimpton, gentleman and Harold A. G. Kimpton, clerk, both of Ste. Therese of Blainville, Connty of Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature at its next session in order to obtain an act confirming a deed of sale before J. Damien Filiatrault, Notary, dated 12th day of September, 1913, to Anthime Filion, farmer of Ste. Therese of Blainville aforesaid of lots Nos. 11, 409 and the undivided half of lot No. 923, of the official cadaster of the Parish of Ste. Therese of Blainville.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND,
10-24 Attorney for Applicant.
Saint-Jerome, September 25th, 1913.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Service

VIRGINIAN	Tues.	Oct. 7
TUNISIAN	Tues.	Oct. 14
VICTORIAN	Tues.	Oct. 21
CORSICAN	Tues.	Oct. 28

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Royal Mail Service

SCANDINAVIAN	Sat.	Oct. 6
HESPERIAN	Thurs.	Oct. 9
PRETORIAN	Sat.	Oct. 18
GRAMPIAN	Thurs.	Oct. 23

MONTREAL--HAVRE-LONDON

SCOTIAN	Sun.	Oct. 5
CORINTHIAN	Sun.	Oct. 12
SICILIAN	Sat.	Oct. 18
IONIAN	Sun.	Oct. 26

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Lachute.
or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents,
2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

C. N. Q. TIME TABLE.

Going West to Ottawa at 8.50 a.m,
Going East to St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.20 p.m.

We have just this week bought a nice lot of Ladies' costumes from the manufacturers at a special price. These are in Tweed, Venetian, and Blue and Black Serges.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Lost,—On Sunday last a pure white hound strayed from Chatham. Persons knowing of same please communicate or return to,

HERB. BRADFORD,
Chatham.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Going October 21st, and 28th.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 31st.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.

PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN

*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Our dress goods have been selling well. We have such great variety of colour and quality that they must go. A large line at 25cts per yd.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Desjardins' Footwear.

Having now removed into Lapointe's Block, opposite the Post Office, & being the only store making atogether a specialty of Boots and shoes, we give to this line, ot first necessity, particular attention, so you can count on our long experience to give you the best goods that can be obtained.

We always have in stock the very latest styles. Satisfaction in every way is guaranteed and we stand by it.

Farmer's Boots a specialty.

Gedeon Desjardins

Main Street, - - Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000,00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,588,866,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

Main Street, Lachute.

HARNESS.

Gennine and Imitation Rubber and Nickle driving and Single. Double and Single express team Lumber and Cart.

Rugs, Fly Sheets, Fly Nets, Whips, etc., etc.

TRUNKS.

All sizes satchells, suit cases. We have increased our stock in above lines and feel sure we can suit.

GROCERIES.

Always complete, the best procurable.

GILES BROS.

Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $65.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour ?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located ? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is abont all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why ?, Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

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ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

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DR. HENRY MURPHY,
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Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

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Money to loan on security.
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UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42,
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

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

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

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON - QUE.

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

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French aud English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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 proxty may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry [including the time required to earn homestead patent] and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 37085.—

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Saint-Jerome will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, in order to obtain an act confirming the by-law No 107 of the by-laws of the said Town and confirming a loan of one hundred thousand dollars contracted and the debentures issued under the authority of the said by-law and for other purposes.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND
11-7 Attorney for the Applicant.
Saint-Jerome, October 11th. 1913.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next Session to incorporate the Municipality of Sixteen Island Lake and to include therein the territory in the Townships of Montcalm and Wentworth in the County of Argenteuil bordering on, and adjacent to, the Lake known as Sixteen Island Lake, and to grant to the said Municipality such borrowing and other powers as may be expedient.

Montreal, 14th October, 1913.
11-14 WHITE & BUCHANAN.
ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Three Rivers, P.Q.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Wednesday, November 5, 1913, for the construction of the Building mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. R. L. Deschamps, Central Post Office Building, Montreal, P.Q., and at the Post Office, Three Rivers, P.Q., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed 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 the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent [10 p.c.] of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail 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. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 15, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—14358.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Baer Fish, of Ste.-agathe des Monts, in the District of Terrebonne, physician, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill, authorizing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of his profession, and to membership in such College, and for other purposes.

Ste.-Agathe des Monts, October 1, '13.
JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH.
10-31 Solicitors for Joseph Bear Fish.

AUCTION SALES.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JAMES MORRISETTE,
2nd Range of Chatham, at the house of Emelien Porier,
Monday Oct. 27th, 1913.

The following effects,—11 milch cows, 2 heifers year and a half old, 3 blood horses, 1 work horse, 1 fat pig 25 cords of dry fire wood, 7 tons of feed hay and oats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to be sold without reserve as proprietor is giving up farming.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS: $5.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 month credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

JAMES MORRISETT, Prop.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
JOHN BREARTON,
One Mile East of St. Philippe,
Thursday, October 30th, 1913

The following Farm Stock and Implements:—1 brood mare (carriage), 1 general purpose brood mare, 1 driving horse, 2 colts 6 months old, 10 two and a half year old heifers, 10 tons of hay, 1 threshing mill, 1 circular saw, 1 ensilage cutter, 1 fanning mill, 1 binder, 1 mower, 1 side delivery rake and tedder combined, 1-13 disc drill seeder, 2 broadcast seeders, 1-14 disc harrow and forecarriage 1 gang plow (Frost & Wood, 1 iron harrow, 1 roller, 2 walking plows, 2 lumber waggons, 1 tumbril cart, 1 set of cart wheels, 1 hay loader, 1 mill truck, 1 cultivator, 1 spring cart, 1 pair of bob sleighs and rack, 1 three seated express (almost new), 1 single express, 1 patent snow plow, 1 rack sleigh, 2 buggies, 1 set of heavy harness, 1 set of light single harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of plow harness, forks and shovels, 1 farmer's boiler, 2 organs good condition, 1 cook stove, 1 box stove, 1 Quebec heater, 1 sideboard, 1 lounge, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen utensils, 2 milk cans, 1 churn, 1 washing machine, 1 wringer, a lot of carpenter's tools, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All to sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his farm.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS: $5.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off face of notes for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is herby given that at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec The Calumet & Northern Railway Company will apply to said Legislature for an Act to amend its Charter by extending the delay during which the building of its Railway may be commenced, and for other purposes.

Montreal, October 10th, 1913.
CAMPBELL, McMASTER & PAPINEAU,
Attorneys for Calumet & Northern Railway Company. 11-7

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. Prrice $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 extra.

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,

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

Just Received!

New Fall and Winter Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance until worn out.

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnisnings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Save Money

By Buying your Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Roofing, Felt Roofing, Stoves and Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges, McClary Furnaces, Tin and Enamelware.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid Up	$ 3,825,480
Rest and Undivided Profits	$ 4,595,039
Total Assets Over	$50,000,000

The Bank issues
Bank Money Orders
Payable at par at any Chartered Bank in Canada (Yukon excepted).

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



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my license and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

HOME

Many Kinds of Toast.

Baked Milk Toast.—Trim the crust from slices of read cut about half an inch thick and toast to a delicate brown. Don't scorch it, whatever you do, and if this accident should happen, cut off the charred portion and throw it away. Spread each slice lightly with butter, sprinkle with salt, and arrange the slices in a deep dish. Pour over them enough milk to cover the toast, putting it on slowly, that it may soak into the toast. If your wish to expedite the work of preparation, heat the milk; but if you have plenty of time, you can put it on cold. When the dish is full cover it and set it in the oven and leave it there for twenty minutes. At the end of the time the contents of the dish should be soft and steaming hot. Remove the cover and leave the dish in the oven long enough to crisp the top layer—about ten minutes—and serve from the dish in which it was cooked.

Cream Toast.—This is a modification of the milk toast, intended especially for an invalid whose strength needs to be built up. Cut the crustless bread into rounds, toast it, and proceed as with the milk toast, making the milk half or two-thirds cream and cooking the toast in a small owl or deep dish.

Tomato Toast.—Make as you would the milk toast, trimming off the crust and toasting the bread lightly. Do not utter it dry, but dip each slice for a second into boiling salted water, spread butter on quickly, and sprinkle salt on it after you lay it on the dish. Make a good tomato sauce and pour this over the toast, lifting the slices with a fork, so as to let the sauce get in between them. Cover the dish and let it stand a few minutes before serving. If you like you can set it in the oven and bake for ten minutes—either way it is good—or you may pour over the toast the stewed tomatoes which you have freed from lumps and seasoned well, instead of converting the strained tomato liquor into sauce. This is easier and quite as effective.

Oyster Toast.—Put a half pint of oyster liquor over the fire and cook in it for three minutes a dozen oysters which have been chopped coarsely. In another vessel heat a cup of milk, thicken it with a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, stir until it is smooth, and put with it the chopped oysters and liquor. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and, if you like it, a pinch of mace or a grating of nutmeg. Have ready toast browned, dipped in hot water, buttered, and salted as for tomato toast, and pour the oyster sauce over it and between the slices. Set in the oven just long enough to heat through—all the ingredients and the dish should have been piping hot—and serve. This makes an excellent lunch or supper dish, is easily prepared, nourishing and wholesome.

Clam Toast.—For this the long clams should be used, the hard parts cut from them, and then they should be cooked just as you do the oysters. If you wish to make a little richer dish, beat an egg light and put it with th emilk just before mixing this with the oysters and liquor.

Giblet Toast.—Stew the giblets of chickens until tender, putting a stalk of celery and a quarter of an onion in the water. Remove these, chop the giblets fiine, thicken the liquid with a tablespoonful of browned flour, rolled in a tablespoonful of butter; season with salt, pepper, and a little kitchen bread, toast it lightly, dip each slice for an instant in boiling water, lay the pieces on a hot platter, and pour the gravy and giblets over them.

Kidney Toast.—Split lamb kidneys, taking out the core, sprinkle them with salt and pepper, roll them in flour, and lay them in hot butter in a frying pan. Cook for five or ten minutes, until tender, take them out with a fork and chop them coarsely. Add a cupful of hot water and one of gravy to the flour and butter in the pan, and stir until smooth, adding a little browned flour if the gravy seems rather thin. Season with a couple of teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce and two tablespoonfuls of sherry, boil up once, put the minced kidneys back in the gravy, and as soon as they are hot pour over toast, which has been laid in a hot dish after dipping and buttering in the toast.

Chicken Toast.—This is another of the same kind. For this you may use any scraps of cold poultry of any sort, cooked in any way. Prepare a cupful and a half or two cupfuls of chicken soup, using some you have left over or making it from the bones of the chicken, or utilizing a 10 cent can of chicken soup, or diluting your gravy that may remain with stock or with milk. Season it judiciously with onion juice, celery salt, salt, and white pepper, and thicken it as directed for the other gravies already given. Put with it your chicken, chopped, taking whatever amount you have. Half a cupful can be used or twice as much or more, and if you are short on the chicken boil an egg hard, hop it, and put this or minced ham or tongue with the small portion of chicken, and stir all into the gravy. Prepare your toast as already directed and pour the chicken and gravy over it. If you wish you can use instead of the toast bread cut in slices and fried to a delicate brown in good dripping.

Home Hints.

One cold chop will make a small dish of creamed or minced lamb. Cook the bone with it and simmer gently. Serve on toast and garnish with parsley.

White wings and quills can be very successfully cleaned by putting them into a box of cornmeal and shaking gently. Brush off the meal with a brush.

The dark stain on the inside of aluminum vessels can be removed by boiling a solution of water and borax and letting it stand for some time in the vessels.

When a cork has been pushed into a bottle it can be gotten out by making a loop of a strong string and carefully placing it under the cork, then pulling steadily.

After filling a rubber water bottle with hot water, press the sides before screwing on the cap. This presses the steam out and makes the wear and tear less.

Eggs will keep fresh for some time in the following way: Fill a box with ordinary salt, smear each egg over with olive oil and place it in the salt, pointed end down.

It is best to heat the plates before putting hot pies on them when first taken out of the oven. If hot pies are put on cold plates they sweat, making the undercrust soggy.

If you want to bake potatoes quickly clean them and pour boiling water over them. Let them stand on the stove for five or ten minutes, then put them in the oven to bake.

It is a matter of economy to have all the curtains in the house match. Then from time to time when some of them have worn those that are left can be matched together for bedrooms, putting the new ones in the living room and dining room.

Silver will remain bright much longer if after the articles have been cleaned they are rubbed with a soft flannel cloth dipped in linseed oil, then polished with a chamois leather.

When making angel cake add one teaspoonful of cornstarch to the sugar and sift five times. The cake will be tender and velvety. To keep it moist and tender turn a crock over it.

A good way to clean stains from the hands is to take half a cupful of coarse corn meal and one cupful of strong vinegar. Wash and rub the hands well in this, then rinse in warm water.

One teaspoonful of peroxide of hydrogen added to half a tub of water in which clothes are rinsed will act as a bleach. It gives a pure white color without any damage to the fabric.

Coarse coffee grounds added to soap-suds will clean water bottles and flower vases. Let the suds and the grounds remain in the bottle for an hour or two, then shake thoroughly and rinse.

Lacquered brass beds can be kept in good condition if after dusting them they are rubbed with a flannel cloth, dipped in melted paraffine. Polish with a chamois leather and they will look like new.

When lace curtains are badly torn they should be first washed and then the worst torn of them should be used to mend the others by cutting lace from the torn curtain to match the pattern of the curtain to be mended.

Sandwiches prepared in advance of serving time can be kept fresh as when made, by wrapping them in a napkin wrung out of hot water, then placing them in a cool place.

During the canning season, many women stand for hours stirring the fruit to prevent it from burning. If the preserving kettle is placed in a pail of boiling water it can cook all day without burning.

Chameleon Paint.

Paint that changes color under the influence of heat is now recommended for coating the bearings or other parts of machinery and electrical apparatus likely to become overheated. According to the Engineer, the new paint is normally bright red, but on reaching a temperature of 120 deg. Fahrenheit shows a change of color, and at 190 and 120 deg. Fahrenheit is almost black. When the temperature of the part falls below 120 deg. Fahrenheit the paint resumes its normal red color. It is asserted that the paint is virtually indestructible, that it is unaffected by lubricating oils, that it prevents the formation of rust, and that the warning it gives enables an engineer to stop a machine before overheating has done any damage.

Over the Counter.

"Are these candies fresh, my pretty one?" asked the youth with the sunset socks.

"They are fresh; but not in your class," answered the saleslady with the Titian hair.

TYPICAL DRESS WORN BY GIRL WORKERS IN ENG LISH TOBACCO FIELDS.



"Tobettes," Invented to Prevent Leaves Being Spoilt by Skirts.

The above photograph shows the unique dress of girl tobacco workers on Major Whitmore's tobacco farm, Methwold, Norfolk, England.

NOISES IN OLD MINES

The Mexican miner is full of superstition. The Spaniards in the early days of colonial rule and conquest were essentially enthusiastic miners. Undeterred by the difficulties of unhealthy climates, means of communication and the hostility of the Mexican tribes they pursued, their quest for the precious metals throughout the length and breadth of the land, as many a dark and gaping mouth of socavon and tiro bear witness to in the lonely and inaccessible sierras of the Pacific coast.

The prospecting knowledge of a great many of the native miners is peculiarly accurate, and it is not too much to say that the first beginings of some of the most famous producers of to-day were the discovery of the outcropping by some poor buscon. There are queer tales current among the Taxqueno miners, from the mining town of Taxco in the State of Guerrero, of the mysterious properties of mineral-bearing lodes. In fact, all throughout the section of the country the belief exists in a bright and dazzling light appearing amongst the hills at night in any place where there are said to be veins.

A Case in Point.

There is another common belief in the potency of a vein and in this perhaps the native miner may have some more ground to go upon—namely the thousand and one extraordinary noises to be heard in some old deserted mines during the night time. The old Pinauga mine near Buena Vista, also in the State of Guerrero, is a case in point. This property was extensively worked by a main shaft until the ingress of water combined with the sudden narrowing of the vein caused work to be closed down and the old building immediately over the vein and near the shaft was deserted. This house is filled from sunset to sunrise with the most extraordinary creakings, strainings and faint sounds of underground movements. The only explanation the velador gives was "la veta se esta quenjando," which literally means that the vein was complaining—and it certainly had been all the live-long night.

There is another old mine, down near the Rio de las Balsas, situated in a nomination called the Cerro del Valente. This name was given to the place towards the end of the eighteenth century, in remembrance of a famous bandit who preyed upon the Spanish convoys travelling on the trade route between Mexico and the port of Acapulco. Tradition has it that Valente being hotly pursued on one occasion by the forces under the command of the Spanish intendencia, as it was then called, made his way up the hillside, alone and unarmed, and escaped into the numerous tunnels which riddle the hillside in all directions. The forces of the King of Spain fired a volley into the dark yawning mouth of the adi and Valente ended his career. This level was filled up with the drift of a 100 odd years, and in recent times when the mine was worked again the mouldering bones of a man were found amongst the drift earth the miners were removing.

This mine also has a curious record like many another in this land of weird romance. In the stillness of the night when the shift of the two or three "paradas" of drillmen knock off work at about midnight and come up on to the patio to warm their tortillas the sound of the measured stroke of hammer against drill head is still heard down in the depths of the lower workings. The men stoutly stick to the truth of this statement, that on one occasion the owner rode over in the small hours of the morning to see if he could catch the night shift asleep. From the mouth of the mine the steady sound of drilling could be heard, and presently a wail came from below, and work went on until the night shift was through. When the men came up they were surprised to find the owner waiting for them, and explained that they had distinctly heard the sounds of footsteps on the patio, but had paid no attention to it as the same thing occurred every night, and they could only attribute these noises to the spirits of the past and departed miners who had formerly lived and toiled before them.

The superstition prevalent among native miners as to the bad luck of allowing women into mines is so widely spread that nearly all the foreigners who have to do with native labor in the mines know it. On one occasion a young lady descended into an old Spanish mine where the lode, a silver-lead proposition, had suddenly and unexpectedly widened out in one of the stops from the breadth of about two fingers to about two feet. She duly admired the broad and glittering pay streak of galena flashing like steel facets by the light of the lamps, and when she left the "cabo de barreteros" gloomily remarked, "there's a good pocket of ore lost." And sure enough the next day it was exhausted.

Another curious superstition is the aversion to measuring a promising looking pay streak. The native miner will speak of the vein he is working on as being say "dos cuartas" (two handspans from finger to thumb) and he looks with superstitious forebodings upon the engineer who claps his officious tape measure against the forebreast.

In the famous quicksilver mines of Huituzoo in the State of Guerrero there is a gruesome omen said to be the never-failing forerunner of a bonanza. When a man is killed by some accident underground in such a manner that his blood stains the particular workings in which he met his death, his fellow miners look philosophically forward to the discovery of a new calvo de metal (pocket of ore).

The Mexican operario, as a general rule, is a staunch churchman, and the men erect their own capillas down deep in the labores below ground. On certain days, as the barresteros file past the lighted lamps before the altar, they intone to San Jose, the patron saint of their profession and protector of their lives from the ever present dangers of sudden death.

Getting Even With Taxis.

An important decision was arrived at recently by one of the London, England, magistrates in regard to taxi-cabs. It was laid down that it was for the fare and not for the cabman to choose the route, and that a driver who deliberately travels the longest way round is only entitled to the fare for the direct route, irrespective of the amount registered by the 'clock." It now rests with passengers to stand on their legal rights in the event of attempts to overcharge them by choosing an unnecessarily lengthy route.

Second Ugliest Man on Earth.

Lufungu is a Congo chief who is rated as the ugliest man on earth. But it is said that he might have to withdraw his claim to that distinction could he have met John James Heidegger, London Court favorite and manager of the opera, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Delaney described him as "the ugliest man ever formed," and he was so proud of it that he challenged Lord Chesterfield to produce a more hideous face in London. A woman was found who ran him very close, but when Heidegger put on her headdress he was unanimously pronounced to be the winner.

FIGHT BIG OCTOPUS.

Diver's Telephone Keeps His Helper Informed as to Battle.

Fighting furiously for 45 minutes against an octupus 85 feet below the surface of the water, at the same time talking over the telephone to his attendants in a scow on the surface of the water, giving them accounts of the remarkable battle as it progressed, and finally, practically uninjured, but in fainting condition, escaping, was the remarkable experience of Walter McRay, a deep-sea diver, at Alden Banks,, near Anacortes.

McRae was engaged by the Apex Fishing Company to examine one of its fish traps on Alden Banks, and on the third trip to the bottom he ran afoul of the fish most dreaded by divers. He had followed the lead for some distance when his foot was seized in the deadly grasp of the giant octopus. At the same time the big fish emitted a large amount of ink, turning the water in the vicinity absolutely black, and making it impossible for the diver to see his assailant.

James E. Hill, who was on the surface in charge of the assistants to McRay, stood with the telephone receiver at his ear. He heard a slight exclamation from the man below, followed by a violent pull at the life line as the diver was thrown off his feet. A few seconds later McRay said over the telephone:

"Now, keep cool. Don't get excited. A devil fish has got me."

The rest of the battle, as told by McRay and described by Hill, was as follows:

"When I heard those words, spoken by McRay as calmly as though he were greeting a friend on the street, my hair stood on end.

"The octopus, immediately after tripping McRay, had thrown two more tentacles about the prostrate man, one around his body, binding his left arm tightly to his side, and the other between his legs and reaching up his back. The head of the fish was on McRay's chest.

"Almost helpless, yet with his right arm free, he was able to draw his knife from his belt and defend himself. Fighting at the great depth of water and under heavy pressure the strain soon told on the diver and sevral times he nearly collapsed.

"At no time, however, did he appear to get excited or lose his head. For the entire 45 minutes which he struggled he gave me frequent bulletins as to how the fight was progressing.

"After McRay had succeeded in subduing the octopus he proceeded to free himself from the mesh in which he had become entangled.

"When he reached the top of the water the big fish still held a death grip on his left arm, and it was not until he was half out of the water that it let go and fell back into the water, from which it was dragged with a pikepole. McRay was completely exhausted when we brought him to the top."

When examined by the crew of the scow the octopus was found to have eleven wounds in its boly. It measured nine feet in diameter.

Poor Girl!

A young woman failed to pass her examination for appointment as teacher in the public school of a small town.

Her mother was terribly disappointed and decided to interview one of the examiners.

"I am sorry, madam," the man said, "that your daughter did not pass her examinations, but there is nothing I can do about it. You know, madam, that no one is to blame but herself."

"Sue to blame!" exclaimed the woman wrathfully. "Well, sir, perhaps you don't know that them examiners asked her questions about lots of things that happened years and years before she was born."

HEALTH

Swimmers' Cramp.

Every swimmer, even the expert, needs to be on his against a sudden and dis cramp. The condition is fortu ly not very common,—at least the most severe form,—alth every summer several deaths attributed to it. As a matter fact, however, not every death in the water is owing cramp, for heart disease some of them. Swimming, it be remembered, taxes the severely; the healthy heart stand the strain perfectly well, a weakened or diseased should not be asked to undergo

The cramp that attacks the mer is like any other cramp, disables the sufferer more pletely because he has not firm to rest upon, and because may need the useless muscles keep his head above water. merely a sudden, involuntary traction of a single muscle or of muscles. It is far more power than any voluntary muscular fort, and it is exceedingly pain It can affect any of the muscles the body, but it is most common the calf of the leg.

Other muscles, however, ally those of the abdomen, are ly to be affected, and in cases the pain induces nausea faintness. It is this faintness the feeling of panic that panies complete helplessness make a cramp in the water so gerous.

Strong exertion causes cramp and that is one reason why they cur in swimming; the cold of water also predisposes to They occur most frequently growing children, and in the and they are also likely to those who suffer from gout, matism, or anemia.

The swimmer who is attacked cramp must not lose his head. he is at home in the water, he throw himself upon his back float. At the same time he grasp the cramped muscle, knead and rub it. Cramp seldom more than a minute, and if he control himself, and keep his above water for that time, he safe. Then he can paddle gently shore, or float on his back until sistance comes.—Youth's Companion.

EARTH AS FOOD.

Some Indian Tribes Eat It In ious Forms.

The habit of eating earth or is one of the most unpleasant acteristics of the Southern "cr ers," but the practice is not fined to any race or region world, says the Scientific Amer In America, several tribes of dians, of the northern as well the southern continent, use earth food.

The Pawnee Indians used to a yellowish clay, which they sha into little balls that were dried the open air, and then roasted the fire. When the clay became the balls were removed, moistened with water, and eaten. These balls were oftenest served with and seem to have promoted dige tion. Some of the Mackenzie R Indians used to resort to the as food in times of famine. dug out the clay that they found hollows along the banks of river. In prosperous years chewed the clay as a delicacy. Apaches mixed powdered clay their meal before baking their loaves of bread.

In South America, the Indians the uplands of Bolivia eat a clay that is nearly white in co this they use either raw or in form of cakes of various sha which are sold in the market-pla They also prepare a sauce with clay; this they eat with boiled po toes.

Among the negroes of the Gu coast, as well as among those West Africa, the eating of clay very common. The natives of Sudan dig their favorite clay b between layers of sandstone in banks of rivers. The natives Java prepare little cakes of containing ochre; these are sold the public markets.

The "hairy Ainus," the abo gines of northern Japan, mix with their rice, and with the of various plants that they use food. In Persia, certain classes the population think that the varieties of clay are delicious uries, and in the foot-hills of Himalayas the natives are constantly chewing a piece of greenish which they believe has the prop of protecting them against goi

In Finland, as well as in pa of Sweden, powdered clay is mi with the flour used for bak bread. In the Ural Mountains, natives mix gypsum with the dough. In Sardinia and in Styria cakes of clay are sold in the mar kets with other foodstuffs.

Old Gent—Hello, Tommy, fishing? What did you catch. Tommy—I ain't been home yet.

HONEST TEA IS THE BEST POLICY

LIPTON'S TEA

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

ITCHERS OF THE WARD

RSE'S LIFE AT A GREAT LONDON HOSPITAL.

rk and Worries of the Ministering Angels in the Institutions.

n two months I had an average ty visits a week to make to the parts of the East End at all s of the day and night; one week, d I got but eighteen hours'

was a girl of twenty-four or twenty who spoke—a nurse at one of great London hospitals; and she telling something of her life, says n Answers. It is easy to weave nce into the work of a hospital ; it is not so easy for the gently-red, well-bred woman to perform anything but its drudgery, its ships, and sometimes its dangers.

After Long Years.

the work of a hospital nurse not consist of sitting in airy, ghted hospital wards by a suf-'s bedside "soothing his brow her fair white hand." She has rimest, hardest work that a wo- could well undertake for a com-ation which, measured in money, erly inadequate.

ere is no royal road to hospital ing. A girl, whatever her her l rank and influence, begins at bottom. An interview with a y, shrewd matron who swiftly s her temperament and adapt-y, a stringent medical examin-, and she begins a long and ar-s apprenticeship which may ex- from two to four years before ains the coveted nurse's certi-

two years she is a probationer errand-girl and general factotum sister and nurse in charge of rd, though, of course, her duties ery strictly mapped out.

At Duty's Call.

gets eighteen pounds a year and niform—something less than servants—and may, if she sticks life, rise to £30 or so at the of about four years. She can e a "staff nurse" at the end of r three years, but has to spend eriod with the hospital at a d salary as compensation for ining.

ses have thoroughly to learn profession. There is no such a "born nurse." From the she dons her uniform her ment is occupied. In the ganized hospitals there is no for laxity or unpunctuality. duty has to be done to the Medicine has to be admin-, beds made, unruly patients , meals given, and lectures at-in the twelve hours' turn of duty. There is work, inces-ork. Many give up in the first nths, but there are others who —women whose indomitable is often greater than their phy-rength.

the soft-footed, dainty-handed are more ill than the patients ttend. They know they have say a word and they will have hing that skill and sympathy ggest. Yet too often the word passes their lips, and they go the inevitable breakdown The writer knows of one who held to her duty to the One night she attended an oper-within a few days she was

Merely Spring Cleaning.

known that medical students faint when first witnessing an ion; what, then, must be the on the delicate imagination and strung nerves of a girl?

most hospitals the period of duty is three months' day and three months' night work. ht there is a full twelve hours ward with no respite for meals the daytime. Even when there tures to be attended the nurse steal the time from her sleep. ing is spared the apprentice She has to take her share in part of the work of the hospital. is a touch of humor about the nce of one girl. She was transferred from ward to ward in the ordinary way until at last she appeared before the matron and expressed her wish to resign. She was willing to pay the sum which all probationers are liable to if they give up before the period to which they have bound themselves expires.

"Well, I am sorry that you think of leaving us," said the matron. "But, at any rate, you have learned something while you have been in the hospital."

"I don't know," replied the girl doubtfully. "I have spent most of my time spring-cleaning."

It appeared that by a coincidence each of her transfers coincided with the commencement of spring-cleaning in the particular wards to which she was allotted.

A curious fact is that many nurses are found to volunteer for what must be the hardest work in the profession. They become district nurses attached to the hospital, and at any minute of the day they may be called on.

Way Down East.

Take, for instance, the huge area in the East End which looks to the London Hospital for relief. District nurses—who must not be confused with parish nurses—are on duty at all hours—they must go out when called upon. There is a regular round of daily visits, but even when they are over a girl is never certain that she is done. It was in reference to this work that the remark quoted at the beginning of this article was made by a nurse. "While district nursing I never have had one full night in bed," she said.

There are places where even the police never venture except in pairs. But no slum is too squalid, no neighborhood too reckless to daunt these slim young girls on their errands of mercy. The wildest ruffian in London, even those who would not stick at murder would hesitate before interfering with "the green charity"—a nickname, born of the green cloaks and bonnets that the nurses wear. The nurses, who, before they entered the hospital service, may never have taken a dozen steps in the well-lighted West End without protection, go fearlessly to and fro to streets of evil repute without escort, and unprotected save for the uniform they wear. If there were a ruffin daring enough to molest one he would meet short shrift.

The grade of "sister" in charge of a ward is a promotion that not every nurse can afford to receive. The pay is higher, but it is swallowed up in a score of ways—ornaments and flowers for the ward, little presents for the patients, and so on. The staff nurses and probationers also feel the drain, but not to the same extent. The "sister" is responsible for a ward, but the others are her assistants. In one respect she is more comfortable; she is spared a great deal of night duty. At night the ward "sisters" are off duty. One there is who supervises the entire hospital, but in the wards there are only the nurses and probationers.

By Voluntary Contributions.

While hospitals are supported by charity of the public, it is impossible that the comparatively meagre remuneration given to nurses can be increased.

This, perhaps, is one of the reasons why there is a dearth of competent nurses at many hospitals, and why so much is performed by those who do exist. Obviously, the salary paid to a nurse is no standard by which her value to a hospital can be judged. For instance, when a nurse is loaned to one hospital from another the sum paid for her services may range from two to four guineas a week—and this although her actual salary may be only £30 a year. Similar sums are charged when a nurse is sent to a private house.

Great Britain owes much to its hospital nurses, whose quiet, devoted services meet with so little reward. Only great enthusiasm for the relief of suffering and a resolute gallantry, far beyond that which has won many men fame, could enable these women to live the lives they do.

BLACK BREAD BEST FOOD.

German Scientist Recommends It For the Working Classes.

Dr. Kunert, one of the highest authorities in Germany on food analysis, considers that black rye bread should be the chief item of nourishment of healthy men and women, and maintains that, in earlier times, when the working classes did not eat meat to any extent, but nourished themselves on black bread, leguminous food and groats, they were full of pith, and were strong and healthy.

Since meat, wheaten bread and sugar became the staples of daily fare their power of resisting disease has sunk. Even for weak stomachs Dr. Kunert prefers black bread.

A student had been bragging of his various accomplishments until one of the company, losing his patience, said: "Now, we have heard quite enough of what you can do; just tell us what you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself." "Indeed; well, I can't pay my bill, and am very glad to find that you can do it," replied the student. Amid the hilarity of the company the guest redeemed his rash promise.

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10% Per Annum

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order of the Board
JOHN M. McWHINNEY,
General Manager.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

Boy Scouts and Militarism.

It is rather difficult to understand what is meant by the charge that the Boy Scouts are being militarized. If it could be shown that any agencies were at work to fill the boys' heads with dreams of military conquest and to inspire them with distrust and hatred of Germans and Americans and Japanese, it would be the duty of every good citizen to protest. Nobody has charged, however, that the minds of the boys are being thus poisoned. All that has been done apparently is to impress upon the boys one of the fundamental duties of citizenship, the importance of being trained to defend their country if it should be threatened by an invader. Is this mischievous teaching? Is it something that ought not to be impressed upon th eboys?

"Be Prepared" has been the motto of the Boy Scouts ever since the organization was formed. They are trained to be prepared to discharge every duty of citizenship, and many instances could be shown of Boy Scouts risking and even sacrificing their lives in order to save the lives of others or to protect their property. They are schooled in the craft of the woodsman, taught to find "sermons in stones, books in the running brook," to be civil, cleanly, obedient to authority, respectful to their elders and helpful to each other. If to this training is to be added training in simple military manoeuvres and in the handling of arms, what harm will be done? To condemn this training is to insult every volunteer in Canada, and to imply that he is engaged in something disgraceful when he turns out for drill.

A Mistaken Idea.

It is a very general error of understanding that when the Panama Canal is completed the waters of the Atlantic will meet and mingle with those of the Pacific. They will not, unless they meet down at Cape Horn. There has been a half accepted theory that the waters of the Pacific are on a higher level than those of the Atlantic on this side of the isthmus, and several writers have said that a swift current might flow through the canal. The error is easily discerned when one thinks for a moment.

The canal is not on the water level, but far above it, nearly 100 feet. On the Atlantic side the canal has been cut some distance inland to where the mountain begins to rise, and there a great lock is built, and when a ship enters it, it is raised up to the level of the canal by means of river water, not sea. Crossing the mountain by canal and lake full of fresh water, the ship is let down into the salt water on the Pacific side. The salt waters do not meet, but are almost as far apart as ever.

A Freak Suggestion.

One Ernest Archdeacon, described as the most prominent patron of aviation in France, comes to the front with the latest freak suggestion of pseudo-science. M. Archdeacon finds himself jaded with the tedious pace of a 125-mile-an-hour plane and the monotony of being cabined, cribbed and confined in the present airlanes, and he proposes being shot to various parts of the solar system by radium power. He figures that with twenty-seven kilograms of radium aboard a projectile weighing a ton could be sent to the moon in forty-nine hours, and with 400 kilograms a visit might be made to Venus.

Ultimately, so runs the prophecy, the inhabitants of all the planets will make each other's acquaintance and interplanetary congresses will be held. M. Archdeacon seems to forget that atmosphere to breathe is one of the little conveniences which earth dwellers might miss in a journey to our airless satellite and that they might also find the temperature of Venus a little too high for comfort. Besides, radium is already so scarce as to be a considerable item in the cost of living, and we have other uses for it than as fuel for interplanetary limited expresses.

Huge Law Costs.

Herr Thyssen, an ironfounder, who began life in humble circumstances, is one of the five or six richest men in Germany, and in industry his importance can challenge that of the Krupps. His son, after incurring heavy debts, was offered certain terms by the father on the condition that these were to settle definitely the share in the father's estate that should devolve to him at death. The son maintained that the offer was considerably smaller than he was entitled to, and brought suit against his father. The son has twice lost the case, and now has appealed. Already, however, the costs of the case amount to $2,048,750, as estimated only at the rate fixed by the regulations of Prussian procedure.

Sundry expenditures have to be added to this amount and it is estimated that the total costs will have amounted to very nearly $2,500,000. When the case has been disposed of for a third and last time, costs exacted by the court to the extent of $450,000 and counsel's fees amounting to $104,000 will have to be added, making a total outlay of $2,602,750. The basis for this exorbitant expenditure is the amount of money in dispute, which was no less than $17,500,000. But one may ask would it not have been better for the son to be satisfied with a nest egg of over $17,000,000 rather than the full-fledged bird to which he thought he was entitled?

SEA BIRD PARADISE.

Millions of Fowl Inhabit Lonely Spot Near Honolulu.

Laysan Island, a dot on the chart, situated in the Pacific Ocean, 800 miles west of Honolulu, is scarcely three miles long, with a lagoon in the centre, and were it not for its birds it would be the loneliest spot on the globe.

Myriads of sea-fowl fill the air and cover the ground. As far as the eye can see, the island is dotted with lordly albatrosses, the snowy whiteness of their heads and lower parts glistening in the semi-tropical sun. Thousands of sea-swallows or terns dart back and forth through the air, and keep up a pandemonium enough to drive men to madness.

Visiting Laysan, one has difficulty, if he wishes to cross the island, to avoid crushing the eggs of terns, and as one proceeds he is continually breaking through the roofs of petrel burrows, which everywhere honeycomb the soil.

The bird population is so extensive that all do not nest on the surface, but instead live tenement-fashion. Some, like the petrels and shearwaters, must tunnel beneath the sand and rear their young in darkness. Others occupy the ground floor, and foremost among these are the albatrosses, terns and tropic birds.

Two striking facts at once impress the visitor; the countless numbers of birds and their surprising tameness. They pay little or no attention as one moves among them.

There are literally a million albatross nestling on this tiny atoll, and they dominate all the other birds as rulers of the domain.

The old birds spend much time in a curious dance, or, perhaps more appropriately, a "fakewalk." First, two birds approach each other, bowing profoundly and stepping heavily. They swagger about each other, nodding and courtesying solemnly, then suddenly begin to fence a little, crossing bills and whetting them together, sometimes with a whistling sound.

All at once a bird lifts its closed wing and nibbles at the feathers beneath, or rarely, if in a hurry, quickly turns its head. The partner during this short performance, assumes a statuesque pose, and either looks mechanically from side to side, or snaps its bill loudly a few times. Then the first bird bows once, and, pointing its head and beak straight upward, rises on its toes, puffs out its breast, and utters a prolonged nasal "Ah-h-h."

Early in the morning they hie themselves off to sea and scour the waves for the elusive squid, which is a staple article of diet, for the larger members of the vast bird population. Then, about sunrise, the white company begins to return and the mothers give the babies their breakfasts, regurgitating squid and oil.

At this single meal each young albatross consumes from a pound to a pound and a half of squids, and, as there are fully a million birds, old and young, the daily aggregate would surpass 600 tons.

The albatrosses live on Laysan fully nine months of the year. During the last days of October, before the winter storms set in, the mighty army appears.

Health More Than Wealth.

It is a well-known fact that the three richest men in the world would gladly barter the greater portion of their wealth for good health—literally speaking, for a good digestion. A perfect digestion is the secret of buoyancy and vitality of a really healthy man. The state of your body and mind at the time you partake of a meal are a big feature as to the ultimate good the food will do you. If physically and mentally tired, always rest for at least ten minutes before eating. Bad temper is enough to give you indigestion, whilst cheerful company and interesting talk causes the muscles and juices of the stomach to work properly. It seems incredible that such ulterior forces should be of importance, but science will not be denied. Sooner than eat when not properly hungry, miss a meal. Never take food more than three times a day; use will soon accustom you to this habit. Take your meals in a well-ventilated room.

DIDN'T KNOW

That Tea and Coffee Cause Trouble.

So common is the use of tea or coffee as a beverage many do not know that they are the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

The easiest way to find out for oneself is to quit the tea and coffee for a while, at least, and note results. A lady found out in this way, and also learned of a new beverage that is wholesome as well as pleasant to drink. She writes:

"I am 40 years old and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker.

"Dyspepsia, severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I was about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone." **Tea is just as harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.**

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble.

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich snappy flavor was delicious.

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months, and to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart are all right, in fact, I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

Too Much.

Mrs. Blew—Oh, doctor, what ails him?

Doctor — Rheumatoral arthritis.

Mrs. Blew—Oh, doctor, we are very poor—can't you make it something plainer?



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CATCHING THE WILD PONIES

HOW THE ROUNDING-UP IS DONE IN ENGLAND.

Something About Britain's Wild Horses and How Ownership Is Determined.

"Wild horses!" It will be a surprise to many to hear that such animals exist in England. Yet there are at least three tracts of country in England itself where horses—or, rather, ponies—live in a wild condition. That is to say, they roam at large, they are not artificially fed, and they face every kind of weather without being afforded artificial protection. These tracts are the forests of Dartmoor and Exmoor and the New Forest, says London Answers.

Get it out of your head, please, that a 'forest" has anything to do with trees. There are precious few trees on Dartmoor or Exmoor; and, although it is true parts of the New Forest are heavily wooded, even there one may find great spaces, covered only with bracken and heather, lying open to the sky.

Each forest has its own breed of ponies, which have existed there from time immemorial; and, although all the animals have owners, yet many roam unmolested all their lives.

Marked with Owners' Brands.

Their only mark of identification is a brand put on with a hot iron. In order to brand the young Dartmoor ponies there is a regular drive, or "drift," once a year in the autumn. All the moormen turn out, and beat the whole vast moor, finally driving all the animals into an enclosure, where they are separated out, and the "suckers"—as the young ones are called—are marked with their owners' brands. Very much the same sort of thing takes place annually on Exmoor.

But in the New Forest the case is different. For one thing, there are many more owners, and numbers of these men have to work hard at various occupations, and could not spare the time for a regular "drift," or round-up. So there is nothing of the sort in the New Forest; and when a pony has to be caught for branding the owner usually waits until some friend, or perhaps an "agister," tells whereabouts it may probably be found, and then he immediately rides off and drives it in.

New Forest ponies are known as "colts," and the law laid down by the Court of Verderers is that all colts must be branded with their owners' special brand,

And Also Tail-Marked.

The branding, once done, lasts for a lifetime; but the tail-mark, quite separate from the owner's brand, is less lasting, and the animal has to be caught again for the purpose of renewing it.

The Forest is divided into four 'walks," over each of which presides an "agister," appointed by the verderers to see that no pony is turned out unless duly marked.

Each of these four walks has its particular tail-mark, quite separate from the owner's brand, and it is, naturally, a great assistance to an owner colt-hunting if the agister can tell him that his animal is still in its proper quarter, or has strayed to some other part of the Forest.

Supposing an owner hears that a mare with a sucker that he wants to brand is "haunting" in some particular part of the Forest. The first thing he does is to try to get a friend to help him. Then the two, mounted on sturdy ponies, start out early in the morning. The ponies they ride have halters on besides their bridles, and the owner carries

A Pair of Field Glasses,

if he possesses such things or can borrow them. The riders probably carry some bread and cheese in their pockets, for the hunt often is apt to be a long job.

Arrived at the spot where the mare was last seen, they stop and examine the various groups visible through the glasses. If the mare is spotted, then, of course, comes the job of cutting her out.

Nice work it is, too, for she is almost sure to go off at full tilt. And the Forest is no country to ride hard in. There are dangerous bogs, heavy thickets, and, worse still, gravel pits and deep ruts half hidden under the heather.

Sometimes the mare makes straight for the thickest covert and hides. Sometimes she simply goes straight away, and then there is nothing for it but to gallop in pursuit.

The owner does not necessarily drive her back home in order to do the branding. Any enclosure will do. And so soon as the young one is branded off he and his mother gallop, and once again find themselves free as the wind.

SOME EVERYDAY PHRASES.

How a Casual Remark Becomes a Common Saying.

"What is a peculiar phrase?" someone once asked. "Something we all repeat like parrots, without knowing its real origin or meaning," was the reply of the cynic; and to a certain extent he was right. How many of us, for instance, can tell how these common phrases "tuft-hunters" and "fools' paradise" arose? We have an idea that the former refers to the person who seeks the society and apes the manners of the upper ten, but why tuft? And why paradise for the fool who shuts his eyes to threatening troubles and dangers, satisfied with the enjoyment of the moment?

As a matter of fact, the latter phrase originated in the theological argument that there is a place for fools just outside paradise, while the term tuft-hunting took its rise at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where at one time the young nobleman wore a peculiarly formed cap with a tuft, which presumably attracted hangers-on.

It is related that Hobson's choice arose from the fact that Hobson, a noted carrier in Cambridge, would only let out his horses and coaches for hire in rotation, refusing to allow his customers to choose, a customer being compelled to take the horse nearest the door. Thus it became customary, when anything was forced upon one, to say "Hobson's choice."

Eating humble pie is a phrase which really arose from the corruption of the word umbles or numbles, the coarser parts of a deer killed in hunting, which, when made into a pie, were formerly reserved for the lower hunt servants; while cooking his goose is a phrase which originated when the king of Sweden, on approaching a hostile town, excited the contempt of the inhabitants by the smallness of his army. To express this they hung out a goose for him to shoot at, whereupon the king set fire to the town to "cook their goose."

Long ago unscrupulous people used to take a cat in a bag to market, where they tried to sell it for a pig. If, however, a purchaser opened the bag before buying, the cat, of course, jumped out, displaying the fraud. Hence the term "letting the cat out of the bag."

"Going to the dogs" comes from the east, where dogs are scavengers of the streets, and become so unclean as to be unfit to touch; while the expression "Tell it to the marines," used to show disbelief in the truth of the story, arose from the fact that when the marines first went afloat they were naturally very green concerning nautical affairs, and someone who related a very tall yarn was told to "tell it to the marines," the idea being that they could be more easily gulled.

It is a curious fact that the phrase, "bald as a badger," owes its origin to authors of the past who had no exact knowledge of natural history, and who, because the forehead of a badger is covered with smooth hairs, came to the conclusion that it was bald.

Years ago a theatrical manager of the bogus type had in his company an actor whose strong point was the ghost in Hamlet. If his salary was not forthcoming on Saturday, the actor would exclaim, "then the ghost will not walk to-night," a phrase which is still used by actors on payday, and which provides a striking illustration of how a casual remark becomes a common saying.

The course of true love often leads to matrimony.

HE HOME MARKET THE BEST MARKET

Globe Article From its Western Correspondent Makes This Abundantly Clear

The Canadian home market is the
t for most farm products because
is the most convenient and acces-
le. The Toronto Globe prints this
ry from its Calgary correspondent
der a recent date:
Southern Alberta farmers have set
work in earnest to regain the hold
the British Columbia hog market
several years ago. There is
obably no better market on the con-
nt for pork, dressed and on the
of, than the coast Province; this
especially true of the districts
erein lumbering and mining are
principal industries. The very
ture of the work of the men in those
ts makes pork the most sought-
r meat, and it has also been the
dest meat to procure.
The grain-growing prairies, in spite
gains made during the past couple
years, are yet importers rather than
porters of hogs, and the same con-
ion exists in the States to the
uth. The result is that hogs are
pped into British Columbia from as
away as eastern Ontario, and the
ce is correspondingly high. The
thbridge district lies at the very
ors of the best part of this profit-
le market, by the Crow's Nest Pass
e of the Canadian Pacific less than
ree hundred miles from the mining
d lumbering camps, via Calgary
ly a little over double that distance
om the coast.

Hog-raising at Lethbridge

And they certainly can raise hogs
the Lethbridge district, but they
dn't been doing it until one man
rew aside time-worn prejudices.
is man is Otho T. Lathrop, grain-
ower, alfalfa-producer, hog-raiser
d Chairman of the Agricultural Com-
ittee of the Lethbridge Board of
ade. For a long time alfalfa has
en considered one of the best pay-
crops in the district, almost too
cious to use for it sells at times
ove $20 per ton, and a plot in full
duction yields about five tons to
acre. Old-timers shook their
ads when Mr. Lathrop turned a herd
hogs into a fine stand of twenty-
ar alfalfa; the results are best
wn by an interview given The
be correspondent.
"We have three hundred acres
ded to alfalfa," said Mr. Lathrop,
d I can say that we are raising
fine a quality of the fodder as I
ve seen in the best of the States
the south of us. We are getting
ve-ton yield and the price for the
t five years has been better than
per ton, but at that we can make
re money feeding it to hogs than
ling it. By changing them from
ture to pasture we can run 25 hogs
acre of the green feed We are
ning off an average of 1,000 hogs
year, which sell at an average
ce of $18 per head, ten months old.
perience has proven that it costs
$6 per head to raise a hog; this
counting full expense and interest
8 per cent. on our investment. We
ish the animals with low-grade
in. Thus each hog gives us a net
fit of $12, and our alfalfa land is
ing us a net income of $300 per
e per year."

Profits to the Farmers

No sooner had Mr. Lathrop satis-
d himself of the profit in his system
raising swine than he started
reading among his neighbors the
strine of combining hogs with al-
lfa. And when he got them en-
usiastic he sought and found the
st profitable market. The result
that early this month he concluded
rangements to furnish a British
lumbia packing plant with two car-
ds, 150 hogs, per week the year
and from the Lethbridge district.
guring these hogs worth $17 per
ad on cars Lethbridge, these ship-
nts, which are only a start toward
ger things, will return the farmers
the district over $132,000 per year.

HELPS FARM PRODUCE

The strides that Ontario has made
the automobile industry in the
t eight years were remarkably in
idence at the Motor Show recently
d in Toronto. When the first auto
w was held in 1905 there was
rcely a town outside of Toronto
at had an automobile industry of
any sort, either for the manufacture
of cars or accessories. Now, in the
eighth year, there are large manufac-
tories in Brantford, Orillia, Brockville,
Oshawa, Windsor, St. Catherines, Ber-
lin, Amherstburg, Petrolea, London,
Ottawa, Bowmanville, Ingersoll,
Guelph, Galt, Walkerville and King-
ston. Every one of these industrial
centres provides a healthy market for
the farm produce of the continuous
country.

MILLIONS OF CASH. COMING TO CANADA

The Canadian Pacific Railway is Bringing in $60,000,000 in Eight Months

The Monetary Times draws atten-
tion to the interesting fact that with-
in the next eight months the Canadian
Pacific Railway can bring no less than
$60,000,000 of new capital from abroad
for use in this country. This sum
is that portion of the amount realized
on the company's recent stock issue,
which will be available for transfer
to Canada. It will be poured into the
company's coffers in London in four
instalments, which are due this month
and in June, August and October.
This means that this one railway may
bring $15,000,000 across the Atlantic
every two months until the autumn.

In Western Accounts

On reaching Canada, these funds
will figure in the company's accounts
at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and
Vancouver, and from these temporary
resting places be scattered far and
wide over the country. "Much of the
money will go in the ordinary course
to settle the claims of the contractors
who are engaged on the company's
works." In this way these contrac-
tors' obligations to their own banks
will be lessened, the money will be
widely distributed in the settlement of
commercial accounts, and the tendency
will be to ease the financial situation
at least to a moderate extent.

Perhaps never before has a single
stock market transaction rendered
such a huge sum of money availabl
for this country, and it is remarke
that the arrival of such a large amoun
in a period of stringency might wor
harm by causing merchants and specu
lators to abandon their present cau-
tious and conservative attitude whic
is the salvation of the situation. Wha
is required for a complete cure is
continuation for some time yet of th
present abstention from speculatio
and from excessive borrowing
Bankers are advising men to go slowly
and carefully, to keep their lines of
credit well within control, and to post-
pone unnecessary extensions of plant
or of business activity.

No Depression

Commercial payments may be slow
for the time being and real estate
values may be weaker in the West,
but our factories are overladen with
orders and no signs of depression are
descried. If speculation is checked
and if business men and manufactur-
ers are postponing new extensions it
is because of a world-wide condition
—a temporary shortage of money to
finance an unprecedented universal
prosperity together with a costly war
and rapidly growing European arma-
ments. Once Canadian corporations
and municipalities can again draw
money freely from London as the
Canadian Pacific Railway has done
monetary conditions will become easy
again here and elsewhere. And the
money must be forthcoming to house
and provide for the immigrants who
are arriving this year in larger num-
bers than ever. Tens of thousands
of them are going on the land and
the larger proportion the better.

AMHERST GROWS SOON TO BE CITY

Expansion of Manufacturing Industries and Creating Her Factories Lead to Important Growth of Population

The industrial output of Amherst,
N. S., for 1912 was the largest in its
history. The manufacturing plants
have all been running to their full
capacity for the past year, and most
of them have either added to their
buildings or equipment to keep pace
with orders taken in advance.
On account of this industrial develop-
ment the population has increased by
1,500 in the past year, and with the
coming of the Nova Scotia Carriage
and Motor Works, a new piano fac-
tory and several smaller industries,
the prospects for a greater increase
next year are very bright. Appli-
cation has been made to the Provincial
Government for a city charter.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

The Sportsmen and Hunters Headquarters for

Rifle and Shot-guns

ALSO

Ammunition of all kinds, ball and shot from the smallest to the largest. A full stock of the above always on hand.

Axes and Saws of every description. Agents for the three best Saw makers in America. Maple Leaf, The Simon and Black Diamond.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

AUTUMN GOODS.



Autumn is the time when everybody wants a pair of good Strong Boots. We have them for you.

They are guaranteed as to durability and best of all sold at moderate prices

Gent's Furnishings, Extra Special in Overcoats, Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, etc.

Suits and Overcoats made to order.

Boots Repaired.

Prices Right.

G. Staniforth

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

Deal in Foreign & Domestic and Granite, first class work material in all the latest always on hand.
faction guaranteed in all cemetery work, Monuments, nes, Posts, Fencing, etc.
rms to suit Purchasers.

H. SCOTT, Prop.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certainly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery,, Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

We are at the front with a choice line of Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

Ladies' and Children's Jackets "Northways make."

Stanfields underwear for Ladies' and Gentlemen the best made.

A lot of Men's and Boy's Overcoats, and boys suits, the cleaning up of odd lines, which must be cleared out at once, and if cut prices will do it, they wont last long, so hurry up if you need an overcoat or suit for your boy.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

: Headquarters :

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
Cylinder Oil	Pipe Fittings
Gasoline	Stoves
Felting	Sinks
Packing	Enamel Ware
Tungsten Lights	Fencing
Saws and Axes	Guns and Rifles
Ammunition	Paints and Glass
Roofing and Building Paper	Horse Blankets and Halters.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913. NO. 41

Central Market!

Preserving Time!

Preserving Time is here and we are prepared for it! We go to Montreal and select our stock which is of the very best. We buy right and sell right, so come along with your orders that we will promptly fill for you and give you every satisfaction.

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE:—Ladies Racoon Coat in good order. Apply,
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

FOR SERVICE,—A Pure Bred Berkshire Boar Pig direct from Macdonald College.
WM. McOUAT,
Hill Foot.

FOR SALE,—Pure Breeds, White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, 30 Cockeral, 25 pullettes, some got prizes at the Show. Apply to,
LAVIGNE'S POULTRY YARD
Foundry Street.

FARM FOR SALE.

A farm of 100 acres, situated on St. Jerusalem Road with house and outbuildings in good order, three miles from C. P. R. Station. For further particulars apply on the premises or apply to
THOS. COWAN,
1-16-14 Lachute Post Office.

WANTED,—A general Servant Good Wages. Apply to,
MRS. W. H. POTTER,
Phone 65 Lachute.

FOR SALE—Heavy draught mare, Chestnut color, also a purebred Ayrshire Bull Calf over 6 months, winning first prizes at Lachute and St. Scholastique exhibitions. Both in good condition, will sell reasonabl.
Apply to
ROBERT DOIG,
Mirabel, Two Mts. Que.

We have a few fine Black Beaver Coats for Ladies. Only a few, so call early.
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.

Headquarters for School Supplies

Every kind of School Requisite can be found in our large and varied stock.

Our past record ensures you of the Best and the Cheapest place to secure the Goods.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute.

THE LATE MR. CAMERON.

—o—

The death occurred at Perth, Ont. on Friday last Oct. 24th, of Mr. W. G. Cameron, at the age of 73 years, who for many years was an honored and respected resident of St Andrews. The remains were brought to Lachute, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Cameron and Messrs Playfair and Lee of Perth, to the home of Mrs. Chas. Calder, cousin of the deaceased gentleman. On Tuesday morning a short funeral service was conducted by Dr Paterson and Rev. Mr. George, the former speaking of the life-long friendship which had existed between himself and the family of the deceased. Interment was then made at St. Andrews cemetary.

Annual Ploughing Match

—:o:—

The ploughing match, held under the auspices of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday the 29th inst. on the farm of Mr. Murray D. McOuat, St. Jerusalem. There were ten ploughs on the field, 5 in the men's special class, 4 in the men's general class and 2 in the boy's. The land was in fair condition, but a little damp to be agreeable to the ploughmen. The work done, was considered very good, although the turn-out was not as large as in previous years. Among those present, we noticed Messrs Martin W. Albright, G. Morrison, W. Todd, D. Todd, W. A. Bradley, W. J. Burke, R. Gordon, G. D. Walker, A. McAdam, Wm. Hay Geo. Hay, R. Todd, Jno. Cruise D. Touchette, Jno. Hay, Jas. Leishman, and James Drew. Mr. and Mrs. M. D. McOuat, with the assistance of Mrs. G. D. Walker and Mrs. J. A. Walker and the Misses Walker gave all present an excellent dinner for which the thanks of the Society were given them by the Secretary, Mr. G. Walker.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. H. Slater left on Thursday for a trip to New York.

Mrs. Holland is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs Robert McFaul spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Alice Berniquer, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert left on Saturday for a visit to Avonmore Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Moore spent the latter part of the week in Montreal.

Mr. Norval returned on Tuesday last from a visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. J. Poulson, of Maisoneuve, was the week-end guest of Mrs R. McArthur.

Mr. Wornall and Miss Le Daille, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Drysdale last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tuck and family, of Lachine, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, Bethany.

Mrs. McKenzie and Mrs. John Hawkins of Calumet were the guests of Mrs. W. J. McNaughton on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Pretty, of Toronto, are in town, the guests of Miss Alma Mitchell, on a visit to her many friends.

Mr. R. Symonds and daughter, of Orillia, Ont., and Mr. A. Burnett, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles for the week-end.

Mrs. Jas. Drysdale left on Monday for Montreal, to attend the funeral of her cousin, Mr. Thos. Spratt, who died suddenly on Friday morning last.

Rev. F. Forsythe and A. White of Dalesville, were in Grenville on Thursday to attend the ordination of Mr. Shmmon to the Baptist Ministry.

Mr. McRea of the Bank of Ottawa, has been transferred to Pembroke, his place being taken by Mr. Grandmaison also of that City. Mr. Wilson has been removed to Carp.

Arrangements have been made to hold a series of Sterioptican Lectures in connection with the local Branch of the Baptist Young People's Union. The first lecture will be given on Nov. 7th, in the Baptist. Church the title for that night being "Pilgrim's Progress."

The following are winners of prizes, given by the Agricultural Society for the best standing corn.. Robt. Todd, Geneva W. J. Rodger, Geneva, Martin W. Albriget, River Rouge, M. Smith, Beech Ridge, W. Morrin, Beech Ridge, W. G. Rodger, River Rouge, Jno. Watson, Geneva.

A somewhat disastrous fire broke out in St. Andrews on Monday evening last completely destroying the Factory belonging to Mr. Roy, the cause being attributed to an overheated boiler. The adjoining buildings were considerably scorched, but owing to prompt action were not severely damaged. The loss is estimated at some $3000, only slightly covered by insurance.

Services in the Methodist Church for Sunday next are as follows, Lachute at 10.30 a.m and 7 p m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the morning service. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Epworth League at 7.30 p. m. The Quarterly Official Board will meet in the Sunday-School Room on Monday night at 8.30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. The regular meeting of the W. M. S. will be held on Thursday, Nov. 6th at 3 p m. The Service in Brownsburg will be held at 3 p m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The Ladies Aid of Brownsburg will meet as usual on Wednesday at 2 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

WEDDING BELLS

KENNEDY—JONES.

—o—

At Eganville, Ont on Wednesday morning of this week, Mr. Alex. D. Kennedy a former young business man of Lachute, and now a resident of Ottawa, took for his bride Miss Mamie Jones, daughter of the late John Jones and Mrs. Jones of that place. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock a.m. by Rev. Father C. J. Jones, parish priest of Griffith and brother of the bride, assisted by Rev. Fathers Dowdall and Harrington, of Eganville, afterwards solemn high mass was chanted by Rev. Father Dowdall, with Rev. Father Jones as deacon and Rev. Father Harrington as sub deacon. The bride was given away by her brother Mr. D. V. Jones, of Pembrooke, and assisted by her sister, Miss Maudie Jones Mr. J. A. Kennedy, of Port Arthur, was best man. The groom's gift to the bride was a Henitzman piano, to the bridesmaid a pearl ring and to the groomsman a pearl tie pin. The bride's gift to the groom was a pearl tie pin and to the groomsman a silver watch case.

Following the church ceremonies, dinner was served at the home of bride's mother, only a few close friends of the bride and groom being present. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy departed on the afternoon train on a wedding trip to New York and other points. Returning, they will take up residence in the Hollybrook apartments, 123 Nepean St. Ottawa.

Among those attending the wedding was Mr. F. A. Brennan, of Lachute, an intimate friend of the groom.

ACADEMY EXAMS.

—:o:—

GRADE III ACADEMY.

ALGEBRA.

Honors,—Grace McOuat and Aida Patterson equal 100, Cameron Hay and Hanna Smith equal 90.

Class II,—Catherine McGibbon 70, Thayer Carpenter and Emma Stewart equal 65, Eleanor Hay 60.

GRADE II ACADEMY.

ALGEBRA.

Honors,—Wesley McAllister, A. Millar, Howard Nicoll and Ruth Riddle equal 100, Doris McIntyre 99, Allison Cottingham, Myrtle Duffy, M. Hope, Willie Hutchins and Nora Somerville equal 95, Jessie Black, L. Cousins and Alex. Murray equal 90.

Class I,—Jean McGibbon, Inez Giles Douglas Simon, Sybil Arthur and L. Giles equal 75.

Class II.—Miriam Burk 65, Margaret McKimmie 64.

Class III,—John W. Smith 55.

GRADE I ACADEMY.

LATIN.

Honors,—Lena Graham 93, Irene Scott 94, Edward McOuat and George Clark equal 91, Bessie Hammond and Wilma Joss equal 90.

Class I,—Kathleen Bradley and E. Inglis equal 89, John Hope 87, Carswell McClure and Jessie Silverson equal 83, Allison Rodger 82, Lewena Kerr, 81, Margaret McGregor 79, E. Centre 77, Constance Banford 76.

Class II,—Annie Drennan 74, Angus Hay and Edgar Hammond equal 73, Ruby McOuat 72, Alma Dixon 64.

Class III,—George Calder 57, George Hammond 54.

GRADE III MODEL.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honors,—Nora Rodgers 97, James Smith, Enid McCullough and Mary Westgate equal 90.

Class I,—Verda Kettyle 85, Jean Higginson 84, George Gagnon 79, L. Morris 75.

Class II,—Ada Nightingale 73, W. Hooper and Kenneth McConnell equal 72, Leona Garretsee 71, Keith Douglas 68, Russell Graham 66, Ena Post 65, Grace Copeland and Edwin Johnson equal 63, Doris Campbell and Elsie Hay equal 61.

Class III,—John McKimmie 59, M. Joss 57, Clifford Leishman 56, Mary Miller 54, Alma Gordon 52, Owen Todd 51, Susan Kelly and Iona Riddle equal 50.

GRADE II MODEL.

DICTATION.

Honors,—Gladys Doig and Victor Graham equal 98, Jessie Paul and Edna Coulin equal 96, Catherine Jones 94, Annie Silverson 92, Edith Beers and Hazel O'Brien equal 90.

Class I,—Dora Bailey 88, Fraser Carson 87, Myrtle Berry 86, Donald Beers 85, Maud Painter 84, P. Cruise 80.

Class II,—Lila Cruise 78, Willis Cruise 70.

GRADE I MODEL.

DICTATION & SPELLING.

Honors,—Doris Hammond 90.

Class I,—Alfred Hunter and George Morrison equal 88, Elsie Lackey and Harold McFaul equal 87, Huntly Buchan and Percy Carpenter equal 86, J. Campbell, Kenneth Hay, S. McNaughton and Lillie Darlington equal 84, Ernest Baldwin, Jas. Calder and Samuel Graham equal 78. Inez Sutton 76.

GRADE IV. ELEMENTARY.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Honors,—Catherine Burwash 91.

Class I,—May Boyd 84, K. Christie 82, Ruby Rodgers 81, Kenneth McOuat 78, Laura McPhail 77.

Class II,—Olive Boyd and Eddie Wilson equal 73, G. Murphy and D. Patterson equal 65, Arthur Lackey 63, Ray Boyd 60.

Class III,—Eddie Barker, Bruce Bradford and John Paul equal 51, E. Giles 52, Anna Scott and W. Shaw equal 50.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY

ARITHMETIC.

Honors,—Ryckman Alexander, G Hammond and Margaret McOuat equal 100, Myrtle Mitchell and Henry Murphy equal 99, Doris Way 98, Ivan Carpenter and Ian Hay equal 96, M. Jones 93, John Armstrong and Roy Chambers equal 90.

Class I,—Jessie Hay 88, Mack McCurrach and Muriel Nichols equal 85 Florence Hunter 83, Mabel Garrard 81.

Class II,—Muriel McIntyre 70, Ethel Hay 60, Arthur Cruise 61.

Class III,—Eugene Grandmaison 59 Lawrence Carpenter 54.

GRADE II ELEMENTARY.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honors,—Florentine Cyr 100, Irene Byron and Annie Fraser equal 98, M. Hunter 90.

Class I,—Lillie Bradford 89, Muriel Burk and Nellie Cowan equal 88, K. Campbell and Lillian Hamilton equal 85, Willie Cottingham 85, Beatrice Cunningham 82, James Hay 81, A. Scott 80, Clifford McFaul 79, Elmer Ryan 77, Gordon Cruise and Hilda Sutton equal 76.

BIRTHS.

—o—

JACKSON,—At Lachute, on Thursday, Oct. 24rd, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson.

A NEW LOT.

We have received a nice new lot of Ladies' Jackets in all sizes.

There are dark and light colours in the newest styles and trimmings.

We cannot get city prices for these beautiful lines.

They must go at low prices.

There are also a few left of the reduced lines at from 5.00 to 7.50 less than half price.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Don't fail to see our New Stock of Trimmed Millinery. All imported. Come early and get a hat Chicago Trimmed and made.

We have a fine line of Ready to Wear Dresses for Fall and Winter, Ladie's Misses and Children's Underwear. Hosiery, Corsets, and Smallware.

Our new stock of China cannot be rivaled. New Goods every few days.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, Nov. 1st.

Extra Good Performance.

Don't Miss It.

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family and for friends far and near

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

"A TRIUMPH" IN TEA QUALITY

"SALADA"

PURE, DELICIOUS AND DELICIOUS AS

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

Free Samples mailed on enquiry.
Address: "SALADA," Toronto.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued).

The communication was an unfortunate one, as far as Mr. Thompson was concerned, since it did but increase his suspicion of, and dislike to, the viands set before him. In consequence of her husband's continuous grumbling, which rendered every meal an ordeal, Annie formed a grand design in her little head—namely, that she would cook a dinner all by herself, and try whether she could satisfy her lord and master better in the culinary line than did the excellent, but far from artistic, Margrete.

For some days previously she studiously read up a cookery book, and although she experienced considerable difficulty in not revealing her intentions to Harry, she managed to keep the secret.

Tuesday was the day appointed for the feast, since on that morning the steamer called at Sandethal, bringing fresh supplies. To Annie's no small relief—for she was full of her project, and had got Herr Christian to explain it to Margrete, so that that damsel might not be unprepared for her presence—Harry, flattered by a dimness round the sun, went out fishing immediately after breakfast, and Ebenezer took himself off with his net. Never had she been so glad to get rid of them.

They had arranged to dine at three, and shortly before one o'clock Annie went into the kitchen.

It was the queerest little cupboard of a place possible; somewhere about nine feet square, and on looking at the tiny and primitive stove up in a corner, the only wonder was, not that the cooking was bad, but that it was done at all. Imagine an iron box of diminutive dimensions, raised about three feet from the ground, possessing two round holes on its flat top, a flue going up to the roof, to allow of the smoke escaping, and a little door in front, through which pieces of stick were periodically inserted.

Roasting, broiling, and baking were out of the question. All food must either be fried or boiled. As she gazed at it, Annie for the first time began to comprehend the difficulties with which Margrete had to contend, and why, when Ebenezer sounded the coffee-pot, or struck his glass for more knives, more forks, more spoons and plates, a mysterious interval invariably took place before the request was complied with.

For there, on a wooden board, lay the whole stock of china and cutlery belonging to the Sandethal establishment, which Margrete was busily engaged in cleaning. Annie made a rapid mental inventory. It consisted of five forks, one with a loose handle, four forks, three table-spoons, three tea-spoons, half-a-dozen plates, of which two were cracked, one riveted, and two hopelessly chipped. She could not help feeling rather remorseful as she looked at this limited supply, and remembered how often the two gentlemen had called out for this, that, and the other, just as if they were at home, and how recklessly they used fresh knives and forks with each course, expecting clean ones to be provided. Poor Margrete, besides having to cook, dish up, and serve, had evidently the additional labor of washing the dirty things in between.

Meantime Annie, exalted by the mere thought of the wonders she meant to achieve, was a little damped, on looking into the interior of the stove, to find no fire burning. Nothing but a heap of white ashes greeted her eyes. However, by signs and the aid of "Bennett's Phrase Book," she contrived to make Margrete understand that she wished the fire lighted at once. Whereupon that substantial hand-maiden opened the back-door, stepped out, and taking up a hatchet, calmly proceeded to lop off a quantity of wood from a log lying outside. This she gathered up in her checkered apron, and brought into the house.

She next put a wooden yoke over her shoulders, to which were attached a couple of zinc buckets, and went down to a little brook hard by, that flowed into the larger river.

Annie was considerably impressed by the amount of labor, which even these modest preparations entailed, and began to feel a great respect for Margrete, who in a rough and ready way, did the entire work of the household, and was cook, parlor-maid, house-maid, water-carrier, wood-hewer and general servant all in her own person. She now struck a match, popped a bit of old newspaper inside the stove, laid two or three sticks on the top of it, puffed away at them vigorously, and in a minute or two the fire was burning quite merrily.

The steamer, besides bringing the accustomed beef, had also brought part of a hask of mutton, and of this Annie determined to make an Irish stew. With her own fair hands she chopped the cutlets asunder, after first washing the meat well in a little salt and water. Then she put them into a saucepan with just enough water to cover them, and added salt and pepper to taste, and some sliced onions. After it had simmered for about twenty minutes, she threw in the potatoes, Margrete looking on with wide, wondering eyes at the sight of "Kjod (meat) being cooked without the indispensable adjuncts of butter and fat. This done, Annie took the small sea-fish, which were already cleaned, and after first beating up the yolk of an egg, brushed each one over separately, then rolled it in bread crumbs. She had difficulty, however, in getting the latter fine enough, as there was only Nett, the assistant little suet from the beef, and melted it down into dripping, in which she fried her fish, and to her intense delight, they came out looking lovely, quite light brown that would have reflected credit on a chef.

To crown all, she brought forth some rice, which she had placed in milk the night before in order to soak well, and gave Margrete injunctions to keep on stirring it, whilst she dished up.

It is an undouted fact, that if some are born to grandeur, others are born to littleness. By littleness is meant, a small house, few servants, and waiting upon themselves. Annie delighted in this simple, homely life; and in that small, smoky kitchen, with its entire freedom from all ceremony. Bending over her saucepans with flushed and anxious face, for she was not altogether certain how their contents would turn out, she was as happy as a queen. She realised unconsciously that the great want in most ladies' lives is work—some honest, healthy occupation to exercise the body and keep the mind at a gentle tension, just sufficient to prevent it from lying fallow, yet not so great as to rouse it into unwholesome activity. Action is at all times beter than thought for a woman. The latter, from the mere circumstances of her position, and the lot assigned by Nature, seldom leads to really happy results, and is apt to make her grow morbid and discontented; whereas some good, bustling pursuit keeps her superfluous energies well and safely engaged.

Annie, as she turned her Irish stew, steaming hot into the dish warmed for its reception, felt that this was the proudest moment of her life, and that she had missed her vocation in becoming the wife of a man possessing eight hundred a year, instead of the helpmate, not only in name but in ded, of some honest and intelligent artisan.

Her air of almost infantine delight and importance, as she placed the Irish stew on the table, right under Ebenezer's nose, so that he might fully inhale the gratifying aroma which arose therefrom, was charming to behold.

"Hulloa!" he exclaimed, giving an approving sniff. "Why! What's this?"

"Taste it," said Annie, blushing red with pleasure. "Taste it, Mr. Hopperton," turning to Harry.

They both did as desired; for indeed the fumes were savoury. Nevertheless Ebenezer began by taking the first mouthful cautiously. Experience had taught him distrust. But he had no sooner clenched his teeth upon it than his whole face brightened, and broke up into smiles, all the more precious to Annie because of their rarity.

"Well!" she said eagerly. "What is it like?"

"First rate. I have not tasted such a dish since I left England. I wonder where on earth Margrete learnt to make so excellent a stew, and why she has never given it to us before."

At this, Annie could contain her pride no longer.

"Because she didn't make it, Ebenezer," and her face was a study. "I made it."

"You! Impossible. Why I did not know you could cook."

"Neither did I," she returned with a joyous laugh, "till I came to try. But one can do most things, if one only puts one's mind to them. Nine times out of ten it's the intelligence that's wanting."

"Well, old girl, I congratulate you highly; and don't mind how often you cook my dinner for me in future."

Altogether the repast was a complete triumph to Annie. She trotted in and out of the kitchen, told Margrete in her broken Norsk to be sure and taste the stew, and brought back the rice, of which both gentlemen highly approved. Harry opened a pot of apricot jam in its honor, and with a jug of new milk in addition, they did such justice to it, that, to use the children's expression, nothing was left for "Mr. Good Manners." Annie was in a state of perfect rhapsody. Her dark eyes sparkled, and on her soft, young cheeks lingered a bloom, imparted by the combined effects of the kitchen fire and excitement.

"Have you had a good dinner?" she asked softly of Harry, when Ebenezer, hearing that Herr Christian had received some letters for him by the steamboat, went out of the room to fetch them.

"First-class. I never had a better in my life; but I am afraid you must be most dreadfuly tired after all your labors on our behalf."

"No, not very, only a little, and," shooting a shy glance at him, "if you are pleased I am more than repaid for any trouble I may have taken."

He looked back at her in return, and was about to say something. Then he checked himself suddenly and walked to the window. What a dear little woman she was to be sure, and what a pity it was that he could not marry her! She would have taken him, he felt certain, and that belief always makes a man feel very kindly disposed towards a woman. It flatters his vanity, and exalts him in his own esteem. Harry was beginning to find it harder and harder to resist temptation.

To be in the same house with a pretty woman, a pretty woman, moreover, who is deeply attached to you, and for whom you entertain an exceedingly warm sentiment in return, and not transegress the bonds of conventional friendship, is trying a man very high indeed. So highly, that Harry doubted if he could stand it much longer.

He foresaw more and more clearly, that sooner or later virtue was bound to succumb. For there was inclination ever present, whispering in his ear, whenever he looked at Annie's fresh, attractive, young face, "Kiss it, kiss it; she won't be very angry. She's much too fond of you to make a fuss."

Granted that inclination was naughty, but then on the other hand, virtue appeared unduly stern. Where was the harm? Where was the harm? So the tempter urged, and ever the answer grew feebler and feebler. He had been within an ace of catching her in his arms and straining her to his heart already. If once his self-control broke down, what would be end of it all?

He preferred not to reply to that question. He could not do so to his satisfaction, and yet the desire to feel the touch of Annie's lips grew daily stronger. Nothing but Ebenezer's presence restrained him. His sense of honor did not approve, but that fact is often insufficient to prevent people from doing wrong. If it were, the world would be a great deal better than it is.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Mr. Thompson came rushing back into the sitting-room in a great state of excitement, holding an open letter in his hand.

"Annie," he said abruptly to his wife, "can you pack up your things at once?"

"Pack up my things!" she echoed in amazement.

"Yes. It appears that the steamer has gone on to another small Fjord some way distant, but Herr Christian tells me she touches at Sandethal again this evening, on her return journey. It is now quarter to four," looking at his watch. "Can you be ready to start at six?"

She turned deadly pale, and for a few seconds all the mainsprings of her being seemed to come to a standstill. Her heart ceased beating, an icy chill clogged the free circulation of her blood. It had come then at last—the thing she so dreaded and feared. Henceforth, her path and Harry Hopperton's would lie far apart. She might never see him more. With difficulty she gulped down a rising sob.

"Why, what's the matter with you?" exclaimed Ebenezer, struck by her extreme pallor. "You are as white as a sheet, and look as if a feather would knock you down."

By a supreme effort she collected herself. She could feel that Harry's eyes were upon her, as well as her husband's.

"It's—it's nothing," she stammered. "I—I don't feel quite well, that's all."

"The heat has upset you, no doubt," said Mr. Thompson, more sympathetically than usual. "You will get a cool air on the Fjord, and very likely the sail will do you good."

She shook her head, and smiled a melancholy smile.

"Ebenezer," she gasped rather than said, "I—I can't come to-day, indeed I can't."

"Why not?" he asked sternly. "What nonsense is this?"

"My clothes have gone to the wash, and I could not possibly get them back in time."

"H'm! that's awkward; but surely you can take them as they are."

"If I could have them at once, yes, most certainly," she said, gathering courage, as her determination not to say good-bye to Harry in this sudden manner strengthened. "Unfortunately, the washerwoman lives a long way up the valley, and there would not be time between now and six o'clock to send a man to fetch them back. The thing is impossible."

He frowned, and walked meditatively up and down the room for a few minutes, whilst Harry sat and watched him in silence, guessing pretty well the state of Annie's mind, and wondering what the issue would be of this marital divergence of opinion.

At length Ebenezer spoke.

"I must go, at any rate, "even if you don't, or won't."

She breathed a sigh of relief. She felt like a prisoner doomed to die, who, although he knows his death is inevitable, yet hails with strange, unreasoning joy, a prolongation, however short, of life.

"It is not that I won't go, but that I can't, Ebenezer," she returned. "But why this sudden alteration of your plans? Has anything happened? Have you had bad news from England?"

"No, but I have just received a letter from my friend Smith, asking me to be sure and meet him to-morrow, at a place called Yokuldal. He says that he finds he is unable to come on here as we had arranged, owing to pressure of business, which will necessitate his taking a much shorter holiday than usual. Therefore, if I would see him at all, this is my only chance."

Now Mr. Smith was the one human being in the world, excepting himself and his wife, for whom Mr. Thompson possessed the smallest sentiment of affection. He was the only friend he had, and perhaps Ebenezer prized his friendship all the more on that account. Anyhow, Annie had not taken long to discover that "Smith" was likely to prove a bete noire as far as she was concerned, since he was mixed up with all their plans, formed a daily theme of conversation, and apparently was considered indispensable to their hapiness, even during the honeymoon.

She had never met this Mr. Smith, but on the whole it was perhaps not unnatural that she should have taken a dislike to him, and viewed him with profound suspicion. For herself she neither could nor would leave Sandethal so hurriedly. On this point she was quite resolved. The last farewell to Harry Hopperton might be all left her to cherish in the future. In the long, long years to come, when existence had become an automatic process, destitute of joy or hope, her memory must at least have something on which to feed. Without one bright recollection to keep her heart from growing wholly dead and callous, Life would be impossible. She simply could not face it.

With the quickness of resource for which her sex is remarkable, she now sought to obtain a reprieve, and, as the surest means of arriving at her object, cunningly endeavored not to appear to oppose her husband's desires. Instinct told her that this was the only way of encompassing her end; for if she once allowed him to see how desperately anxious she was to remain at Sandethal, if only for an extra couple of days, all chance of his letting her do so would be over to a certainty.

Alas! that even Love, the noblest of human passions, should teach dissimulation and induce naturally honest and straightforward natures to stoop to deceit. But thus it is always, when the affections stray in an unlawful channel, and they cannot find scope without descending to hypocrisy. They seek to free themselves from the conventionality of custom and the laws laid down by their fellow-men, but in reality there is no doing any such thing. Conscience inwardly and The World outwardly, its opinions and verdicts, are terrible foes with which to contend. They cut you down at every step.

Annie was beginning to experience this on a small scale. Already she blushed to think how greatly she had deteriorated morally, and how her mind was attuning itself to unrighteous thoughts and growing accustomed to them. Nevertheless, it takes a good deal to stop the stone that is once set a-rolling. Directly it became necessary for her to conceal what she felt—when she was bound to take to acting to hide passion and cover shame, then she was no longer innocent, or as she once had been.

She lost something, and knew that she had done so; but even this knowledge, painful and humiliating as it was, failed to check the infatuation by which her whole being was possessed.

Although she could not shut her eyes to the changes—changes, too, entirely for the worse—going on within her, she was equally powerless to hinder them. And to a sensitive high-toned nature, perhaps, there is no more exquisite pain than that occasioned by a sense of spiritual retrogression, when the lusts of the body conquer the mind and dominat ethe intellect. It requires very coarse clay to sin with impunity. Those made of finer material suffer agonies during the process of degradation.

Annie now turned to Ebenezer with a smile, whose insincerity he did not detect.

"Of course," she said in her sweetest and most submissive manner, "I would pack up my things and come with you this minute, were it possible. In fact, I think we have had about enough of Sandethal, but you see for yourself that I am placed in a dilemma."

"I don't see it. You say so," he growled.

"Now what I propose is this," she went on, paying no attention to the remark. "Catch the boat this evening, and go off to Yokuldal to meet Mr. Smith, and I will follow in the course of a day or two."

"You can't," he said, mollified by her apparent readiness to depart. "There's no boat for another week, and what would you do here by yourself all that time?" glancing with no very good will at Harry.

(To be continued.)



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For a sample cake, send 2c stamp to the Andrew Jergens Co. Ltd. 4 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

OPERATING ON THE HEART.

Once Thought One of the Impossible Things.

Probably the most daring chapter in modern surgery is that which treats of operations on the heart. "The road to the heart is only two or three inches long, but it has taken surgery nearly 2,600 years to traverse it," is one writer's striking remark. How recent this work is is made plan from the fact that a book published by Stephen Paget in 1895, contained a chapter on Surgery of the Heart—the words being contemptuously inclosed in quotation marks, says the World's Work. The scientist, as well as the layman, looked upon the heart with an almost superstitious awe. Any injury necessarily implied death; any interference with such an injury could only hasten the end. Yet many shrewd observers in the course of the ages had noted that all heart wounds did not result in instantaneous death.

It was not until ten or fifteen years ago that surgeons began to act upon this knowledge. In exceptional cases death did not result immediately from a heart wound; there were intervals of a few minutes, a few days or a few weeks. Why not utilize this interval in an attempt to sew up the wound? Medical history now reports many successful operations of this kind. An especially noteworthy one, performed upon an Alabama negro boy in 1902, illustrates the resources of modern heart surgery. This boy had been the victim of a stab wound. The knife had penetrated the apex of the heart and passed into the left ventricle, making a wound nearly half an inch long. When the boy was placed on the operating table, in a little negro cabin, the signs of death had already appeared. His feet were cold, his face showed signs of the utmost distress. The surgeons made a little window-like opening just above the heart. Through this they could readily see the injured organ, the blood spurting from the wound at each pulsation. One surgeon put in his hand, pulled the heart upward and held it while another sewed the wound with catgut. The operation—performed without an anesthetic—lasted 55 minutes; on the sixteenth day the boy was sitting up; in a short time his heart was as good as new.

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READING THE BRAIN.

Would Turn Things Upside Down If We Could Do It.

If experiments now being made on the brain of the late Dr. Maurice Howard Richardson by his former scientific associates should furnish the desired results, this old world would have to be placed on a different footing from any that it ever held before, whether for better or worse. The end sought after is to read the thoughts which they think leave a permanent impression upon the brain in a series of definite lines. Dr. Richardson was a firm believer in this theory, and it was that it might be studied in his own case that he made disposition of his brain in his will.

By analogy, at least, the idea presents features that rob it of absurdity. The manner in which the steel needle makes its impression on the wax cylinder of the phonograph, and the later reversal of the operation for the purpose of reproducing the message, is one of the best illustrations of a possible similar process in the phenomena of mental impressions and their translation into speech or action. That the similarity appealed to Mr. Edison himself seems more than probable, as he has in this, as in other views, fully committed himself to a wholly materialistic conception of life.

If the theory, then, has even slight kindred evidences in its favor, the researches now being carried on with much secrecy may disclose unexpected results. If the lines on the brain should be found related to definite thought impressions, their interpretation is not beyond human powers. The same order of mind that wrested the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics from the mutilated Rosetta Stone may possibly do as much from the brain of a dead professor, bringnig to light the thoughts which he kept hidden even from his own heart while in life.

Should this come about, however, it is hardly necessary to speculate upon the portentious changes that would be wrought. No man could hide himself, nor could any nation practice the arts of diplomacy. No one could be led astray that was not willing to go. The Black Hand would betray its own secrets, and the white slaver convict himself. Congressional investigations would cease, and the reformer disclose at a glance whether he really liked grape juice or preferred something stronger. And John couldn't even think that his wife thinks he is going to the club, for fear that she would find him out, the gay deceiver.

In view of which, together with a thousand and one other complications that would ensue, it will perhaps be best if the Harvard scientists fail of their purpose.

The New Woman.

Mrs. Knicker: "Are you going to take a course in a business college?"

Mrs. Rocker: "Yes; I want to find out how to get more money out of Jack."



A bite of this and a taste of that, all day long, dulls the appetite and weakens the digestion.

Restore your stomach to healthy vigor by taking a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal—and out out the "piecing".

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets

are the best friends for sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

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Those Sweet Girls.

"So you are engaged to Tom?"

"Yes."

"My dear, I congratulate you. Tom is the nicest fiance I ever had."



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Can Be Overcome

A Simple Home Remedy Now Cures Lack of Energy, Loss of Ambition, and a Feeling of "Don't-Care."

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That miserable nervousness and half-sick tired-all-the-time condition is due nine cases in ten to a clogged-up system. You grow irritable and despondent, you lack ambition, energy seems all gone. Surest road to health is by the frequent use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they will make you feel like new all over in a short time.

Writing from his home in Barcelona, Mr. Frederick G. Mayer states: "I think no one ever suffered as severely as I did for nearly six months. So many serious symptoms were developing as a consequence of this evil condition of my system that I realized I must find a remedy. The strong pills of various kinds I tried seemed after their first effects were over to make me far worse and I did not know which way to turn for relief. I saw Dr. Hamilton's Pills advertised, and the first box used satisfied me. I found a true remedy. Instead of griping with undue activity, Dr. Hamilton's Pills acted as naturally as if physic had not been taken. I never had to increase the dose and, indeed, within a month I reduced it, and when the system finally acted of its own accord as a result of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I took a dose twice a week only, just to make sure the old condition would not come back."

No other remedy cures constipation and biliousness so easily or safely as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are an ideal family remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold in 25c. boxes, five for $1.00, all druggists and storekeepers or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

ABOUT THE GREAT LAKES.

A Few Facts Which Are Not Generally Known.

We all know in a general way that Lake Superior is the largest and Lake Ontario the smallest of the Great Lakes, but the relative facts are scarcely known to the average person. While Lake Michigan ranks second in size, being forty-five miles shorter than Lake Superior, it is twice as deep at its greatest depth, the figures being 900 feet for Lake Superior and 1,800 feet for Lake Michigan, so that in cubical contents the latter far outreaches Superior. Lake Huron's greatest depth also is a hundred feet more than that of Lake Superior, so that the greatest is not superior to everything after all.

Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are comparatively shallow, with maximum depth of 204 feet and 412 feet, and yet we should not like to fall overboard in either of them. In width—maximum figures—Lake Superior comes first with 160 miles, Huron second with 105, Michigan third with 84, Erie fourth with 60, and Ontario last with only 52 miles of greatest breadth.

In comparison with its area, Ontario leads with a drainage of 29,769 square miles for its area of 6,700, the others being Erie, drainage 39,860, area 23,000 square miles; Michigan, drainage 70,000, area 22,400 square miles; and Superior, drainage 85,000, area 32,000 square miles. Drop in elevation is very gradual, Lake Superior being 600 feet above sea-level, Michigan 578 feet, Huron 574 feet, Erie 564 feet, and then comes a big drop to 234 feet for Lake Ontario.

Sunday School Teacher—"What is the conscience?" Bright Boy—"It's wot makes you sorry w'en you get found out."

Well Met—

A Good Appetite

And

Post Toasties

A dainty, nourishing dish for breakfast, lunch or supper—ready to serve direct from the package with cream and sugar.

"Toasties" are thin bits of choice Indian Corn—skilfully cooked and toasted to an appetizing golden brown.

Wholesome
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Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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Windsor, Ontario.

While Chief Justice Sir William Meredith was lately hearing a case he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the room.

"Young man," called out the Chief Justice, "you are making a great deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?"



Sir William Meredith.

"Your Honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat and I am trying to find it."

"Well," said the venerable justice, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that disturbance."

MOTHER AND BABY.

Every mother is anxious for the welfare of her little ones—above all she wants them to have good health. Thousands of mothers have learned the secret of keeping their little ones healthy — they have learned that by keeping Baby's Own Tablets in the house and giving an occasional dose to the little ones that they will escape constipation, vomiting, colic, colds, worms, etc. The Tablets never fail to be of service in keeping the baby healthy and happy. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CURIOUS GREETINGS.

Some Strange Customs the People of Various Races Observe.

The kiss, the hand-shake and the bow are the salutations that are in the most universal use at the present day. Yet there exist races to whom these forms of greeting would seem as ludicrous as their own customs seem to us. In this connection Reclam's Universum describes some curious customs that the people of various races observe when they greet one another.

The prostration and the salaam, salutations that many Orientals use, are only more pronounced forms of the bow. So there is a connection between the embrace, so common in civilized countries, and the greeting of the member of the Koiari tribe of British New Guinea, who, in saluting a missionary, placed one arm about his neck and stroked him under the chin.

Among the Masai and the Ukerewe, it is a mark of respect to greet an acquaintance or a stranger by spitting at him. Almost as strange is the custom ascribed to the Tibetans of sticking out the tongue by way of salutation. Rubbing noses is quite common; the Burmese, and many tribes of Eskimos, Laplanders, and Malays do so.

Stranger than any of these customs is the weeping salutation that has been observed among central South American Indians. This form of greeting occurs, too, in the Andaman Islands, New Zealand, and Polynesia. A Portuguese explorer describes the custom as he saw it used among a tribe of South American Indians:

"Whenever a guest enters a hut he is immediately honored, and made welcome by being wept over. Without a word being spoken, he is led to the hammock. As soon as he is seated, the hostess and her daughters, and any of their girl friends who happen to be in the house at the time, come and sit about the guest, touch him lightly with their fingers, and commence to weep loudly and to shed many tears; during this ceremony, in a sort of connected discourse, they recite everything that has happened to them recently, and talk of the hardships of the road that the visitor has suffered, and of anything and everything that can arouse compassion and tears. The guest, his hand before his face, pretends to weep, and does not speak until the crying has gone on for some time. Then they all wipe away their tears, and become as lively and merry as if they had never cried in all their lives."

Friend.—"Were you smitten by your wife before you married her?" Penhecker—"Yes, but not half so much as I have been since."

PIMPLES THICKLY SCATTERED ON FACE

In Bad Condition. Pimples Large, Face Sore and Itchy. Looked Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Two Weeks.

Muncey, Ontario.—"Some time ago my face was in a very bad condition with some kind of pimples. The pimples were thickly scattered. The tops of them were white; matter was in them. They were quite large and my face was sore and itchy and looked badly. I had to scratch to be comfortable and sometimes lost my sleep. The sores lasted about two months and I tried some ointments but didn't like them. Then I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, used them for two weeks and I was completely cured." (Signed) Alex. R. Oke, April 2, 1912.



SCALY ECZEMA ON FACE

Clarkson, Ontario.—"My little girl, aged two years, started with a skin disease on her face, so I called in the doctor and he said it was eczema. The skin was quite red and all scaly. I washed the parts well with the Cuticura Soap and then I put the Cuticura Ointment on. You ought to see her now — as fair as a lily!

"I suffered a great deal with piles. I had them very bad, and they itched and burned so I could hardly bear it. When I got the Cuticura Ointment I tried it. Now it has entirely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Cyrus Ward, Jan. 1, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter D. & C. Corp., Dept. 53D, Boston, U.S.A., for free sample of each with 32-page book.

SUGAR FACTORIES IN BRAZIL.

Population Requires 8½ Kilos Per Head.

There are now in Brazil 3,546 primitive sugar factories and 120 more or less well equipped factories. Together these produce 300,000 to 320,000 tons of sugar annually. But in order to keep the minimum price of sugar in our internal market above a price below which our little manufacturers say would be utter ruin to them, it is necessary to put on a prohibitive duty by which we suffer an export loss of 90,000 tons of sugar which should be produced. The population of Brazil requires about eight and one-half kilos of sugar a head annually, while in other countries the consumption varies from 15 to 40 kilos a head, as in England, Australia and New Zealand. It is evident that a good number of small producers would disappear before the great manufacturers. But what difference should that make? This is a fatal law of modern industry to which one is obliged to submit in Brazil as elsewhere. Brazil evidently would also profit by abandoning her beet root sugar.

GIN PILLS FOR WOMEN

Read What Mrs. Harris Says About Them.

Mrs. T. Harris of Tyneside, Ont., knows all about GIN PILLS. "I am now taking my third box of GIN PILLS," she writes. "The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism but it has all left me. I strongly advise all women, who suffer from Pain In The Back and Weak Kidneys, to try GIN PILLS."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Practical.

Mrs. W.—Odd invitations Mrs. Reid issued for the coming nuptials of her daughter—just written affairs, with the first line reading, "Mrs. L. W. Reid requests the honor of your presents," etc.

Mrs. W.—Truthful, at any rate.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burn's, Etc.

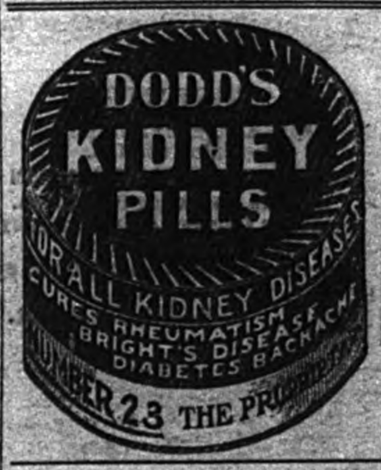
A Sign.

"Jinks appears to be putting aside something for a rainy day." "His failure to return umbrellas made me suspect as much."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Value of a Good Name.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. Both are treasures and both easily lost. It is no small thing to be well thought of among friends and neighbors But to lose that confidence is to lose the best part of one's possessions. Reputation may be regained, but it may not be until the best years of life are past and opportunities departed forever.



Horse Distemper

An Experienced Horseman Solemnly Declares Nothing Is So Satisfactory as Nerviline.

Says Nerviline is Fine Liniment.

"After fifty years' experience in raising horses I can safely testify that no remedy gives such good results for an all-round stable liniment as Nerviline." Thus opens the very earnest letter of J. J. Evanston, who lives near Wellington. "I had a very valuable horse that took distemper a month ago, and was afraid I was going to lose him. His throat swelled and hard lumps developed. His nostrils ran and he had a terrible cough. I tried different remedies, but was unable to relieve my horse of his pain and suffering till I started to use Nerviline. I mixed a bottle of Nerviline and sweet oil and rubbed the mixture on the throat and chest three times a day, and you would scarcely believe the way that horse picked up. Nerviline cured him. I also have used Nerviline for colic in horses and cows, and earnestly recommend it to every man that is raising stock."

For strains, sprains, swellings, colic, distemper, coughs and colds, no liniment will prove so efficacious in the stable as "Nerviline"—it's good for man or beast, for internal or external use. Wherever there is pain, Nerviline will cure it. Refuse substitutes. Large size bottles, 50c.; trial size, 25c., at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Risky.

Griggs—I see the English women who are health faddists are wearing their hair unconfined.

Briggs—My wife wore hers that way one night, and it fell out of the window.

LIQUID SULPHUR

used according to directions is one of the most potent restoratives that can be taken into the system. It cleanses the blood and makes it possible for the organs to do their work properly.

ECZEMA and eruptions of the skin yield at once to treatment. Hundreds are more than willing to testify to the beneficial results of using LIQUID SULPHUR.

RHEUMATISM is simply the result of impure blood and clogged blood vessels. LIQUID SULPHUR removes the cause of the impurity and cleanses the blood channels.

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Flower With a History.

On the score of age alone, the peony should command the interest of all flower-lovers. It has a history which began many hundreds of years ago. The tree peony, more than any other flower, has been the glory and pride of the Chinese for nearly 500 years, and has been a subject for the painters and a theme for the poets. In China, for more than 1,000 years, a record has been kept of the parentage of seedlings of this peony and their characteristics. Its great beauty and fragrance made it, centuries ago, the favorite flower of China's emperors, and it was called Hwa Wang—king of flowers.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Not That.

B. A. De Gree—My stomach's out of order, doctor.

Doc. Shipp—Have you tried home-cooking?

B. A. De Gree—No, that's not the reason.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain.

Yours truly,
W. C. McCUBAN.

14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.
P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

Query.

Lady Customer (peeved)—I've come to return this paper-cutter. It's not ivory, as represented.

Storekeeper (musingly)—I wonder whether that elephant had false teeth?

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids, Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Her Best Bargain.

An old lady accompanied by her daughter who was about to be married, went to Dublin to make some purchases. Having finished shopping, as they had some time to spare, they strolled into the Phoenix Park, and feeling tired, they sat down on two chargeable chairs. Shortly afterwards the collector came around and demanded twopence. The old lady asked, "What for?" So then the collector explained that if she wanted the chairs they would have to pay a penny each for them. "Oh," said the daughter, joining in, "we'll take half a dozen, and I think it's the best bargain we've made today."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

If You Are Troubled In This Way Break It Off.

Some people's lives are made a misery to them by senseless little habits they cannot get away from, such as the habit of counting the steps they take. If a man once learns that trick he is in for a bad time.

Another common trouble is that which leads people to avoid walking on the cracks between the flagstones of the pavement. There is no reason for it. It is just a habit, and a very bothersome habit, too.

Then there is the man who can never go to sleep until he has turned over three times. However tired he may be he has to make those three turns because he has allowed himself to get into the habit.

There are others who cannot sit comfortably in a room unless they can see the door. They are not expecting anyone to come in and attack them; they are not expecting anything at all. But they have got the habit.

It would be easy to fill a whole page with a list of such stupid little tricks as these. The doctors know all about them, and they will tell you that people who do such things are neurotic.

If you find yourself suffering from anything of the kind, the only thing to do is to get all your willpower to work at once and break it off. Men have been driven mad by such trifles as these.

A DIVORCE GRANTED.

After many years of patient suffering you can be divorced from corns by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor, which acts in 24 hours without pain. Refuse a substitute because "Putnam's" is the remedy that is safe and painless. 25c at all dealers.

Getting Busy.

Mrs. Crabshaw—I thought you were going to speak to that young man who has been calling on daughter so long?

Crabshaw—I guess it's coming out all right, my dear. The telephone bill this month looks as if there was something doing.

His Last.

The Crank.—This is the last time I'll ever camp out. The Enthusiast—Well, you shouldn't camp out unless you can enjoy yourself without being comfortable.



1 ELECTRIC DYNAMO
OR GENERATOR
FOR SALE
30 K.W., 110 VOLTS, D.C.,
675 R. P. M.
At a Very Reasonable Figure for Immediate Sale.
S. FRANK WILSON & SONS,
73 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.



FOR SALE
Pulleys & Shafting
Suitable for Mills, Manufacturing Plants, Printing Houses, Etc.

2 Wood Split Pulleys, 12½ x 48 in. for 3 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 48 in. for 2 15/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 12½ x 28 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.
1 Wood Split Pulley, 10½ x 36 in. for 3 7/16 in. shaft.

Pulleys of smaller sizes and Shafting of various lengths and sizes to be sold at very low figures.

Box 23,
Wilson Publishing Co., Toronto.

EDUCATION.

ELLIOTT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronto, Canada's Popular Commercial School. Magnificent Catalogue free.

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario, some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR Sale in good Ontario town. Excellent opening for man of energy. Write Wilson Publishing Company, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED.—PERMANENT MEN OR Women locally. Salary and Commission. Make Five to Ten Dollars day, spare time accepted. J. L. Nichols Co., Publishers, Toronto, Canada.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND 15 CENTS FOR THE WALTZ Song Success, "My Wonderful Girl." E. Wilson, 25 Melinda St., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS WANTED IN every town to handle household necessity. Sells on sight. Agents make $5.00 to $8.00 a day. Apply N. Wilson, 25 Melinda, Toronto.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY AND BLADder Stones, Kidney trouble, Gravel, Lumbago and kindred ailments positively cured with the new German remedy, "Sanol," price $1.50. Another new remedy for Diabetes Mellitus, and sure cure, is "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price $2.00 from druggists or direct. The Sanol Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE **FOR SALE**

SALE
OF USED
AUTOMOBILES

THE Cars listed below have been taken in exchange for our latest models with the Knight Motor. They are in good repair, fully inspected, and are ready to go on the road. The prices we are asking are just what we allowed for them in exchange.

"RUSSELL" Model "88," fitted with Daimler-Knight Motor. Beautiful Torpedo body. Fully equipped, at a reasonable price $1,500.00

"RUSSELL" Model "R." A five-passenger Touring Car in splendid shape. Price $800.00

"RUSSELL" Model "22." A beautiful five-passenger, 120-inch wheel base, 36-inch wheel. A fully equipped Touring Car with the Knight motor. This car will carry our regular guarantee. Price, $1,500.00

The cars are in splendid shape, and will bear examination and comparison with any others on the market.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED
100 RICHMOND STREET WEST.

Long Distance Phone, Adel. 3276.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1913.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE. - QUE

Main Lines and Branch Lines.

Mr J. E. Walsh, chairman of the transportation committee of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, is of the opinion that the railway lines the country now needs are branch lines. He considers that the country has all the trunk mines it requires. It is early in the day to speak of any material developments or services in this country as in a state of finality. In the course of Canada's development wonders have been wrought, but we are only at the begiuning of the country's great career. It is impossible to anticipate the needs and the advances of so great a country.

We cannot, it is true, have many transcontinental lines though it is not impossible that a route may be found for another that will be of great public utility. Some day the Intercolonial may be attended farther west, and ultimately it may reach the Pacific coast. That there must be many north and south lines is a statement perhaps sufficiently implied in the contention that it is only branch lines we need. Independent though new trunk lines running north and south might be much of their business would be tributary to the lines of transcontinental systems must, as Mr. Walsh maintains, keep on sprouting out new branches. It is only by doing so continuously that the three transcontinental railways can properly serve and develop the vast country over which they stretch. But the construction and operation of branch lines breed constantly increasing traffic for the main lines. The latter, therefore, cannot stand still. They must doule and treble, and perhaps in some sections quadruple their tracks. They must increase their terminal and junctional accommodations accordingly: Immense expenditure will continue to be necessary for construction on the main lines. It was because the branch lines were so numerous and so productive of freight that the congestion on the main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway became so great from Winnipeg west as to render necessary tue double-tracking of that portion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has gone on with the work of double-tracking, until now between Vancouver and Sudbury the length of double track, constructed or in course of construction, on the main line is 1,453 miles. That is about three-fifths of the whole distance between Sudbury and Vancouver is or is being, double-tracked.

But the building and development of branch lines goes on at the same time, and the flow of traffic from these affluents to the main line calls for the broadening of that way. When the double track was completed between Winnipeg and Fort William the benefit was immediately felt in the accelerated grain movement. The improvement facilitated the return of cars for reloading. On a single track, crowded with trains, the return movement had been greatly impeded. Branch lines are needed but the more of them we get the more trackway must be provided on the main lines.

CORRESPONDENCE

To THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR,—

I thought it would be of interest to most of your readers who take an active part in Sunday School work throughout the County to know a little about the 48th Annual Sunday School Convention held at Ottawa Oct. 22-24th, of which I had the pleasure to attend.

The Convention was held in Knox Church. As I entered the main entrance the first thing I took notice of was a fine auditorium. Over the pulpit was a large banner, Get the kingdom Vision. On the platform were, The Mayor of Ottawa, Prof. O. E. Excel who had charge of the singing, Rev. E. W. Halpenny, President Gibson, of Ontario.

The 1st on the programme was a beautiful Hymn, The Touch of His Hand on mine, which was new to most of us, yet was sung with great effect. Prof. E O. Excell is a Master of music, and is full of enthusiasm for his work. He gave out another Hymn, The Old Church in the Valley, which no one seemed to know, he asked the audience who was going to sing this, a voice from the gallery cried E. O. Excell. His great face looked up with a broad smile, Yes he said, "I'll sing it with you. All ready," and every one was singing, Come oh come to church in the Valley. Well done, cried the Prof., and a broad smile swept over his face as he said, "That's better than a solo by Excell." Then we had a short but splendid address by Miss B. Raine, who said the policy of our Sunday School is to find the need of our Schools and when these needs are found to supply these needs. You ask who are to supply these needs. Your Pastors, Superintendents, teachers. Look at this banner, 'Get the Kingdom Vision,' read it, ponder over it, get a Vision, an ideal what your School or class should be and then go to work with determination to get that ideal realized. Put business methods into your Church and Sunday School work. Then some teachers complain, that it is hard to keep the Boys and Girls in their teens in Sunday School.

She points to the banner again, 'Get the vision.' Boys and Girls in their teens need different teaching than the little folks For instance. Give each boy or girl in their [illegible] question or some work to interest them. You live in a City or town. Ask one to tell you next Sunday, something he has noticed through the week, regarding Physical Fitness; another, some important question of Morality; another one the spiritual side of life and questions that appeal to the life of the Sunday School. Church Community, and very soon every one will take such an interest in these important questions that they will not miss a Sunday. These boys and girls are the future citizens. They will soon be office bearers and you cannot tell what effect these things will have upon their lives.

Again she says that to make a successful superintendent the teachers and officers must co-operate with him. If they have elected for that office without co-operation, the school falls to pieces. It is not the Boy or the Girl problem, it is leadership that is the problem to day, and no man or woman is a leader unless led by the Holy Spirit.

Then followed an address by Rev. J. H. Murray a former pastor of Lakefield. He says, First we need thorough preparation of the lesson and need to illustrate the lesson. Children do not need sermons. We are not teaching for to-day but for life. The grey haired man forgets yesterday's sermon, but he remembers the Sunday School of sixty years ago. therefore how important to carry out the commands of Christ, "Feed my Lambs."

But the best thing I enjoyed was an address on Temperance, by Miss Stevenson. How I wished the people who are afraid to stand up for the cause and come out boldly and face the ballot with a clear consience, could have heard that address, illustrated with charts. She says that in our Sunday School work there must come the teaching of Temperance and Temperance must be taught by fact and not by exhortation and then present the facts to the eye. She here showed us the head and body of a man, marked off in sections, showing how whiskey destroys the power house of man which is the brain, how all the nerve centres lead to the brain and how man loses self control saying and doing things he would not do when sober Then she went on to show how tobacco poisons the blood and how self indulgence wrecks manhood and womanhood, and how the human race to-day is facing the effects of intemperance by having children born into the world blind insane and deformed, the issue of drunkard fathers and tobacco using mothers. Is it not time she says to wake up, that the children in our schools may be taught the evil of intemperance and taught that their bodies are the Temple of the Holy Ghost and that God requires us to keep them pure for He gave us pure bodies and God requires all the powers he gave us to use for the uplifting of the human race.

Another fine address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Fulcher, who said that in a community, generaly, the Business and the Social Side of life held two thirds while the Church occupied a little place in the corner. It should be, he stated that the Church should surround the business and social life, and if we cannot get people to Church and Sunday school we should break the four walls of our Churches and Schools and go out after them. There are a number of people who never read the bible, therefore if we want these men women and children we must meet them on their own ground and lead them with a loving hand We must be willing to go two miles with them, to get them to come our way one mile

There are a lot of other good points which I would like to tell of but space forbids What is the success of these conventions;—Enthusiasm—what made Prof. O. E. Excell a master and leader of Song? Enthusiasm—what makes a Church, Sunday School or any thing a success? Enthusiasm. Fellow workers for all that's noble and uplifting in this Town of Lachute and Vicinity, have you got it? If not get it in Enthusiasm.

Yours Truly,

E. DARLINGTON.

Then we got a chance at a fine lot of Ladies Costumes in Black, Blue and Tweeds Various sizes. You surely want one of these beautiful tailored Suits

W. BANFORD & SON.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

LOUIS BIGRAS, CARTER

Bethany Street Lachute

Friday, October 31st, 1913

The following effects:—One driving mare, 1 driving horse, 1 two seated express, 1 three seated express, 2 top buggies, 3 buggies, 1 concord buggy 2 seats, 1 Summer and Winter cab. 2 cutters, 1 rack sleigh, 1 jump seated sleigh, 1 burlo, 1 three seated sleigh, 2 lengths of hose, 4 sets of single harness, 1 set of double harness, forks and shovels, 2 sideboards, 2 lounges, 1 camp bed, 1 bed, chairs, tables, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The property will also be offered for sale.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS; $10 00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 6 per cent per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

We have heaps of dress goobs too, among them a large assortment of Blues, and the prices? Well that is the last thing to worry about with us.

W. BANFORD & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

—o—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs Dorcina Desjardins, widow of Joseph Desjardins, as tutrix for her minor child, Annette Desjardins, of St. Joseph du Lac, county of Two Mountains, and Arthur I. Vallieres of Montreal, as subrogate-tutor, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to be authorised to consent to the final alienation of the moveable and immoveable effects mentioned in a deed of gift by Polydore Desjardins to Joseph Desjardins, dated the 16th of February, 1903, and for other purposes.

(Signed)

DORCINA DESJARDINS.

(Signed)

ARTHUR I. VALLIERES.

Petitioners.

Montreal October 4th, 1913. 11-7

WANTED,—A Blacksmith for general work. Apply to,

F. A. THIBEAULT,

11-21 St. Andrews East.

We have also received a nice lot of Ladies Dresses, newest colours and styles from $5.00 to $1.00. You must see them.

W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE,—A Blacksmith Shop, with all tools, well situated. Gasoline engine and all necessaries for carriage making. Selling because of sickness. Easy terms.

Apply to

11-21 F. A. THIBEAULT,

St. Andrews East.

It was a wise man who defined a grapefruit as "a lemon which had a chance and took it." Most so-called chances are no good unless they are taken, and usually they have to be well nursed after taking. There's a fine future for the town—or the man—which everlastingly digs after success, and just grins and goes on when in the natural course of things a decision to quit might be expected.

The Armour Co., Chicago, Ill., has planned a meat packing plant in Saskatoon, Sask. The site has been purchased.

FOR SALE,—A Guernsey Cow, in full milk—quiet.

Apply to,

R. GAMMON,

CANADIAN INDUSTRY SHOULD PRODUCE

Much More Butter For Home Market And Cheese For Export

Canada is an importer of butter. Such is a startling feature of the latest report of the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. The following table shows that, while Denmark was the enviable exporter to the United Kingdom of 177,649,136 pounds for the year ending November 30, 1912, Canada's meagre contribution was 4,256 pounds. This contribution was merely incidental, as this country's imports of butter during the same period amounted to nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The bulk of it came from New Zealand.

This would seem to indicate that the butter industry of this country is on the decline. But such is not the case. We produce more, but are consuming a great deal more. It is estimated that Canadians are using in one way or another about $40,000,000 worth more a year of dairy products than they were a decade ago. In 1903 the Prairie Provinces produced about 300,000 pounds of creamery butter, and last year 4,000,000 pounds. Their requirements in 1903 were 500,000 pounds against 20,000,000 last year. That is requirements have been multiplied about 40 times. Altogether Canada now consumes close to $100,000,000 worth of milk, and its products, in the course of a year. The increased needs are due chiefly to the rapid increase in population, but in large measure to the increased use of sweet cream and ice cream. It is estimated that the ice cream manufactured in 1912 was equivalent to 2,000,000 pounds of butter, and the sweet cream used to 6,000,000 pounds.

The Prairie Provinces are developing the dairy industry in a scientific manner. In the east farmers are quickening their efforts. If, however, Canada is to maintain her export trade in cheese, in competition with other growing commercial countries, if she is to meet her own needs in butter the industry must surely be extended indefinitely all over the Dominion.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Royal Mail Service

VIRGINIAN	Tues.	Oct. 7
TUNISIAN	Tues.	Oct. 14
VICTORIAN	Tues.	Oct. 21
CORSICAN	Tues.	Oct. 28

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Royal Mail Service

SCANDINAVIAN	Sat.	Oct. 6
HESPERIAN	Thurs.	Oct. 9
PRETORIAN	Sat.	Oct. 18
GRAMPIAN	Thurs.	Oct. 23

MONTREAL-HAVRE-LONDON

SCOTIAN	Sun.	Oct. 5
CORINTHIAN	Sun.	Oct. 12
SICILIAN	Sat.	Oct. 18
IONIAN	Sun.	Oct. 26

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to **J. S. GILES, Lachute.**

or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents, 2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

C. N. Q. TIME TABLE.

—:o:—

Going West to Ottawa at 8.50 a.m.

Going East to St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.20 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Going October 21st, and 28th.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 31st.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.

To Union Station.

PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN

*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

Desjardins' Footwear.

Having now removed into Lapointe's Block, opposite the Post Office, & being the only store making altogether a specialty of Boots and shoes, we give to this line, of first necessity, particular attention, so you can count on our long experience to give you the best goods that can be obtained.

—:o:—

We always have in stock the very latest styles. Satisfaction in every way is guaranteed and we stand by it.

Farmer's Boots a specialty.

Gedeon Desjardins

Main Street, - - Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000,00

Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,588,866,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

Main Street. Lachute.

HARNESS.

Genuine and Imitation Rubber and Nickle driving and Single. Double and Single express team Lumber and Cart.

Rugs, Fly Sheets, Fly Nets, Whips, etc., etc.

TRUNKS.

All sizes satchells, suit cases. We have increased our stock in above lines and feel sure we can suit.

GROCERIES.

Always complete, the best procurable.

GILES BROS.

Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $65.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————— ——————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour ?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is abont all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

Professional & Commercial.

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET.

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Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

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ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

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

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

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON . QUE.

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

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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 the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry [including the time required to earn homestead patent] and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 37085.—

JAPANESE COTTON

Its Bearing on the Cotton Trade of Canada and United States

By living on a scale which would starve an American or a European, and by constantly striving to perfect their manufacturing processes, the Japanese are taking considerable trade from the United States in spite of the high tariff of that country. Senator Smoot explained to the United States Senate the other day how Japan had already taken the cotton trade of Manchuria from the United States, and would soon control the entire demand of China. It would seem evident that as Japan takes away the the trade in cottons from the United States that that country will try to redeem its losses by selling more cotton in Canada, especially if our duty is reduced.

The Canadian tariff on gray and white cotton fabrics is only 25 per cent. and on colored cotton fabrics 32½ per cent. Japan is not one of our serious competitors, as yet, probably, because she is confining her efforts to taking away the Asiatic export trade of the United States. But during the year ending March 31st, 1913, we imported cotton manufactures worth $8,787,000 from Great Britain and $2,521,665 worth from the United States.

Those who advocate increasing the British Preference should consider the effect of such an increase on our cotton industry. A recent official report of the British Government states that 16 per cent. of the men engaged in the cotton industry in England earn less than $5 per week, working full time, nearly 44 per cent. earn between $5 and $7.20, thirteen per cent. of the women working full time, earn less than $2.40 a week, while 39 per cent. earn between $2.40 and $3.60 a week. The average hours of labor in the English cotton industry are 55.5 a week.

Do we want these wages for the men and women who are engaged in the Canadian cotton industry?

Brandford Wright Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., are erecting warehouse and offices.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Saint-Jerome will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, in order to obtain an act confirming the by-law No 107 of the by-laws of the said Town and confirming a loan of one hundred thousand dollars contracted and the debentures issued under the authority of the said by-law and for other purposes.

CHARLES EDOUARD MARCHAND
11-7 Attorney for the Applicant.
Saint-Jerome, October 11th. 1913.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next Session to incorporate the Municipality of Sixteen Island Lake and to include therein the territory in the Townships of Montcalm and Wentworth in the County of Argenteuil bordering on, and adjacent to, the Lake known as Sixteen Island Lake, and to grant to the said Municipality such borrowing and other powers as may be expedient.

Montreal, 14th October, 1913.
11-14 WHITE & BUCHANAN.
ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Three Rivers, P.Q.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Wednesday, November 5, 1913, for the construction of the Building mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. R. L. Deschamps, Central Post Office Building, Montreal, P.Q., and at the Post Office, Three Rivers, P.Q., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed 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 the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent [10 p.c.] of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail 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. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 15, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—14358.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST 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 extra.

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,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Baer Fish, of Ste.-Agathe des Monts, in the District of Terrebonne, physician, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill, authorizing the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice of his profession, and to membership in such College, and for other purposes.

Ste.-Agathe des Monts, October 1, '13.
JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH
10-31 Solicitors for Joseph Bear Fish.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is herby given that at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec The Calumet & Northern Railway Company will apply to said Legislature for an Act to amend its Charter by extending the delay during which the building of its Railway may be commenced, and for other purposes.

Montreal, October 10th, 1913.
CAMPBELL, McMASTER & PAPINEAU,
Attorneys for Calumet & Northern Railway Company. 11-14

Just Received!

New Fall and Winter Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance until worn out.

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR.
Main Street, - Lachute.

Save Money

By Buying your Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Roofing, Felt Roofing, Stoves and Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges, McClary Furnaces, Tin and Enamelware.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Total Deposits Nov. 20, 1892	$ 3,839,554
Total Deposits Nov. 20, 1902	$11,853,290
Total Deposits Nov. 20, 1912	$38,157,676

In each of the 95 Offices throughout Canada there is a

Savings Bank Department

where an account may be opened with $1 or more. No formality in depositing or withdrawing money.

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



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my license and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



DECLARES FISH HAVE SENSE

SO SAYS ONE OF OUR LEARNED SCIENTISTS.

Catfish Is Cited, and There Are Other Examples of Use of Judgment.

"People who labor under the impression that fish have only sense enough to stay under water and gulp down the tempting bait thrown them are sadly off on their calculations," remarks one of our learned men.

"There are fish which are possessed of a great deal of good horse sense, as the saying is, and some fish have wonderful judgment. Take, for instance, our common old catfish and study him for awhile. They are bullheaded, but they have sufficient sense to build a nest for their eggs and carefully watch their young when they are hatched out. If you will go out at any time during the month of August in this latitude, you will see in the streams and big ponds big catfish of the common sort, each one accompanied by a swarm of small fry, in each case the old one is male, and he is engaged in taking care of his young while the mother fish floats around and takes things easy, not having the care of her offspring to interfere with her pleasure. The male catfish is more thoughtful of his frau than are a great many men. Should an intruder come near the little catfishes there will be trouble, for the daddy fish is always ready to do battle for them.

Male Takes Care of Young.

"How did we find out that the male fish do the caring for the young? Easy enough. We simply put a pair of catfish—male and female—in an aquarium and watched results. At spawning time eggs were laid, and one of the fish kept constant watch over them. When the eggs hatched and the little fish began to frisk about the same old fish looked after them, not permitting the mate to come near them, and this continued until the little fellows grew large enough to take care of themselves. We then took the fish which had so carefully guarded and cared for the young and dissected it, and the result was that it proved to be the male fish.

"This fact we have found to be true in the habits of other fish. The catfish, when in their native ponds and brooks, always find a quiet place in the water near the bank to lay their eggs, building a nest in the sand and covering with a thick spawn. The male fish will hover around the nest and force fresh water through the mass by rapid vibrations of its fins. This continues for a week or ten days not longer—when the eggs hatch and the father fish at once assumes his duties as caretaker of the young fish.

"In the sea a species of catfish is found which take the eggs in his mouth as soon as they are laid by the female, and there he will keep them until they hatch. After this they are looked after by the mother fish, the daddy fish feeling that he has finished his part of raising the family. He does the frolicking while the mother fish cares for the young, but he is always present to take part in fighting off fish which would destroy the young.

A Solid Mass of Fish.

"A fish very much resembling our common sunfish raises its young in the same manner as the sea catfish. Sometimes their jaws fairly bulge out with the eggs. These fish are called cichilids, and are plentiful in Palestine and in Texas. They are so plentiful in the Sea of Galilee that the miraculous catch at the time when Saint Peter fished there might be repeated at any day now. It is the habit of these fish to move on top of the water in almost a solid mass, covering at times many square yards and making a noise like that of pouring rain.

"The common sunfish also takes care of its eggs as do other species of its family which are peculiar to North America, such as the black bass and crappie. In the early spring a pair of these fish will come near the shore and carefully clear away a circular spot a foot or two in diameter, removing all the weeds and stones, and in this clearing the female lays her eggs. This done, the male immediately takes charge, hovering over the nest and driving away all intruders. This he continues until the babies are hatched and able to hustle for their own living, when he is at liberty to roam around until the mother fish is ready for him again to go on duty as caretaker of another hatching of eggs.

A Peculiar Fish.

"The pipe fish take care of their young in a manner that is entirely peculiar. The newly laid eggs are taken care of by the male, he having a sort of fold on either side of his body. Beneath these flaps he secretes the eggs until the young are hatched and of sufficient size to take care of themselves. While in the flap they are fed by the mother upon whom falls the duty of foraging around for food. As you know, perhaps, the luscious possum carries its young around in the same way. But we are talking about the finny tribe. Well, in the group, which includes the seahorse, the male has a pouch under its tail, wherein it retains the eggs until the little fish are a few days old, at the end of which time they make their way out and begin life on their own hook.

"In the case of all fish which take care of their young, a curious adaptation of natural law to circumstances is found. Those which take the greatest pains and care in sheltering their offspring have the fewest eggs, perhaps less than 100 at a lay, while on the other hand other species of fish which pay not the slightest attention to their young produce hundreds of thousands and even millions of eggs at a single lay. The extreme in the other direction is found in the gigantic devil fish of southern waters, which fish will grow to twenty feet in width. The devil fish bears but a single young one at a birth, the mother retaining it inside her body until it has grown to be four feet broad. The youthful devil fish coming into the world so big is in but little danger of an enemy. There are many kind of fish which bring forth their young alive."

When a Job Looks Good.

"Brown is bragging about the good job he has now."

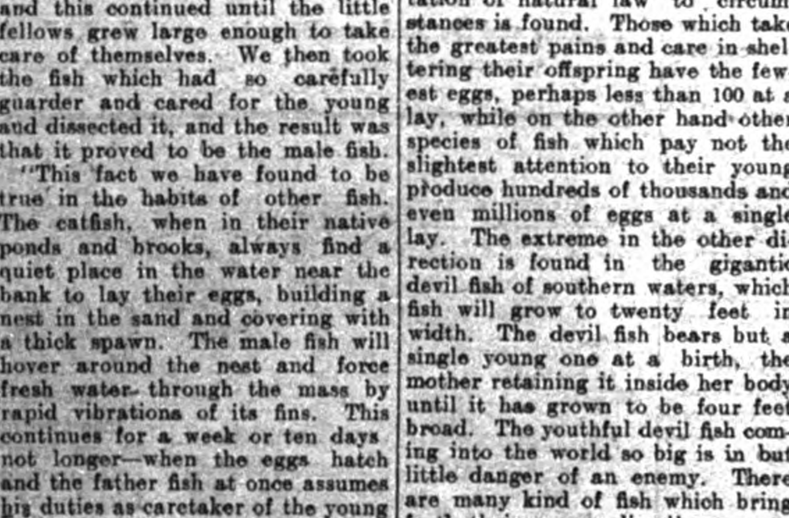
"Yes, he started yesterday. You see he hasn't been in it long enough to discover the work that goes with it."

Hurt That Some.

"Brown was in a bad automobile accident at 2 o'clock yesterday morning."

"That so, any damage?"

"Only to his reputation."



BY TELEPHONE

Lydia sat in the library alert to hear the door bell that would announce Dick Fellowes's arrival or the sharp whirr of the telephone that might defer his coming.

Something he had whispered last evening had hinted a this errand, and she was aglow with her honest love for him; and charming in his favorite pale blue gown with a pink rose at her waist.

The telephone bell whirred and she heard Biddy's light step as she went through the hall to answer it. Then she heard the girl's musical Irish voice.

"You What—never, Mick Doolan; not if I never married all my days!" and Biddy slammed up the receiver, and Lydia heard her heels clicking towards the kitchen.

A little smile crinkled the corners of Lydia's red lips. She had heard from Biddy of the importunities of Micky Doolan, who was wild to marry the Ford's pretty maid.

Biddy was quite fascinated by Andre, the chauffeur, who flirted outrageously with her, and so poor Micky, who was elevator starter in a big office building had been relegated to the background.

But Lydia soon ceased to think of Biddy and her love affairs. It was a pleasanter pastime to dream about her own. But where was Dick Fellowes with his story, now?

At 10 o'clock Lydia went softly upstairs and sat with an open book before her which she did not read. Her eyes were more often fixed on the bed-room telephone.

"That is all over," said Lydia tragically as she snapped out her electric light and crept into bed. That she cried herself to sleep no one knew but herself.

Up in Biddy's chamber under the mansard roof another girl was weeping into her pillow. The cook had told Biddy that Andre was keeping "steady company" with a French manicurist.

. . . . . .

"Yes, old Dicky went on that hunting trip he talked about," babbled Willie Blair in Lydia's pretty pink ear the very next evening.

"Went to-day!" asked Lydia with a dizzy look in her brown eyes.

"Yes, grouchy as a bear, too. Fleming said Dick's girl had given him the mitten—you know he was sweet on little Alma Raymond!"

"No, I didn't know it," answered poor Lydia with a pitiful attempt at a smile.

"Yes," went on the gentle gossip amiably. "I put two and two together and the sum I make is that poor old Dick has been put out of the game, and that explains his sudden departure."

"How could he leave business at this time?" asked Lydia indifferently.

"Prescott is taking his place—isn't this our dance?"

When Lydia reached home that night Biddy let her into the house and followed her upstairs to her pretty bedroom. Lydia sank down in a soft chair and extended one little slippered foot.

"O, Biddy, I am so tired," she said with a little catch in her voice.

"I'm sorry, Miss Lydia. Shall I bathe them? I'll have the basin ready in a moment."

Presently, Lydia was comfortable in dressing-gown with her pink feet in Biddy's capable hands. Biddy rubbed vigorously while Lydia sat there with closed eyes thinking of what Willia Blair had said about Dick Fellowes and Alma Raymond.

It couldn't be true, she told herself, not after what Dick had whispered to her the night before last. A muffled sob startled her, and she opened her eyes to see Biddy's hot tears falling on her feet.

"Why, Biddy, what is the matter? Are you in trouble?" asked Lydia sympathetically.

Biddy wiped away the tears and lifted the reddened eyes. "Excuse me, Miss Lydia, I didn't ought to break down before you, but——" her voice quavered into silence.

"But what, Biddy?" asked Lydia gently.

"Men is deceivers, ma'am," she sobbed.

"I am sorry you have found them so," faltered Lydia, startled at this voicing of her own troubled thoughts.

"Yes, ma'am."

"It isn't Micky Doolan?"

"Partly, ma'am."

"And—Andre, Biddy?"

Biddy's face went into her hands. Her shoulders shook with her deep sobs.

"It's him mostly, Miss Lydia, begging your pardon for telling you my troubles, and you that tired after your dancing all night—but there's nobody but c-c-cook to tell, and she warned me against him!"

"Tell me about it, Biddy."

"There ain't no more to tell, ma'am. Andre was married this afternoon to a French girl who works in a manicure place. He had the impidence to send c-c-cards to me and c-cook."

"Never mind, Biddy. Andre did very wrong to pay attentions to you when he was already engaged, and I know that under the circumstances you will be glad to hear that he gave up his position this morning."

"It's some comfort to think I won't see his false face no more," sobbed Biddy, as she dried Lydia's feet and tucked them into blue satin slippers.

"And how about Micky Doolan, Biddy? Will you be glad to know that he has been hired to take Andre's place here!"

Biddy's head was bent over the basin.

"'Tis him that's worse than Andre!" she burst out with sudden anger. "A telling me to my face that he didn't ask me to marry him that night when I heard him with my own lips—the spalpeen!"

Lydia was startled. "Told you he didn't ask you to marry him!" she asked. "How could you make such a mistake, Biddy?"

"'Twas by telephone, ma'am. Several nights ago. I answered it and a voice as plain as ever was Mick Doolan's said, 'That you, Biddy?' 'Sure,' says I, an' says he: 'Darlin', this is Mick. I've lost me nerve after all and I'm askin' you this way; will ye marry me—you know I love you!' Just fast like that, ma'am; and says I, 'Not if I never married nobody all my days!' and he muttered something and rung off.

"Yesterday evening, it being my night off, he came around and asked me again, and I says to him: 'Mick Doolan, I told yez no last night and I meant it forever; and the villun up and swore he never called me up by telephone that night, and that when he asked me to marry him he'd look me in the eye. And I asked him who was it asking me so intimate, and he says nasty-like that he'd like to know, for he'd punch him in the eye. And he went away and it's two days and I've never seen him since."

Lydia's face was pale and red by turns. Her eyes shone like stars. "Never mind, Biddy, I am sure there is some mistake. You know Biddy sounds something like my own name—and—perhaps—I was expecting a message myself and I never received it."

When she was alone she obtained connection with a hotel in Montreal. While she waited for Dick Fellowes's voice her heart beat tumultuously and the color came and went in her cheeks.

At last it came, a thin, reedy call.

"Mr. Fellowes?" she asked.

"Yes, who is it?" came back the answer.

"Lydia Ford. O, Dick, did you call me on the telephone on Tuesday evening?"

"You should know that I did," came a little sharply.

"But I never got your message," she cried.

"What?" he shouted.

She repeated the words, and added the information that Biddy had received the message and answered it, under the impression that it was from a certain Mickey Doolan.

"That's all—I just found it out—and I wanted you to know," she ended.

"O, Lydia, darling!" There was nothing sharp about his voice now. "Shall I come home now?"

"If you want to," she cried gladly. "I am waiting for you."

"Coming now—good-bye, sweetheart!"

RAILROAD

and Telegraphy Courses of the most complete and modern kind taught right at your own home by Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, 1 Gerrard St. East, Toronto. Write for particulars and sample lessons.
W. H. Shaw, Pres.

Sic Him, Rover.

Though paradoxical this son,
It may provoke a snort,
To know that when your face is long
It shows that you are short.

REVIVED.

Old-Time Health, Eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had been sick for 10 years with dyspepsia and a lot of complications," wrote a Western woman.

"An operation was advised, change of climate was suggested, but no one seemed to know just what was the matter. I was in bed three days in the week and got so thin I weighed only 89 lbs. No food seemed to agree with me.

"I told my husband I was going to try some kind of predigested food to see if I could keep from this feeling of continued hunger.

"Grape-Nuts and cream was the food I got and nothing has seemed to satisfy me like it. I never feel hungry, but have a natural appetite. Have had no nervous spells since I began this food, and have taken no medicine.

"I have gained so much strength that I now do all my housework and feel well and strong. My weight has increased 8 lbs. in 8 weeks and I shall always eat Grape-Nuts as it is far pleasanter than taking medicines." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "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.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

A Complicated Affair.

The proposal in France to tax unproductive members of the community, that is to say, celibates and childless couples, promises, if carried into effect, to be a welcome addition to the revenue of a state supposed to be straining its resources, though that is probably not the basis on which it is founded. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the statistical expert, says that there are in France at the present time 1,350,000 celebates, 1,800,000 families without children, 2,650,000 families with two children, and 2,400,000 families with only one child. It is proposed to fix the "compulsory" family at three children and to tax every citizen who has reached the age of forty-five without having three children living, or who reached the age of twenty-one. The tax is to be $6 00 per child falling short of the minimum of three. This tax would, it is calculated, yield about $100,000,000 annually to the state. A little addition to its income for which the state will be truly thankful.

The idea of a compulsory family may lead to awkward results. Many couples would willingly sacrifice much to have three children, others may have conscientious scruples. But in the case of a family of two must a third be adopted, and if three is the minimum is there no maximum? If families are to be thus regulated by the state would it not be better to adopt a sliding scale according to income? Think of the appalling prospect for the millionaire who might find that he was scheduled to bring up twenty children or more. Surely if the man with $1,000 a year must have three children the man with $50,000 a year should have 150. Taxes are usually arranged so that the man with a small income has nothing to pay and the man with the large one bears his burden. The minimum for a family inevitably leads to the same conclusion for it is making children equivalent to taxes.

Again a married couple might have five children before the age of forty-five and lose four of them. It might be deemed careless but such things have been known to happen. They would find themselves penalized equally with the couple without children. Then, too, in order to escape the tax a poor parish priest would have to break his vows of celibacy. Or will the church be exempt? The proposal will have one excellent effect in such a country as France. It should produce some excellent plays.

Milk Production in Canada.

If Canadian farmers fail to secure the best results in the conduct of the various branches of their industry it is not due to lack of effort on the part of government experts to provide them with information based on expert experiment. A recent bulletin, No. 78 of the regular series of bulletins of the Dominion experimental farms, deals exhaustively with milk production in Canada. Its author, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of the farms, has made milk production a matter of special study for many years and has included, among the subjects treated, crop rotations, dairy barns, breeding dairy cattle and feeding, care and management of milch cows.

These divisions show that milk production involves many factors, and it has been the author's endeavor to treat of these as fully, clearly and simply as possible so that the bulletin may be of value to the general farming community. The volume is profusely illustrated, and is now being issued to the experimental farms' mailing list. Those not on the list who desire a copy may obtain it on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Prison Reform in Canada.

It is understod at Ottawa that Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new solicitor-general, will undertake the work of prison reform in Canada. This is a work in which Canada has lagged rather than led in the past. Some of the provinces have taken it up, but the Dominion on the whole has been content to follow the old methods in its penitentiaries.

The old penology had three aims to punish the criminal for his crime, to protect society and to strike terror into the hearts of possible malefactors. The new penology recognises but one great aim—to reform the criminal. Incidentally, it may punish, protect and deter, but all its energies are directed toward reformation.

Under the old scheme of things, the criminal remained, practically all his life, a burden upon his fellow men. The new system tries to fit him to bear his own burdens and to be a help to society instead of a curse. It teaches him first to respect himself and then to respect others. Lastly, it teaches him to work in a way and at a trade that will not brand him during the remainder of his life as a jail bird. The parole system, which has been in force in Canada for some years, has been a step in the right direction, but there are many other steps to take. Mr. Meighen has a great work before him.

KING GEORGE NO LUCULLUS.

Pays Little Attention to the High Art of the Chef.

King George is a particularly heartbreaking subject for a chef. If he is interested in conversation King George eats whatever is set before him without noticing what it is or how it is cooked, and although the chef is always inventing new dishes if it were not for the Queen and the younger members of the family he would get very discouraged.

The general idea that royalty, like Lucullus of old, feasts every day, is certainly not warranted by the meals eaten by the present King and Queen, especially at Balmoral, where, following the custom of Queen Victoria, preference is given to Scottish fare, and while the breakfast table is enriched by all the good things appertaining to breakfast and tea in Scotland very few French dishes find their way to the dinner table.

HEREDITARY THIEVES.

Before Starting on Expedition Indulge in Superstitious Rites.

Forty-seven members of a tribe of hereditary professional thieves are on trial at Poona. The tribe, which is known as that of the Bhampas, are to be found scattered throughout Central India.

The Bhampas, before starting on a marauding expedition, are in the habit of indulging in some quaintly superstitious rites. A goat is killed, and a few drops of water are poured into its ears. Should the ears shake it is held to be a good omen.

If, however, the animal should remain motionless, it is considered a presage of evil, and the intended robbery is abandoned.

Whether the omen be good or evil, however, no Bhampa ever sets out on an expedition before first visiting the shrine of the founder of the fraternity, which is situated at Rui, in the Satara district.



FASHIONS OF CHINESE CLU

Members Wear Clothing of Gre Cloth With Pink Tails.

An entertaining light is thro by a letter addressed by a Chin to the editor of a newspaper Singapore Straits Settlemen Asia, on the desperate efforts Straitsborn Celestials to vie one another in gaudiness of att The dress regulations of a certa club decree that all must w clothing of cloth of a bright gr color, with tails of pink, and c of dark blue. Four buttons down the front and eight up back. The stockings are to be white silk, with clockwork. A p cock's feather is to be worn i left buttonhole of the green coa

"And the committee are wis that all the members agree, so t the club will be quite tophole altogether the Limit. But some us are not revolving in wealthie and about twenty of us are pleased with such a pretence compel us to uniformity. Our c versations are very angry, and club is now, alas, rent in twain, sir, you can give us the benefici ness of your advice it will be come to express. As a Straits Chinese who is cherishing n schemes in his head to copy finest Western behaviours and cialisms, I wish much respect to appeal before you for your orable notification."

VODKA CONSUMPTION.

Russia Got $349,000,000 Last Y From Sale of Drink.

The consumption of vodka, national Russian spirituous dri shows what the clergy and temp ance reformers rightly describe an "alarming" increase.

According to a recent official p published by the Statistical Depa ment of the Ministry of the Int for, the consumption of vodka d ing the month of June last w 8,701,391 vedros (the vedro is eq valent to 2.7 gallons), showing increase of 1,452,162 vedros, as c pared with June of last year. Fr January 1 to July 1 of the curr year the amount of vodka sold the Government "monopole" w 45,504,352 vedros, showing an crease of 5,511,906 vedros, as c pared with the first half of year.

The revenue from the State ka monopoly suffices to support army and navy and leave a ha handsome surplus. Last year net revenue from this source 689 millions of rubles ($349,0 000).

Manager: "Where's Jones? holiday was up this morning Fellow-clerk: "It was, sir; but telephoned that he would have ask for a few days to rest before could possibly go to work!"

Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health It leads to indigestion, biliousness Impure blood, bad complexion, s headaches, and is one of the mo frequent causes of appendicitis. neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse Indian Root Pills positively cu Constipation. They are entire vegetable in composition and do n sicken, weaken or gripe. Preser your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pil

A ROMANCE

I.

Penthorn Road was one of those thoroughfares which have gradually come to a state of shabby gentility after a period of affluence.

The houses were tall and bleak and fronted with grim stucco, all in that manner which our forefathers found so desirable. Once they had been expensive houses, tenanted by people of wealth and social standing, but now The Gables, half-way down the road, struck the only firm note of resistance to the general air of decaying prosperity. Curtains always hung primly in its casements; the frills of the muslin window blinds always seemed newly starched, and the steps of the front door were always a marvel of whiteness.

People wondered why Miss Margaret Weston, who lived there in state with her servants, did not move out of a locality which was deteriorating so rapidly. Some bolder spirits even asked her why she stayed on at The Gables, instead of letting it, and departing to reside in a street more befitting her quality. To these Miss Weston answered gently that she had lived in The Gables most of her life and had no desire to change now.

Miss Weston always answered everybody gently, for gentleness was the essence of her being. The neighbors referrd to her as an "old maid," but, even as they used the phrase, they knew it was not the exact term by which to describe her. There was none of that sharpness about her which the epithet of "old maid" habitually implies.

Long ago, when she was a little orphan girl of seven, her uncle had adopted her and brought her to live in Penthorn Road. But now both her uncle and his wife were dead, and Miss Weston was left alone in the old home, save for the servants.

Rather a pitiful romance, was Miss Weston's. It was simply the old story of the man who had not dared enough, the man who had leapt to false conclusions and gone out of her life, to leave her alone.

Sometimes, when she tenderly took a packet of letters out of her bureau, there was one particular missive which she had not the heart to re-read, for it was too sacred with poignant memories.

But always she remembered the night when it was handed to her. She had only to close her eyes again to visualize the scene completely.

She saw herself, quite young, sitting before the fire on an autumn evening. She was trying to understand something. Why had her cousin, Harry Dutton, gone off to the Colonies without a word of farewell to her? He had made quite a sudden departure, though he had told her that he was going. And he had never said good-bye to her.

And while she was seeking to understand his attitude, the small son of a neighbor had come into the room shamefacedly.

"I say, Miss Weston," he blurted out, "I'm awfully sorry; but I clean forgot."

"Forgot what?" she asked, puzzled.

"Why, this letter. Mr. Dutton gave it to me to give you. He wanted to make sure you'd get it the same evening. I've just remembered it."

"When did he give it to you?" she whispered.

"Last Thursday. And I'm awfully sorry——"

"Last Thursday," she said to herself, when the small boy escaped from the room in relief. "That was two days before he sailed!"

She opened the letter and read its contents.

"Dearest Margaret," it ran,—"As you know, I sail for South America the day after to-morrow. Before I go, I want to ask you something, but I fear it will be too much to ask you. You must have guessed that I love you. I know it is presumption on my part to aspire to your hand, for you are the adopted daughter of a rich man and I am only the ne'er-do-weel son of a poor brother. But I mean to make money in South America. I want to come home and marry you! There, I've blurted it out quite bravely! Will yo umarry me? I want you to wait for me.

"I suppose I'm asking too much, but I shall hope. If you reply to this note, I will come and say good-bye, but if you do not answer, I shall know what you mean. Yours, Harry."

There was the explanation. She went to her uncle and showed him the note. He counselled cables and letters to Harry, but, on the voyage, Harry altered his plans so that the message lay waiting for him and never reached him. And he never wrote home; he just dropped out of everybody's life.

Would-be suitors dangled about Miss Weston for a time, but, receiving no encouragement, went off elsewhere. Friends married, acquaintances moved out of the neighborhood. Margaret grew from a girl to a woman, from a woman to an old maid.

And still she waited for Dutton in the house where last he had seen her, and where again he might seek her.

II.

Sometimes she pictured his return. She saw him whirling up to the door magnificently in a motor-car. She saw him on foot, tentatively examining the old house from the further side of th eroad. Always she pictured him coming back prosperously to seek that bride whom mischance had so long withheld from him.

And then, one day, quite unexpectedly, she met him in the street and he was woefully shabby and down-at-heel and his face bore lines of want and recklessness.

"Harry!" she faltered. "Harry!"

The light of recognition leaped into his eyes, but he shook his head.

"You're home again!" she exclaimed. "I— I've been expecting you. I've been waiting for you!"

"Expecting me? Waiting for me?" he muttered, astonished.

"Ever since you went away," she said, simply. "Waiting for you in the old house. There was a mistake—I never got your letter till it was too late. And then we never heard where you were. But I waited."

"You—you're making a mistake," he said slowly. "I don't know you!"

He swung away from her at that. Miss Weston took a few steps after him, but a faintness came over her. And when she could see clearly again, Dutton had gone.

But even now her simple faith in love did not abandon her.

"He'll come back to me one day," she said to herself, going slowly home. "He knows I'm waiting for him. He's ashamed of himself because he's poor. As if that mattered!"

Indeed, it was quite a cheery Miss Weston who arrived home at The Gables. And now every morning the thought was still stronger in her that that day her lover of long ago might call to see her in the house where last he had left her.

But the days slipped by, and though often she glanced from her windows, she saw no sign of him in the street outside. And so a month, three months, another six months, passed by.

III.

"Gentleman to see you, mum!"

"A gentleman to see me, Janet?" asked Miss Weston, in surprise. "How strange!"

A caller of any sort was indeed a rarity at The Gables.

Miss Weston rose from her chair. She was trying to persuade herself that it could not possibly be Dutton who had come to Penthorn Road after all these years. Although she had hoped for his coming every morning, it suddenly seemed to her that this was altogether too much to hope for.

She went downstairs slowly, holding tightly on to the banisters, and steeling herself to meet disappointment.

But it was Dutton who awaited her in the room below—Dutton far better dressed than when she had seen him last and now holding himself with a resolute bearing.

"Harry!" she exclaimed, holding out both her hands to him. "So you've come back? I knew you would—I knew you would!"

"I had to come back," he said slowly. "I wanted to see you just once more before I went abroad again."

"Abroad again?" she echoed faintly.

"What's the good of my stopping in England?" he asked. "There's nothing to keep me here. Abroad I shall do better. I did not do well when I was there before, but that was because I had nothin to work for. I had lost you and——"

He stopped for a moment.

"You thought you had lost me," amended Miss Weston softly.

"I—I knocked about a bit over there," he went on. "A rolling stone, you know. Then I had a whim to come back to England. I—it's no good disguising it—I was on the downward path. I'd lost interest in things—worse, I'd lost interest in myself. And then one day I met you on the street. You remember? The man you remembered as Harry Dutton was dead then," he said, "and in his place there was a mereshiftless ne'er-do-well. I felt utterly ashamed to find your eyes on me. I saw you still believed in me, long after I had lost faith or belief in myself. And—and I resolved to try again to live my life straight."

"And now?"

"For close on a year—ever since that day—I've struggled. I think I've left the wastrel behind. I'm trying hard to be the man you thought me to be, and I think I'm succeeding."

"And you've come back at last!"

"Yes, I wanted to see you again, not as I was that day you met me, but as I am now. I wanted to win back a little of your respect.'

"And—and you're going abroad again!"

"Quite soon. I've no ties, no wife or family."

"There's me!" pointed out Miss Weston with unprecedented boldness. "Have you forgotten me?"

"You?" he said in amazement. "You don't mean——"

"I've waited all these years for you to come back to me," she replied steadily. "We were parted by ill-chance, but I was loyal to the memory of you, for I knew you'd return one day!"

"And I," he said, "have been true to you in word and deed, because all my love was with you. Other women"—he dismissed them with a gesture. "You were always the only woman in my thoughts."

"I knew it," she said simply, and told him how mischance had led their paths apart those many years ago.

"Ah, if the past could but come back again," he said. "If only I were younger! But now I cannot ask you to marry me. I'm getting old, I'm poor. And you—you're rich, I suppose, and you haven't altered in the least."

Gently she smiled dissent.

"But I have something to tell you," she said. "Uncle George left me all his money, but he left this house to you. Nine years ago he died, and we inquired about you everywhere. We advertised in the papers, too, but could get no tidings of you."

"Nine years ago?" he answered. "I was up-country then. I stayed up-country three years. That was why I was undiscovered.'

"Well, nine years' rent is yours," she told him. "I've been keeping it for you, waiting for you to come back. So, you see, you're not quite so poor as you thought."

"And not quite so rich as I'd like to be," he sighed. "I'd like to be rich enough to——"

He paused.

"To what?" queried Miss Weston anxiously. "Surely you're not going to balance riches against happiness?"

"I've got my pride," he said, stubbornly.

"And you've got your house," she said. "And I'm going to move out of it at once. You must come and live in your own house."

"No, no," he replied, uncomfortably.

"I shall go," she said with firmness, and added artfully, "though after all these years it'll break my heart to leave it."

"Then—then let me continue as your—your landlord. The house is far too big for me."

"I won't stay on as your tenant a day longer," she said. "And it's going to break my heart to go. Can't you see what I—what I'm trying to make clear?"

"No," he said, in perplexity, "I can't. And yet—but no, I'm too poor and ashamed to ask you to marry me."

"Rubbish!" retorted Miss Weston with the most asperity she had ever been known to show. "Either you're going to break my heart by making me leave the old house, or else you're going to let me stop on as your wife. Which is it to be?"

Her unwonted briskness gave way and she took a faltering step towards him.

"Harry, after all these years—" she quavered.

"My little sweetheart!" he whispered, and she and he forgot that youth had left them.—London Answers.

When Juries Mete.

Up in Alaska there used to be a district attorney who was long on native oratory, but short on education. Once, while prosecuting a big case he came to the finish of his argument, and, according to Wilson Mizner, who was up there at the time, he leaned across the rail and made his plea.

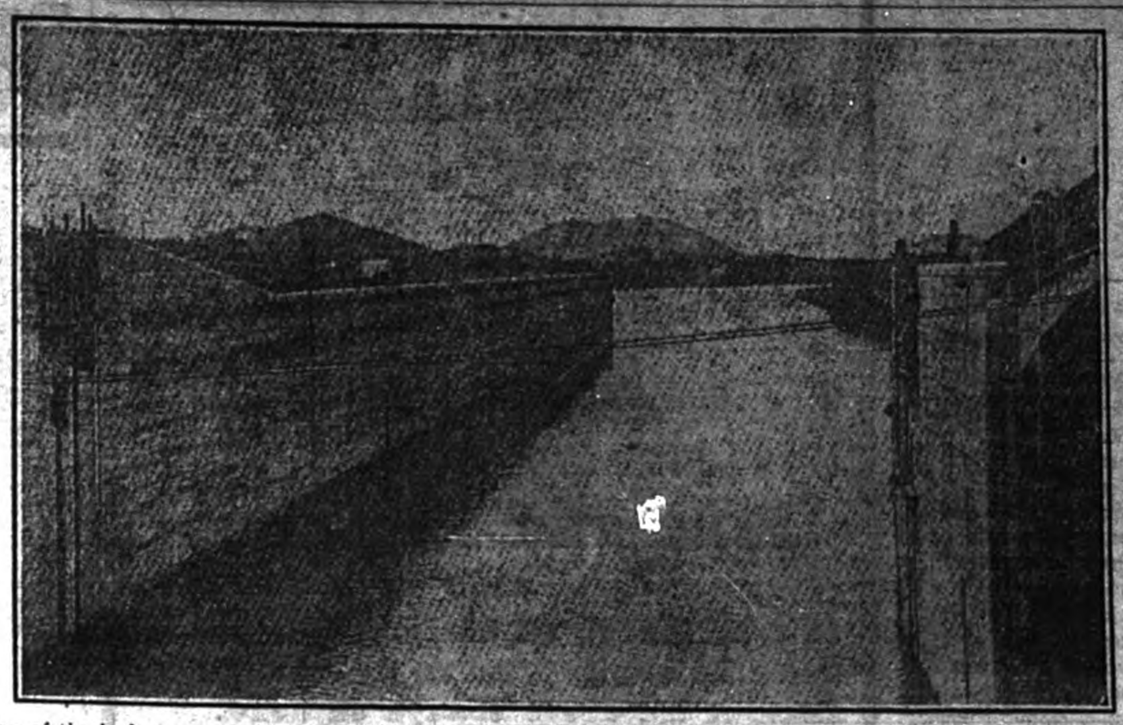
"All I asts of you, gentlemen of the jury, is that you now retire and mete out justice as she deserves to be met."

Careful.

"Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?"

"Will it make an angel of me?"

"That will depend on the kind of life you have led."



One of the locks, near the Pacific end of the Panama Canal, shown after the water was let into the channel.

HOME

Selected Recipes.

Sardines with Lemon.—Remove the bones and skin of the sardines. Pound the flesh, and with a large piece of butter make a paste of it. Add lemon-juice to taste. Spread the paste in a dish, and garnish with gherkins.

Cinnamon Cakes.—Take one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of boiling water, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and then stiffen the mixture with flour until it will just pour. Bake in gem-pans, and serve hot with whipped cream.

Crowded Eggs.—Chop the whites of twelve hard-boiled eggs, and mix the yolks with a teaspoonful and a half of melted butter and a cupful and a quarter of sweet milk. Season with onion, salt, pepper and mustard. Add to this mixture the whites of the eggs and one cupful of soft-boiled rice, and bake to a light brown.

A Spanish Onion Dish.—Take the skin from one or more large Spanish onions; remove the core, leaving a hole large enough to insert a sheep's kidney, nicely seasoned. For the kidney, minced ham can be substituted. Put the onions on a well-buttered baking-dish, baste them freely with melted butter, and bake until a golden brown.

Breakfast Dish.—Slice very thin half a dozen good-sized boiled potatoes. Put them in a frying-pan for a few minutes with butter; let them sizzle until thoroughly heated, but do not let them really fry. Take six hard-boiled eggs, sliced, and one and three-quarters cupfuls of finely chopped ham, moistened with a cupful of cream; put potatoes, eggs, and ham in layers in a buttered baking-dish; sprinkle bread-crumbs with small pieces of butter and chopped parsley on top. Brown in the oven.

Egg Salad.—Boil half a dozen eggs. Remove the yolks. Cut the whites in rings. Mash the yolks to a paste and season well with salt, pepper and a dash of mustard. Add half a cupful of finely minced ham. Moisten with a little mayonnaise dressing. Roll into balls and place one ball in each ring of white. Garnish with watercress and stuffed olives and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Vegetable Soup.—Cover a good sized soup bone with three quarts of cold water and cook slowly for two and one-half hours. Add three teaspoons of salt, one cup of tomatoes, two medium sized potatoes diced, one medium sized onion into which stick three or four cloves, one carrot diced and one tablespoon of oatmeal. Boil until vegetables are tender. A little water may be added if it boils down too much. (The Ladies' Aid Cook Book, Charleston, Ill.)

Fruit Salad (half quantity ample).—One medium sized pineapple, three bananas, three oranges, cut into small cubes, pour the dressing over it; let stand on ice a half hour or more before serving with Golden Dressing — Two eggs, oue-fourth cup light colored fruit juice (orange, apple or pineapple), oue-fourth cup sugar, one-fourth cup lemon juice. Beat eggs slightly; add the fruit juice, lemon juice and sugar. Stir constantly in a double boiler until it begins to thicken. Cool and serve on the sliced fruit. (One Hundred Recipes, Battle Creek, Mich.).

Fig Cake.—Five eggs (whites), one-half cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half teaspoon each of lemon and vanilla flavoring. Cream butter and sugar together until very light, add flour with baking powder mixed in it by thoroughly sifting together, and milk. Add well beaten whites and flavoring last. Bake in three layers and put together with fig preserves.

Canned Asparagus.—Fill an asparagus boiler nearly full of hot salted water, bring it to a boil, and when this point is reached lay the asparagus in the water. Boil until the asparagus is tender, but not until it is soft or broken. Take it out carefully, stand it on end, the tips uppermost, in fruit jars. Turn the boiling water in which the asparagus was cooked into the jars, filling each to overflowing, and seal at once. Be sure that your rubbers are in perfect condition and that the tops fit closely. Keep the jars in a dark place.

Good Things to Know.

Clean glass with ammonia.

Clean piano keys with alcohol.

Clean wall paper with stale bread.

Paint can be removed by rubbing with spirits of turpentine.

Unvarnished furniture can be polished with beeswax and turpentine.

Scratches on furniture can be taken from varnish by rubbing with kerosene.

Remove white spots from furniture by rubbing with camphene.

Wash linoleum with warm soap water, then apply equal parts of linseed oil and vinegar mixed.

If sweet oil is applied to the skin immediately after a blow or bruise, it will not turn black and blue.

When cleaning, use a child's long handle broom to brush under the bath tub and under gas stove in kitchen. It is much easier than reaching under with a cloth or short handle broom.

In making a cocoanut pie or custard, soak the cocoanut in the milk for a few minutes before adding the other ingredients.

A liniment for inflammatory rheu

A liniment for inflammatory rheumatism is made by taking one ounce of pulverized saltpetre and putting it into a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected.

An external remedy that is good for a bad chest is an ointment composed of an ounce of pure white vaseline, in which ten drops each of spirits of camphor and turpentine have been stirred. Or hot glycerine may be rubbed on the chest, which cover over afterwards with soft fine flannel.

Instead of using a flat iron to steam velvet, try a soapstone and see how much better and smoother the velvet will be.

Stains on flannels may be removed by applying yolks of eggs and glycerine in equal quantities. Leave it for half an hour and then wash out.

Fold a piece of emery paper in the centre and draw the knife rapidly back and forth several times, turning it from side to side. This is an excellent sharpener for paring knives.

By placing thin silk between two pieces of tissue paper, you will find that you can cut it as straight as though it were a heavy cloth; there will be no annoying puckering.

For simple hoarseness take a fresh egg, beat it and thicken with pulverized sugar. Eat freely of it and the hoarseness will soon be relieved.

A tight shoe may sometimes be made easy by laying a cloth wet in hot water across where it pinches, changing several times. The leather will shape itself to the foot.

An old table with marble top may be utilized for a number of purposes in the kitchen, such as rolling out pastry, cutting meat, etc., and may be cleaned easily.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if you will soften the wax by dipping it in hot water. Then push the candle into the candlestick. If it is too small it will squeeze in; if it is too large, the soft wax will spread and hold the candle up.

To prevent the contents of a kettle boiling over on the stove wipe the inside of the kettle around the top with butter.

Rice should be washed in several waters before cooking it. The best way to do this is to put the rice in a sieve and plunge it up and down in a pan of water. Hot water is far better than cold, for if the rice kernels have been coated with paraffin the hot water will wash it off. This is impossible with the cold water.

HEALTH

Can Appendicitis be Prevented?

It is quite natural that many people should wonder whether this universal complaint, which attacks men and women indiscriminately, can be warded off by any system of living or attention to diet.

The appendix is attached to that part of the large intestine known as the cacum. From an important and relatively large structure in animals that feed on grass and vegetables this has dwindled almost to nothing in man. It is generally about three to six inches long, and its diameter is little more than that of a goose-quill. One cause of appendicitis is a kink or twist in this worm-like structure, that stops its blood supply. Sudden, violent strains such as lifting heavy weights seem to be another frequent cause, while insufficient action of the bowels, as well as indigestible food, are both prone to bring on an attack. Appendicitis may also be due to germs producting general infections, such as typhoid or rheumatic fever.

One sometimes hears of foreign bodies such as orange or apple pips being found in the appendix. But these frequently prove to be small particles of hardened excrement that have dried, and even become coated with a layer of phosphates. The best precaution we can take against appendicitis is to try and escape the initial injury. As far as possible, therefore, we should secure regular action of the bowels, in the hope that no small concretions may lodge in the narrow canal; we should avoid sudden violent strains, and finally take care not to eat indigestible food, and not to eat too hurriedly or too heartily. The taking of wrong food in a wrong way is apt to cause irregular movements of the instestines, and these produce the twist or kink which is frequently the beginning of an attack of appendicitis.—A Physician.

Health Notes.

Physicians assert that reading aloud is one of the best of exercises.

Buttermilk is valued in some parts of the country as a medicine as well as a drink.

To stop the itch of a mosquito bite rub it with ammonia. In five minutes the itch is gone.

A Liverpool skin specialist says that the cause of baldness amongst men is too much haircutting.

A sufficiency of sleep by night is a sine qua non to good health, no matter who or what the individual may be.—Dr. Charles Musgrove.

Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no unpleasant after-effects.

Tea cannot bring on tuberculosis, but it may produce such physical debility as to make any one an easy prey to infection. Loss of appetite, gastric catarrh, palpitation, dyspepsia, are all induced by excessive indulgence in tea, and sufferers from any of these symptoms would do well to cut down their daily allowance by at least one pint, taking instead plain water, either hot or cold.

SAFETY IN ALUMINUM.

Its Use for Cooking Utensils Is Approved by Science.

Medical men have been making tests of aluminum cooking vessels under the varied working conditions of the kitchen, and have carefully determined the amounts of this element taken up by the different materials in contact with the vessels.

From the results it seems to be necessary to give warning against only carbonate of soda in aluminum and the long standing of pure water. Common salt, beefsteak, tomatoes, soups, brussels sprouts, and apples caused some darkening of the vessels, but the slight traces of aluminum absorbed were not deemed sufficient to affect health.

With acetic or cartaric acid there was no darkening or other indication of any action. Carbonate of soda alone gave strong blackening and showed much dissolved aluminum, and against the use of this dealers in aluminum ware have often given caution.

Water boiled in vessels seemed to have no effect. It was on standing twenty-four hours exposed to the air that cold water caused a white gelatinous substance to be sweated out, and this proved to contain aluminum and silica. Even this combined action of water and air may be avoided by a film of oil over the water.

If chairs are only a little sagged but no canes are broken, turn bottom side up and wash in hot water; this will shrink the canes and they will look very nice when dry.

To test a new broom when buying, press its edge against the floor. If the straws bristle out and bend the broom is a poor one. In a good broom they remain in a solid and firm mass.

NEW CITY, OBJIBWAY TO BE SECOND GARY

New York American Explains How Canada Has Secured Great Steel Industry

A Detroit despatch to The New York American reads:

"When the heads of the United States Steel Corporation learned a couple of years ago that the reciprocity agreement which the Taft Administration had negotiated with Canada had been defeated by a referendum vote in Canada, they came to Detroit and picked out a spot across the river in Canada, where they could advantageously manufacture and ship steel, and bought it. They have begun work on the construction of a second Gary there. A Canadian city of some 75,000 population, and named Ojibway, will be built up there within three or four years.

"Had the reciprocity pact been ratified that city would have been on the American side of the Detroit River, the labor would have been American. The supplies for this labor would have broadened the market of the American farmers who opposed reciprocity.

"The United States Steel Corporation wanted to sell its steel in Canada and was prevented by the Canadian tariff. It wanted to buy ore and raw materials in Canada and was prevented by the American tariff. It desired the best facilities for shipping to Canadian ports and all over the world by water. It had been contemplating building a plant on the Detroit side of the river.

"Agents had looked over the ground below the city, in the vicinity of the big ship building plants, and had practically decided to buy there. The Detroit River forms the best harbor on the Great Lakes, completely sheltered, yet large enough and deep enough to permit the free passage and manoeuvring of the largest steamships. The steel corporation had its plans already made, when the reciprocity pact went to vote. When it found there was to be no reciprocity it just moved across the river."

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Its Editorial View Does Not Commit Western Grain Growers

In a recent letter to the press Mr. F. W. Green, himself a prominent member of one of the Grain Growers' associations, declares that the Grain Growers' Guide does not represent the views of the Grain Growers' associations. He says:

"What I wish to point out to our readers is, first, that the Guide is not an Association organ. It is a private concern owned and operated in the interests of a private company; in so far as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is concerned, we do not share in the financial losses or profits of the Guide. The association has not and never has had anything whatever to do with the conduct or tone of the editorial columns of the Guide, either on the naval, reciprocity, free trade, sample market, elevator or any other question. The views expressed in the editorial columns of the Guide may be one thing. The views of the Manitoba association, as expressed in their section of the Guide, may or may not be the same thing. The Alberta association may express another view, and the Saskatchewan association still something different to any of them. The Guide can only claim to be an association paper in so far as it permits the associations to set forth their views in the columns which are supposed to be conducted by representatives belonging to the associations. . . . No one has any right to charge the associations with views expressed in the editorial columns of the Grain Growers' Guide."

ALL PROTECTIONISTS

Both Parties Against Free Trade in Australia

The Labor Government which was defeated in Australia has for years maintained a protective tariff for revenue producing purposes and the benefit of domestic industries and workmen. On the eve of polling the Liberal leader of the Opposition, Sir Joseph Cook, abandoned Free Trade and committed himself to Protection.

Speaking for the party The Melbourne Argus said: "The Liberal undertaking is to maintain the present protective policy. No amount of dishonest argument or word-twisting can construe this [illegible] meaning that the present tariff [illegible] be amended by them in the di[illegible] of Free Trade."

A W[illegible] despa[illegible] nipeg's In[illegible]trial Exposition er states [illegible] never ha[illegible] greater interest shown [illegible] American manufacturers present year. He has quiries from firms ma[illegible] hundred different comm[illegible] view to locating here.

FUTURE ASSURED

Many Industrial Advertisements in Western City Are Good Indicat[illegible]

The Edmonton Bulletin now pri[illegible] a "made-in-Edmonton" page of advertisements. Amongst the twenty three industrial enterprises which use this medium of publicity are three metal works companies, a foundry and machine company, an auto top company, two furniture companies, a glass works, a concrete company, a sausage concern, a manufacturing jeweler, a chemical company, a shoe manufacturer, an electro-plating plant, a lumber firm, a dairy company, a rubber plant company, a leather company, a tent maker, a box company and two motor boat companies.

On this page appears an article by the Edmonton Industrial Commissioner calling attention to the fact that Western Canada is rapidly becoming one of the greatest markets in the world for manufactured goods. The country is filling up rapidly with prosperous people who demand the best wares and are willing to pay for them. Eastern Canadian, American and British manufacturers are establishing branch factories on the ground, and amongst the raw materials ready to their hand in the Edmonton district are salt, limestone, silicate shales, clay for brick and pottery purposes, gypsum, sandstone, glass sand, gold, coal, petroleum, and timber on navigable waters convenient to the city.

The commissioner declares that the Western Canadian industrial field backed by a rapid agricultural growth warrants belief in the speedy development of Edmonton into a great city, and in the rise of many other industrial communities of much importance. This is the true spirit of the great West where the prosperity of farm and city must ever go hand in hand under the Canadian National Policy of reasonable tariff protection and where faith in the future will easily survive any temporary money strain superinduced by world-wide monetary conditions.

SHOULD BE GROWN AT HOME

C.P.R. Vice-President Would Change Farming Methods in the West

In the course of a very interesting speech before the Regina Board of Trade the other day, Mr. George Bury, Vice-President and General Manager of the C.P.R., made some very interesting remarks. After discussing the policy of the Company as it concerned Western Canada particularly, he emphasized his belief in the home market idea in the following words: "Canada imports too much. The imports into Canada for the year ending March, 1913, amounted to $670,000,000, without counting coin and bullion, and of this amount, the articles we import, raw material for which lies right at our own door, amount to over $300,000,000. Just think of us importing sixteen and a half million dollars' worth of fruit, only a small proportion of which cannot be grown in this country. Imagine us importing three and a quarter million dollars' worth of vegetables and thirty-three and a half million dollars' worth of wool and its manufactures, when we consider that the sheep industry lends itself particularly to the development of the West. A report published in 1911 disclosed the fact that in Canada there were 2,100,000 head of sheep, while in the United States there were 51,000,000 and in Australia 92,000,000, and even in Great Britain 32,000,000. Also, just think that 11,000,000 bushels of flax were produced in Canada in 1911, all the straw of which was destroyed. This straw properly manipulated, would have produced 300,000 tons of commercially spinnible flax fibre, which, at Canadian prices, would have yielded something like $50,000,000. At the present time Western Canada, with a population of two million people, is importing a large proportion of its necessary food products from the United States, the East and elsewhere." Further on in his address Mr. Bury drew attention to the desirability of the Western Boards of Trade working out a policy for the development of water powers in Saskatchewan so that electric energy could be supplied cheaply to farmers.

. Meikle & Co.

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Suits and Overcoats made to order.

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SCOTT, Prop.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certainly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery., Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

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We are at the front with a choice line of Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

Ladies' and Children's Jackets "Northways make."

Stanfields underwear for Ladies' and Gentlemen the best made.

A lot of Men's and Boy's Overcoats, and boys suits, the cleaning up of odd lines, which must be cleared out at once, and if cut prices will do it, they wont last long, so hurry up if you need an overcoat or suit for your boy.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

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Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
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T. McOuat & Son,

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